

PEKING REVIEW

29
July 16, 1971

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報

**Tenth Anniversary of Sino-Korean Treaty
Of Friendship, Co-operation and
Mutual Assistance Celebrated**

Local Industry Advances in Tibet

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

The Chinese and Korean comrades should unite like brothers, go through thick and thin together, share weal and woe and fight to the end to defeat the common enemy.

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“A bosom friend afar brings a distant land near.” China and Albania are separated by thousands of mountains and rivers but our hearts are closely linked. We are your true friends and comrades. And you are ours.

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Comrade Lin Piao's Message To Comrade Balluku

Tirana

Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of People's Defence of the People's Republic of Albania

Dear Comrade Beqir Balluku,

On the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the founding of the Albanian People's Army, I, on behalf of the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army, extend the warmest festive greetings to the fraternal Albanian people and the Albanian People's Army.

The Albanian People's Army founded by the great Marxist-Leninist Comrade Enver Hoxha himself and having a glorious revolutionary tradition is a heroic army which defeated the German and Italian fascist aggressors and won independence and liberation for the fatherland, and a staunch pillar of socialist revolution and socialist construction. Guided by the proletarian line for army building of the Albanian Party of Labour, you have taken a series of important revolutionization measures in recent years, raising the armed forces to a new and higher level in their revolutionization and militancy. The Albanian People's Army is more powerful and invincible than ever before. Such a heroic people's army is worth of our admiration and our learning from. We are infinitely proud of having such a closest comrade-in-arms.

The Albanian People's Army, together with the people throughout the country, is making excellent achievements to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Albanian Party of Labour and the convening of the Sixth Congress of the Party. We wish the Albanian people and the Albanian People's Army new and greater victories.

July 16, 1971

At present the world revolutionary situation is excellent. Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want to make revolution — this has become an irresistible historical trend. U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism have landed themselves in an unprecedented dilemma and their doom is not far off. Let us, the Chinese and Albanian peoples, unite with the people throughout the world and strive jointly to defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs completely!

Long live the heroic Albanian People's Army!

Long live the unbreakable revolutionary friendship between the peoples and armies of China and Albania!

Long live great Marxism-Leninism!

Lin Piao

Minister of National Defence of the People's Republic of China

July 9, 1971

Celebrating 28th Anniversary Of Albanian People's Army

Avni Hakani, Military Attache of the Albanian Embassy in China, gave a reception on the evening of July 9 warmly celebrating the 28th anniversary of the founding of the Albanian People's Army.

Attending were Huang Yung-sheng, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Wu Fashien, Li Tso-peng and Chiu Hui-tso, Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Deputy Chiefs of the P.L.A. General

Staff; Hsiao Ching-kuang, Vice-Minister of National Defence; and Chi Peng-fei, Acting Foreign Minister.

Present were Xhorxhi Robo, Albanian Ambassador to China, and Madame Robo; Rexhep Kolli, Member of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour; Cajup Rusmali, leader, and Dhimiter Bardhi and Adem Demiri, deputy leaders, of the visiting Albanian Labinot Football Team; and other Albanian comrades.

Military Attache Avni Hakani and Chief of the General Staff Huang Yung-sheng spoke at the reception which was filled with an atmosphere of the great friendship and militant unity between the two Parties, the

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Announcement

Premier Chou En-lai and Dr. Henry Kissinger, President Nixon's Assistant for National Security Affairs, held talks in Peking from July 9 to 11, 1971.

Knowing of President Nixon's expressed desire to visit the People's Republic of China, Premier Chou En-lai, on behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of China, has extended an invitation to President Nixon to visit China at an appropriate date before May 1972. President Nixon has accepted this invitation with pleasure.

The meeting between the leaders of China and the United States is to seek the normalization of relations between the two countries and also to exchange views on questions of concern to the two sides.

(Hsinhua News Agency
dispatch, July 16)

Tenth Anniversary of Signing of Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance Celebrated

Message From Comrades Mao Tsetung, Lin Piao And Chou En-lai to Comrades Kim Il Sung And Choi Yong Kun

Pyongyang

Comrade Kim Il Sung,

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Comrade Choi Yong Kun,

President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance, we, on behalf of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government and people, express warm congratulations to the Korean Workers' Party, the Korean Government and the fraternal Korean people.

The Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance was concluded on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism; it fully manifests the great friendship and militant unity between our two peoples forged in the long struggles against imperialist aggression. The treaty plays an extremely important role in developing in an all-round way the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries, in opposing aggression by U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism and in defending peace in Asia and the world.

In the past ten years, the development of the international situation has become increasingly favourable to the peoples of the world and unfavourable to U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries. Not reconciled to its defeat, U.S.

imperialism is resorting to even more sinister and cunning tactics in its continued pursuance of the policies of aggression and war. Obsessed with wild ambitions, Japanese militarism which is being revived as a result of energetic fostering by U.S. imperialism is stepping up arms expansion and has become a dangerous force of aggression in Asia. The aggressive schemes and activities of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are being strongly condemned and firmly opposed by the Chinese, Korean and other Asian peoples.

The blood-cemented great friendship and militant unity between the Chinese and Korean peoples is long tested and unbreakable. Should the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries dare to launch a war of aggression against the Chinese and Korean peoples, the Chinese people will, as always, firmly unite with the Korean people and fight shoulder to shoulder with them to thoroughly defeat the aggressors.

Long live the great friendship and militant unity between the Chinese and Korean peoples!

Mao Tsetung

Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

Lin Piao

Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

Chou En-lai

Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China

Peking, July 10, 1971

Peking Review, No. 29

Message From Comrades Kim Il Sung and Choi Yong Kun To Comrades Mao Tsetung, Lin Piao and Chou En-lai

Peking

Comrade Mao Tsetung,

Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China,

Comrade Lin Piao,

Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China,

Comrade Chou En-lai,

Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China,

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China, we, in the name of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people, extend to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the fraternal Chinese people warm congratulations and militant greetings.

The historical facts of the past ten years prove that the Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance signed by Korea and China is a reliable guarantee for safeguarding the security and the fruits of victory of socialism of the two countries, for smashing the sinister manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys to unleash a new war and for defending peace in Asia and the world.

The signing of this treaty has brought to a new and higher stage the traditional friendship and relations of mutual co-operation between the Korean and Chinese peoples which have been cemented in blood in the flames of protracted and arduous revolutionary struggles against their common enemies Japanese imperialism and U.S. imperialism. It has demonstrated the firm determination and unbreakable unity of the two peoples who are fighting for their common cause shoulder to shoulder to the end and dealt a heavy blow to the policies of aggression and war of the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism.

Today, U.S. imperialism and the Japanese militarists are colluding with each other and carrying out manoeuvres of aggression and war against Korea,

China and other Asian countries in a way more blatant than ever.

As a result of the sinister manoeuvres of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, the situation in various parts of Asia has become very acute and peace in the region is seriously threatened.

Such a situation requires that the Korean and Chinese people and the revolutionary people in Asia should get united and resolutely smash the designs of Japanese militarism for rearmament and aggression abroad so as to bring about the complete bankruptcy of the aggressive U.S.-Japanese collusion.

The people of our country always treasure their militant friendship and friendly unity with the Chinese people; they will make utmost efforts to further strengthen and develop the alliance solidified by the Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance and, together with the fraternal Chinese people, continue to fight on firmly in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. united front.

The militant friendship and relations of mutual co-operation between the two Parties, two Governments and two peoples of Korea and China, established on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, are daily developing in all fields. We are satisfied with this and firmly believe that they will certainly be further consolidated and developed in the future struggle for the victory of our common cause.

We wholeheartedly wish the fraternal Chinese people under the brilliant leadership of Comrade Mao Tsetung and the Communist Party of China new and still greater achievements in the struggle to strengthen the economic and national defence capabilities of the country and to liberate Taiwan, sacred territory of the People's Republic of China.

Kim Il Sung

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Choi Yong Kun

President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyeongyang, July 10, 1971

Firm Alliance Against Imperialist Aggression

— Celebrating tenth anniversary of signing of Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance

Editorial by *Renmin Ribao*, *Hongqi* and *Jiefangjun Bao*

TOGETHER with the fraternal Korean people, the Chinese people solemnly celebrate today the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance in a situation in which the struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism by the people of various Asian countries is mounting daily. The Korean Party and Government Delegation with Comrade Kim Jung Rin, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea as its head, and Comrade Kim Man Gum, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Premier of the Cabinet as its deputy head, has come to our country to take part in the celebrations. The Chinese people warmly welcome the delegation.

Ten years ago when they were faced with the situation in which U.S. imperialism and its lackeys were feverishly carrying out aggressive and war activities in Asia, China and Korea signed the historic Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance. The treaty solemnly stipulates that "the contracting parties undertake jointly to adopt all measures to prevent aggression against either of the contracting parties by any state. In the event of one of the contracting parties being subjected to the armed attack by any state or several states jointly and thus being involved in a state of war, the other contracting party shall immediately render military and other assistance by all means at its disposal." It also contains other important articles concerning the further strengthening of fraternal friendship, mutual assistance and co-operation between the two countries. This treaty is a great milestone in the history of friendly relations between the two peoples. Solidifying the

revolutionary friendship and militant unity forged in the protracted joint struggle of the Chinese and Korean peoples in the form of a treaty, it fully embodies their staunch determination to oppose imperialist aggression, ensure the common security of the two countries and safeguard peace in Asia and the world.

Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, has pointed out: "The Chinese and Korean comrades should unite like brothers, go through thick and thin together, share weal and woe and fight to the end to defeat the common enemy."

Reviewing the history of the common struggles of the Chinese and Korean peoples, we feel deeply that the revolutionary friendship between our two peoples is long tested and matchlessly precious. For nearly a century, the people of our two countries have had similar bitter experiences and have always been waging common struggles against foreign aggression. As soon as Japanese militarism started its aggression and expansion abroad from the late 19th century to the early part of the 20th century, China and Korea became the immediate victims because it occupied China's territory Taiwan and annexed Korea. The destinies of the people of China and Korea have since been joined together. During Japan's occupation of Korea, the Korean people time and again staged anti-Japanese uprisings, and a Korean patriot killed the chieftain of the Japanese aggressors Hirobumi Ito, dealing a blow to the common enemy of the people of the two countries. After Japanese imperialism unleashed the war of aggression against China in the 1930s, the Chinese and Korean peoples fought shoulder to shoulder against the aggressors. Together with the Chinese people, the anti-Japanese guerrillas organized and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, resisted and pinned down the Japanese aggressors. In the 1950s

when U.S. imperialism unleashed its war of aggression against Korea and at the same time occupied China's Taiwan Province, the Korean and Chinese peoples once again fought side by side and defeated the U.S. aggressors on the Korean battlefield. In the long period of struggle, many Korean comrades shed their blood in support of the Chinese revolutionary cause. The Chinese people will never forget the support and assistance the Korean people have given them.

U.S. imperialism is now stepping up the pursuance of its policies of aggression and war in Asia. It continues to occupy China's territory Taiwan and the southern half of Korea and persists in expanding its war of aggression in Indochina. The Nixon government is doing its utmost to push the so-called "new Asia policy" by speeding up its military collusion with the Japanese reactionaries and eagerly making use of Japanese militarism as a shock force in U.S. imperialist aggression against Asia. After the automatic extension of the U.S.-Japan "security treaty," the United States and Japan signed the Okinawa "reversion" agreement, thereby further reinforcing the aggressive U.S.-Japan military alliance. Moreover, U.S. imperialism is trying to bring Japanese military forces into south Korea to strengthen the U.S.-Japan-Pak joint operation system and has even conducted time and again provocative U.S.-Japan joint military exercises in the sea east of Korea. All this is a serious threat to the security of the people of Korea, China and other Asian countries.

Japanese militarism which is being revived under the aegis of U.S. imperialism is burning with ambition to renew its fond dream of annexing Korea, invading China and dominating Asia. While openly declaring that Korea is "essential to Japan's own security," it minced no words in stating that "if it can be supposed that the Self-Defence Forces will in the 70s conduct operations in a certain place outside Japan proper, that place will be Korea." The Japanese reactionaries have already stretched their claws of aggression into south Korea in an attempt to turn it into a dual U.S. and Japanese colony. At the same time, the Japanese reactionaries have increased their penetration of China's territory Taiwan politically, militarily and economically, clamouring that Taiwan is "a most important factor for the security of Japan," and have openly schemed to extend Japan's "air defence identification zone" to China's territory Tiaoyu Island and the air space near China's coastal areas. This fully reveals the rabid ambitions of Japanese militarism to lay hands on China's territory. Quite obviously, Japanese militarism has again embarked on the old path of aggression and

expansion and become a dangerous force of war in Asia.

In the present circumstances, therefore, it is of major practical significance to further consolidate and strengthen the alliance between China and Korea which has been solidified in the treaty.

Precisely as Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, has pointed out: "The Asian peoples and the world progressive peoples are confronted today with a very urgent task to struggle against the revival of Japanese militarism while frustrating the aggression of U.S. imperialism."

Profound changes have taken place in the situation in Asia today. The People's Republic of China is growing ever stronger daily. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has become a staunch bulwark standing rock-firm at the front of the anti-imperialist struggle in Asia. The war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation by the people of the three countries in Indochina has won great world-shaking victories. The struggle of the people of China, Korea, Viet Nam, Laos, Cambodia, Japan and other Asian countries against the U.S. aggressors and the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries is surging ahead with tremendous, irresistible momentum. The revolutionary force of the Asian people is more powerful than ever. It is simply day-dreaming for any superpower or any "economic power" to go on trying to ride roughshod over the Asian people at will and turn back the wheel of history. In face of the militant unity of the people of Asian countries, any aggressor who dares provoke a new war in Asia will find nothing but complete failure in store for him.

China and Korea are fraternal neighbours linked by the same mountains and rivers and closely related like the lips to the teeth, and their security is inseparable. The relations of all-round mutual assistance and co-operation between the two countries and two peoples have been consolidated and developed steadily in the light of the lofty objectives laid down in the Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance. The Chinese people firmly support the Korean people's just struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and for the peaceful reunification of their fatherland. We will faithfully fulfil, as in the past, the obligations stipulated in the Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance and are determined to fight through to the end against the common enemies of our two peoples.

(July 11)

Revolutionary Friendship, Militant Unity

JULY 11 this year was the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance. The people of the two countries held grand, enthusiastic celebration activities to mark this event.

China and Korea Exchange Party and Government Delegations

China and Korea exchanged Party and Government Delegations to take part in each other's celebration activities. The Party and Government Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with Kim Jung Rin, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, as its head and Kim Man Gum, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Vice-Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K., as its deputy head arrived in Peking on the morning of July 10 by special plane at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government. Members of the delegation were: Kim Chol Man, Member of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and First Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Li Bong Gil, Member of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Chief Secretary of the Chagang Provincial Committee of the Korean Workers' Party; Han Yong Hak, Member of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Political Commissar of the First Army Group of the Korean People's Army; Kim Gil Hyon, Deputy Director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party; Kim Jae Bong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the D.P.R.K.; and Hyun Jun Keuk, Ambassador of the D.P.R.K. to China.

The Chinese Party and Government Delegation with Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council, as its head and 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, as its deputy head arrived in Pyongyang by special plane also on the morning of July 10, at the invitation of the Central Committee of

the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the D.P.R.K. Members of the delegation were: Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Pai Hsiang-kuo, Minister of Foreign Trade; Li Yao-wen, Vice-Foreign Minister; Han Tsung-cheng, Vice-Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries; and Li Yun-chuan, Chinese Ambassador to the D.P.R.K.

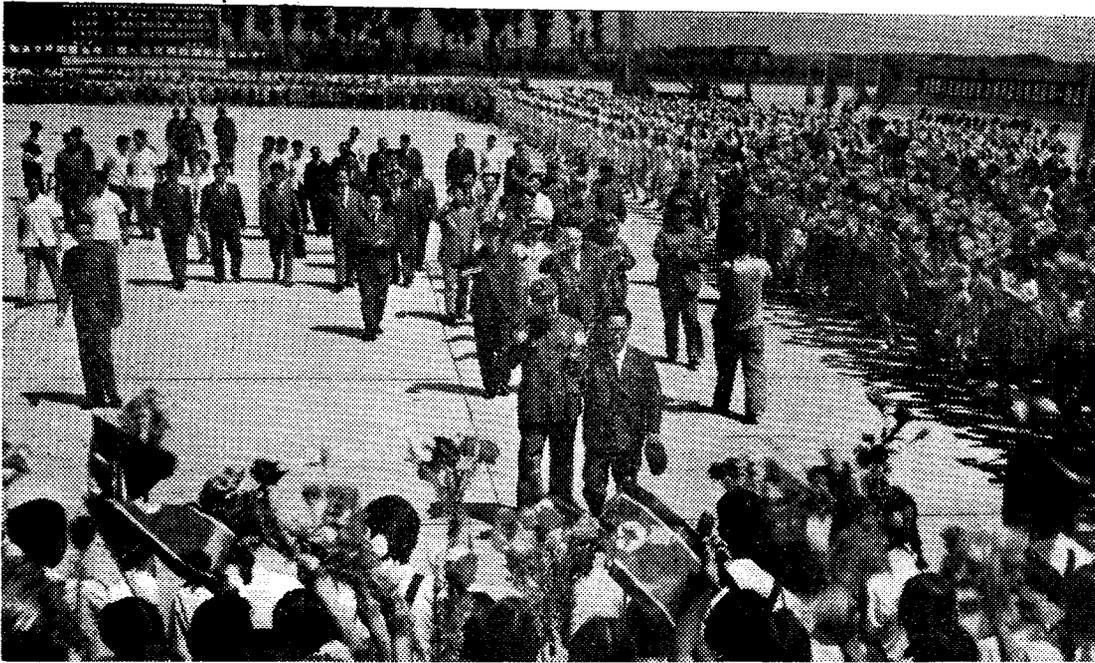
When the Korean Party and Government Delegation arrived in Peking and the Chinese Party and Government Delegation arrived in Pyongyang they were warmly received by the Chinese and Korean Party and government leaders respectively. The 4,000 revolutionary people gathered in Peking Airport to welcome the Korean comrades-in-arms from the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism carried huge streamers inscribed with "Learn from the heroic Korean people! Salute the heroic Korean people!" and "Long live the militant friendship between the Parties and peoples of China and Korea!" Pyongyang Airport that day had a festive look as thousands of people braved the rain to welcome the Chinese comrades-in-arms.

Grand Banquets

In Peking and Pyongyang on the evening of July 10, grand banquets were held by the Parties and Governments of the two countries to warmly celebrate this festive day. Party and government leaders of China and Korea as well as the two Party and Government Delegations were present at the banquets.

At the banquet held in the Banquet Hall of the Great Hall of the People in Peking, Comrade Huang Yung-sheng, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, first of all extended festive greetings to the Korean Workers' Party, the Korean Government and the Korean people, and a warm welcome to the Korean Party and Government Delegation on behalf of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and the Chinese people.

Comrade Huang Yung-sheng said: The history over the past ten years has proved that the signing of the Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance was most timely and necessary.



The Korean Party and Government Delegation warmly welcomed at Peking Airport.

It has played a very important role in further enhancing the militant friendship between the two peoples, strengthening the struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism and ensuring the security of the two peoples, and its great might has become increasingly apparent.

After speaking about the present excellent international situation, and the militant friendship sealed in blood between the Chinese and Korean peoples who have gone through thick and thin together and shared weal and woe, Comrade Huang Yung-sheng said: The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are now reviving Japanese militarism and intensifying their military collusion in a wild attempt to take the old path of aggression against Korea and China. However, gone for ever are the days when they could ride roughshod and do whatever they pleased. Today, as China and Korea are more powerful and the two peoples are united still more closely, it can be said with certainty that should they, blinded by their lust for gain and out of their minds, dare to launch a new war of aggression against the Chinese and Korean peoples, they will only suffer an even more disastrous defeat.

Comrade Kim Jung Rin said at the banquet that the conclusion of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance was an epoch-making event.

With inseparable ties of militant friendship, he said, this treaty has even more closely bound together the Korean and Chinese peoples who have all along fought shoulder to shoulder as revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class brothers. It has shown more and

more clearly its great vitality in the present situation in Asia in which U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism, working hand in glove, are intensifying their scheming activities of aggression and war on an unprecedented scale.

Reviewing the solidarity and militant friendship of the Korean and Chinese peoples, Comrade Kim Jung Rin said: It is our firm conviction through practice that so long as we get united and carry out struggles, we are able to defeat any enemy however powerful it may be. Should U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism launch a new adventurous war of aggression in disregard of the lessons of history, they will perish in the flames kindled by themselves.

He pledged: In the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, the Korean people will closely unite and advance with all the revolutionary people in Asia and make all-out efforts to give active support and assistance to the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia in their heroic struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

At the banquet held in the Mansudae Assembly Hall in Pyongyang, Comrade Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K., first of all extended, in the name of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, the Government of the Republic and the entire Korean people, warm militant regards to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese Government and the entire Chinese people, and warmly welcomed the visiting Chinese Party and Government Delegation.

He said: The present visit of the Chinese Party and Government Delegation to our country specially for celebrating together with our people the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance demonstrates clearly once again the unbreakable militant friendship and unity between the people of our two countries.

He declared: In the days to come, we will remain loyal to the profound revolutionary friendship formed in history and to the fundamental spirit of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance and strengthen with all our efforts our friendship and unity with the fraternal Chinese people.

Comrade Li Hsien-nien said at the banquet: The ten years since the signing of the Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance have witnessed a tremendous all-round development in the fraternal friendship and friendly co-operation between our two peoples. Our two countries have supported and assisted each other and worked together in close co-ordination in our struggle against the common enemies; we have helped each other and marched forward together in the cause of building socialism. Particularly in recent years, the exchange of visits between the leaders of our two countries has made new important contributions to the further strengthening and development of the militant friendship between our two peoples. At present, U.S. imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries, working hand in glove, are stepping up their military collusion and the revival of Japanese militarism. In face of the new aggression and war threats by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, it is all the more necessary for our two peoples to closely co-ordinate with and support and assist each other in the common fight against the enemies. In these circumstances, the exchange of Party and Government Delegations between our two countries for the solemn commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance is of great significance both to the further strengthening of the fraternal alliance between China and Korea and to the struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism.



The Pyongyang rally which the Chinese Party and Government Delegation attends.

Both banquets were filled with the warm atmosphere of the sincere friendship and militant solidarity between the people of the two countries.

Grand Rallies in Peking and Pyongyang

On July 11, Peking and Pyongyang held impressive rallies to celebrate this important occasion.

The big rally in Peking was sponsored by the Peking Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

On the rostrum were Kim Jung Rin, head of the Korean Party and Government Delegation; Kim Man Gum, deputy head of the delegation; and members of the delegation: Kim Chol Man, Li Bong Gil, Han Yong Hak, Kim Gil Hyon, Kim Jae Bong, Hyun Jun Keuk and the wife of the Korean Ambassador Madame Hyun Jun Keuk and the Minister-Counsellor of the Korean Embassy in Peking Kim Jai Suk.

Also on the rostrum were Cambodian, Vietnamese and Laotian comrades-in-arms:

Chan Youran, Minister of Popular Education and Youth of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Ker Meas, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Cambodia to China;

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

Nguyen Tien, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in Peking; and

Sone Khamvanvongsa, representative of the Lao Patriotic Front.

Leading Chinese Party and government comrades attending the rally were: Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council; Huang Yung-sheng, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan and Yeh Chun, Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Wu Fa-hsien, Li Tso-peng and Chiu Hui-tso, Members of the Political Bureau of the P.L.A. General Staff; Chi Teng-kuei, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and Kuo Mo-jo, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

After the rally was declared open by Wu Teh, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Second Secretary of the Peking Municipal Committee of the C.P.C. and Vice-Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, Comrade Yao Wen-yuan and Comrade Kim Jung Rin addressed the rally (for excerpts of their speeches see pp. 12 and 14). They spoke highly of the new and greater development of the militant friendship and revolutionary unity sealed in blood between the Chinese and Korean peoples in the past decade. They expressed the iron will and firm determination of the two peoples to carry the struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism through to the end.

Amid thunderous applause, the rally and the Korean Party and Government Delegation exchanged silk banners. The banner presented by the rally to the delegation read: "Long live the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the Parties and peoples of China and Korea!" The banner presented by the delegation to the rally read: "Long live the militant friendship and unity sealed in blood between the Korean and Chinese peoples!"

The mass rally in Pyongyang was sponsored by the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee and the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association.

On the rostrum were Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Ko-

rean Workers' Party and First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Second Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Senior General O Jin U, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army; So Chol, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; Yang Hyong Sop, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party; and Ho Dam, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Kim Gyong Ryon, Minister of Finance and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association; Kim Yong Nam, Deputy Director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party; Kye Ung Tae, Minister of Foreign Trade; Kong Jin Tae, Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Colonel-General Kim Dae Hong, Vice-Minister of National Defence; Pak Yong Sin, Minister of Culture; Chon Chang Chol, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions; Li Rim Su, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Agricultural Working People's Union; and Han Byong Hui, Secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the Korean Workers' Party.

Also on the rostrum were Li Hsien-nien, head of the Chinese Party and Government Delegation; Li Teh-sheng, deputy head of the delegation; and delegation members: Keng Piao, Pai Hsiang-kuo, Li Yao-wen, Han Tsung-cheng and Li Yun-chuan.

Comrade Pak Sung Chul spoke first at the rally (see p. 18). Then Li Chang In, Vice-Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, presented a banner to the Chinese Party and Government Delegation in the name of the rally. The banner was inscribed with the words: "Long live the unbreakable militant friendship and unity cemented in blood between the people of Korea and China!"

Comrade Li Hsien-nien then delivered a speech (see p. 20). After his speech, the Chinese Party and Government Delegation presented the mass rally with an embroidered portrait of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, shaking hands with Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people.

The rally vehemently denounced the policies of aggression and war of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and fully demonstrated the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people of Korea and China on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Comrade Yao Wen-yuan's Speech

(Excerpts)

TEN years ago, during the visit in China of the Korean Party and Government Delegation headed by the Korean people's great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our two countries concluded the Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance. This treaty has consolidated in legal form the blood-cemented militant friendship between our two peoples and has played, and will continue to play, a most important role in developing in an all-round way the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries, in ensuring the common security of the two countries and in defending peace in Asia and the world.

China and Korea are friendly neighbours as closely related as the lips and teeth, and the Chinese and Korean peoples are class brothers sharing weal and woe. For a long time our two peoples have always supported each other and fought shoulder to shoulder in the struggle against imperialist aggression; we have consistently helped each other and marched forward together in the great cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction. The conclusion of the Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance fully reflects the aspirations of our two peoples and is in complete accord with the fundamental interests of our two peoples. In the past ten years, thanks to the solicitous concern of the Korean people's great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao, the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between our two peoples have been further strengthened. Particularly in the past one year or two, there have been many exchanges of visits between the leaders of our two countries, and there has been an all-round rapid development of the friendly relations, mutual assistance and co-operation between the two countries in the political, military, economic, cultural and other fields. The revolutionary friendship between our two Parties, countries and peoples is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and can stand tests, and no force on earth can destroy it.

The conclusion of the Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance was directed against aggression by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. Today in the new situation in which U.S. imperialism is resorting to even more sinister and cunning tactics in pushing its policies of aggression and war and is stepping up the revival of Japanese militarism, the importance of the treaty has become all the more apparent.

Being aggressive by nature, U.S. imperialism is not reconciled to its defeat on the Korean battlefield; it is still hanging on in the southern part of Korea and

is energetically fostering the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, making incessant military provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It is still forcibly occupying China's sacred territory Taiwan Province and plotting in a thousand and one ways to create "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan" in a wild attempt to alienate Taiwan from China. Unable to win in Korea, the U.S. aggressors launched a new war of aggression in Viet Nam and expanded the war to Laos and Cambodia, but they have ended up in the same disastrous defeat. The U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war have met with universal condemnation and resolute opposition by the peoples throughout the world, including the American people. The U.S. aggressors have found themselves heavily besieged by the people of the world.

In order to save itself from its defeat in Asia and extricate itself from its awkward predicament in which it is beset with troubles internally and externally, U.S. imperialism has been energetically pushing the so-called "Nixon doctrine" of "using Asians to fight Asians." U.S. imperialism is stepping up its employment of the Japanese reactionaries as its chief accomplice for its aggression in Asia in a wild attempt to rig up an aggressive military alliance in Asia and the Pacific region with the United States as the behind-the-scene boss and Japan as the backbone. The Japanese monopoly capital has amassed enormous fortune in the wars of aggression against Korea and Viet Nam unleashed by U.S. imperialism, and Japan's economy has undergone lopsided development. Their wild ambitions for expansion enormously swelling, the Japanese reactionaries are attempting to realize its old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" with the support of U.S. imperialism. U.S. imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries are working hand in glove with each other. The joint communique issued by Nixon and Eisaku Sato in November, 1969 and the indefinite extension of the "Japan-U.S. security treaty" announced in June 1970 fully show that a new Japan-U.S. military alliance has already taken shape and that although there exist contradictions between U.S. imperialism and the Japanese monopoly capital, the Japanese reactionaries have fastened themselves obstinately to the U.S. imperialist war chariot of aggression. Sato has openly clamoured that Korea is "essential to Japan's own security," that China's Taiwan is "a most important factor for the security of Japan" and that Japan will play its "role" in Indochina. The Japanese reactionaries have kept on clamouring that the area from south Korea, Taiwan, Indochina to the Strait of Malacca is the "lifeline" of Japan; they have even gone so far as to frenziedly clamour that "the meaning of national boundary in the past

no longer exists" and that "the scope of Japanese defence will expand rapidly." The Japanese reactionaries are flagrantly directing the spearhead of their aggression squarely against the Korean, Chinese and three Indochinese peoples and other Asian peoples, thus fully revealing their wild ambitions. This is what we will never tolerate!

Since the beginning of this year, U.S. imperialism, the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppet clique have repeatedly conducted joint military manoeuvres to carry out threats against the Korean, Chinese and other Asian peoples by making a show of force. The military and civilian chieftains of the United States, Japan, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the Chiang Kai-shek puppet clique have exchanged visits frequently in their intensified counter-revolutionary collaboration. In order to realize its wild design for expansion, the reactionary Sato government has greatly accelerated its tempo for arms expansion.

Just recently, the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries concluded the agreement on the so-called "reversion" of Okinawa. This is a big swindle perpetrated by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries to further strengthen their military collusion, and an important step taken by U.S. imperialism in energetically pushing its "new Asia policy" of "using Asians to fight Asians." In the name of "returning" the "administrative rights" over Okinawa, U.S. imperialism is actually turning Okinawa into a common military base of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries for their aggression in Asia, and "Okinawazizing" the whole of Japan. The Chinese people are particularly indignant that, in the agreement on the so-called "reversion" of Okinawa, the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries should have included China's territory Tiaoyu and other islands in the scope of "reversion" to Japan. Nakasone who has just left the office of Director-General of Defence Agency of the reactionary Japanese Government even brazenly declared that Japan would use military force to "defend" these islands.

The facts show that, obsessed with wild ambitions, Japanese militarism which is being revived with the energetic fostering by U.S. imperialism has become a dangerous force of aggression in Asia. We must heighten our vigilance and deal with it seriously.

However, the times are different. The Asia of today is no longer the Asia of the 30s or 40s. Gone for ever are the days when imperialism could ride roughshod and do whatever it pleased in Asia. It is the peoples of Asia, and not U.S. imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries, that will decide the destiny of Asia.

The Chinese people have stood up and are advancing in big strides along the broad path of socialism. Under the leadership of our great leader Chairman Mao, China has won great victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction. The China which used to be poor and backward in the past has now become a socialist state with initial prosperity. Particularly through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the

political consciousness of our people has been greatly raised, the dictatorship of the proletariat has become more consolidated than ever before, a new upsurge is emerging in industrial and agricultural production, and our national defence capabilities have been further strengthened. Our people are now carrying out education on ideology and political line, are continuing to carry out the various fighting tasks set forth at the Party's Ninth National Congress and the First and Second Plenary Sessions of the Ninth Central Committee, are grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war and are uniting to win still greater victories.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is now more consolidated and powerful than ever before. Under the leadership of their great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the heroic Korean people, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, have vigorously unfolded the *Chollima* (winged horse) Movement, won brilliant successes in all fields of socialist economic construction and building of national defence and repeatedly smashed the military provocations by the U.S.-Pak reactionaries. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has become a staunch bulwark at the anti-U.S. imperialist front in the East. The consolidation of the socialist system and the victories in socialist construction in the northern part of the Republic have inspired the south Korean people in their revolutionary struggle and promoted the development of the revolutionary situation in south Korea. Now the Korean people are working hard to fulfil the fighting tasks set forth at the Fifth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party. We sincerely wish the fraternal Korean people still greater successes in their revolution and construction. We firmly believe that the 40 million Korean people will surely triumph in their just cause of unifying their fatherland.

The three heroic peoples of Indochina have grown ever stronger through the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, winning one great victory after another. U.S. imperialism had fancied that by expanding the war it could intimidate the three peoples of Indochina. On the contrary, however, it has evoked even stronger resistance from the three Indochinese peoples. Under the great banner of unity against U.S. imperialism of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, the peoples of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos, supporting and assisting each other and fighting valiantly in close co-ordination, have dealt heavy blows at the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys on various battlefronts, landing them in an unprecedented predicament. By their great victories in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, the three peoples of Indochina have set a brilliant example in the world showing that a small nation can defeat a big, a weak nation can defeat a strong, thus immensely inspiring the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries. We firmly believe that the three Indochinese peoples are sure to win and U.S. imperialism is bound to be defeated!

The situation in Asia is excellent. In their common struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression, the peoples of Korea, Viet Nam, Laos, Cambodia and China have further developed their revolutionary friendship and strengthened their militant unity. In the east of Asia, a staunch front against U.S. imperialist aggression has come into being and is continuing to develop and grow in strength. It won't do for U.S. imperialism to hang on in Asia! If it does not quit itself, it will certainly be driven out by the people of various countries!

The whole international situation is developing in a direction increasingly favourable to the people of various countries and unfavourable to U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The whole world is in the revolutionary process of great upheaval, great division and great reorganization. As the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out, "The danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. But revolution is the main trend in the world today." The Asian, African and Latin American people's struggle to win national liberation and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty continues to develop in breadth and depth. The revolutionary mass movements in Europe, North America and Oceania are continuously surging forward wave upon wave, fiercely pounding at the decadent rule of capitalism. The struggle of the American workers, students, Black people and other minority nationalities, women and people of various strata against wars of aggression, racial discrimination and the U.S. imperialist reactionary rule is expanding daily and mounting steadily. The Japanese people's struggle against the "Japan-U.S. security treaty," against the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and against the fraud of the "reversion" of Okinawa continues to develop vigorously. An increasing number of small and medium countries in various regions of the world are getting united in various forms to oppose

resolutely the power politics of the superpowers and to safeguard state sovereignty and national interests. The Chinese people firmly support the revolutionary struggles of all the oppressed people and nations in the world and firmly support the just struggles waged by the countries and people subjected to aggression, control, interference and bullying by the superpowers. We will for ever unite with the people of the whole world and fight and win victory together.

In the excellent international situation today, we are very glad to celebrate together with our Korean comrades-in-arms the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance. The ten years since the conclusion of the treaty are years in which our two countries have achieved great victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction and years which have witnessed a new and still greater development in the militant friendship and revolutionary unity between our two Parties, countries and peoples. We are proud to have such a staunch comrade-in-arms as Korea. The Chinese and Korean peoples are not isolated in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism. They have won the sympathy and support of the peoples of Asia and the whole world. Should U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism dare to launch a war of aggression against the Chinese and Korean peoples, they will surely suffer even more disastrous defeat. As the Korean people's great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has pointed out, "If the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists dare jump into a new adventurous war of aggression, ignoring the lessons of history and the stark reality of today, they will come to a miserable end never to revive."

People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!

Comrade Kim Jung Rin's Speech

(Excerpts)

A DECADE ago, Korea and China signed the Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance.

This treaty reflects the common aspirations of our two peoples for supporting and assisting and co-operating closely with each other in the struggle for the common cause of opposing U.S.-led imperialism and its lackeys and of building socialism; it is an epoch-making event of tremendous significance to the further development of the traditional friendship and co-operation forged between the Korean and Chinese peoples in history.

The Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance which is based on the principles of complete equality, mutual respect for

sovereignty and proletarian internationalism has made and is making great contributions to checking the aggressive activities of U.S.-led imperialism, to defending the security and the revolutionary gains of our two countries and to safeguarding peace in the Far East, Asia and the whole world.

The situation today demands that the Korean and Chinese peoples unite closely and further uphold unswervingly the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and the revived Japanese militarism fostered by U.S. imperialism and for victories in the cause of socialism.

As our common enemies U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism are daily stepping up the policies of aggression and war, the situation in Asia remains acute and tense.

Nakedly revealing its piratical nature, U.S. imperialism is not only intensifying its criminal war of aggression against the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, but also carrying out provocations every day in an attempt to unleash a new war of aggression against Korea. At the same time it is still occupying Taiwan, an inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China, and conducting incessant aggressive activities against the Chinese people.

Behind the smokescreen of the deceptive scheme of so-called "reducing the U.S. troops," U.S. imperialism is making fresh war provocations against Korea.

Since it indulged in its deceptive activities of "reducing the U.S. troops," U.S. imperialism has been making preparations for a new war by strengthening its aggressive armed forces in south Korea and speeding up the "modernization" of the south Korean puppet troops at a pace and on a scale never known before.

Since the beginning of July, U.S. imperialism has knocked together the U.S. aggressive troops and the south Korean puppet troops and formed the so-called "largest combat units" — the "Korean-American combined corps."

Stepping up its war preparations, U.S. imperialism has continuously launched armed attacks along the military demarcation line, shooting and shelling at our side, dispatched armed spies and carried out all kinds of hostile provocative activities. All these are aggressive acts deliberately carried out by imperialism as pretexts to launch a war.

Today the intensification of new war provocations by U.S. imperialism in Korea is closely linked with its acts of directing the spearhead of aggression against Asia, suppressing the ever-expanding people's revolutionary movements, extending the flames of war to the vast areas in Asia and stepping up its provocative activities for attacks against socialist countries. Now with Japanese militarism taking a hand, the danger of a new war in Korea created singlehandedly by U.S. imperialism has become all the more serious.

The 40 million Korean people's great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught us, "**With the backing of U.S. imperialism, the revived Japanese militarism is now overtly stretching out its tentacles of aggression against Korea and other Asian countries and recklessly running about to realize its old dream of the so-called 'Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.'**"

Since the publication of the notorious U.S.-Japan "joint communique" at the end of 1969, the Japanese militarists have been flagrantly engaged in frantic activities and taken an active part in supporting the U.S. imperialist aggressive plan of launching a new war in Korea with south Korea as its frontal base and the

Japanese militarist forces as its "shock force," and through this it is vainly attempting to realize its wild ambitions for aggression against Korea, China and other parts of Asia.

The Japanese reactionary ruling clique is now shamelessly clamouring that Japan will act as the "leader" in Asia. Just recently it cried out for a "defence sphere of a radius of 1,000 nautical miles around Tokyo."

Japanese militarism has already begun entering south Korea and it has even worked out an extremely adventurous war plan for its aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Japanese officer groups of the "self-defence forces" crept into south Korea in close succession overtly or covertly, continuously hatching war schemes with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Not long ago, U.S. imperialist fascist warmonger Vice-President Agnew and chieftain of Japanese militarism Sato crept into south Korea simultaneously to engineer secret schemes with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique with the aim of completing the preparations for joint operations by U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism and the south Korean puppet clique so as to realize concretely their vicious plot of directly introducing armed forces of Japanese "self-defence forces" into south Korea.

Shielded by U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism has brazenly rigged up a so-called "liaison committee" of Japan, south Korea and Taiwan, intensifying their aggressive activities not only against Korea but also against China, and they even called China's mainland their "lost land" and "homeland."

The so-called "agreement on the reversion of Okinawa" manufactured by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries last June nakedly exposes the fact that U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism are intensifying their military collusion against the Korean and Chinese peoples and the revolutionary forces in Asia.

Through the "agreement on the reversion of Okinawa," U.S. imperialism and the Japanese Sato government have turned Japan proper into a U.S. imperialist base for nuclear attacks like Okinawa, thus flagrantly opening the path for Japanese militarism to carry out military aggression against Asia. This has also fully exposed their attempt to swallow up the Tiaoyu and other islands, the sacred and inviolable territory of the People's Republic of China.

All these facts clearly show that in order to invade Korea, China and the rest of Asia, U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism are intensifying their reactionary collusion and that Japanese militarism is attempting to embark on the road of military aggression in an even more flagrant way.

We firmly condemn the aggressive collusion between the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, which gravely menaces the peace in Asia and the world, and their scheme to launch a new war.

At the same time, we warn them in all seriousness: History will never retrogress; the foolish acts of U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism will only accelerate their extinction.

The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries should soberly recognize that the Korea of today is not what it was yesterday; the China of today is not what it was yesterday; nor is Asia today what it was yesterday.

The brilliant achievements scored by the fraternal Chinese people in their revolution and construction are great contributions to the all-round strengthening of the might of socialism and the expanding of the revolutionary forces in Asia and the world.

In the past 50 years, the Chinese Communist Party founded by Comrade Mao Tsetung has traversed a course of arduous and glorious struggles. Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, it has defeated the reactionary forces at home and the aggressors from abroad and won the victory of the people's revolution and is building socialism.

The victory of the Chinese people's revolution scored under the wise leadership of the Chinese people's great leader Comrade Mao Tsetung and the Chinese Communist Party and the founding of the People's Republic of China mark a fundamental turning point in the life of the Chinese people and are a historic event which has dealt heavy blows at world imperialism and changed the international balance of forces decisively in favour of revolution and socialism.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese people, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, have courageously surmounted numerous obstacles and difficulties and forcefully pushed forward their socialist revolution and socialist construction, turning a poor and backward country into a powerful socialist state.

Particularly, the victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has shattered the revisionist design for capitalist restoration, further consolidated the revolutionary positions, brought about a completely new outlook to their country and further strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The great Chinese people have also made tremendous achievements in developing science and technology and in strengthening defence capabilities. China has successfully conducted nuclear tests and launched man-made earth satellites. These are tremendous victories scored by the Chinese people in their struggle for strengthening and developing advanced sciences and technology and national defence capabilities; they have dealt a heavy blow at U.S. imperialism, which is pursuing a policy of nuclear blackmail and strength, and constituted an inspiration to the revolutionary people of the world.

Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and further tempered through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Chinese people, united closely around the

Chinese Communist Party with their great leader Comrade Mao Tsetung as its leader and his close comrade-in-arms Comrade Lin Piao as its deputy leader and guided by the call of "grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war," are now accelerating the building of socialism and further strengthening their defence capabilities so as to brilliantly fulfil the various fighting tasks set forth at the Ninth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party and thoroughly wipe out U.S. imperialism and all its lackeys.

Standing rock-firm, the People's Republic of China and the 700 million Chinese people have become a staunch bulwark in Asia in the struggle against imperialism and U.S. imperialism and a great anti-imperialist revolutionary force; the international status and prestige of the People's Republic of China is rising daily. An increasing number of countries in the world recognize the People's Republic of China as the sole legal state of the Chinese people and are establishing state relations with her.

Whatever plots and schemes the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries may resort to, they cannot shake the firm determination of the fraternal Chinese people to liberate Taiwan nor can they block the Chinese people's road of advance.

The Korean people firmly condemn the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists for their plots of aggression against the People's Republic of China, and fully support the fraternal Chinese people in their just struggle to liberate Taiwan Province, an inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China.

Under the wise leadership of their great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people have remarkably implemented the Party's idea of *Juche* and the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence in all fields and brilliantly accomplished the historical task of socialist industrialization, thus turning the former colonial agricultural country which lagged far behind in modern technology and civilization into a powerful socialist industrial state with modern industry and developed agriculture.

Acting upon the grand programme of the Six-Year Plan formulated at the Party's Fifth Congress, our people are united closely, with one mind and one will, around the Party's Central Committee headed by our great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, are consolidating and developing the gains of socialist industrialization and unfolding in a big way the three major tasks of technical revolution to free the working people from heavy manual labour, further developing and invigorating the socialist national culture, promoting energetically the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society and bringing about a revolutionary high tide on all fronts so as to make the northern part of the Republic, the revolutionary base of the country, firm as a rock and to bring about the complete victory of socialism and the unification of the fatherland at an early date.

We are promoting economic construction and the building of national defence with all our efforts so that we will be able at all times to thoroughly defeat the imperialist armed invasion and are further consolidating the national defence system of the entire people with the People's Army as the core.

Today, inspired by the successes and struggle of the people in the northern part of the Republic, the south Korean people are waging a heroic struggle against the U.S. imperialist war activities and the Japanese militarist scheme of new aggression as well as the traitorous activities of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and for political freedom, democratic rights and the unification of the fatherland.

All the patriotic forces in the southern and northern parts of Korea must join hands closely to wage a nationwide common struggle and drive the U.S. aggressor troops out of south Korea, smash the scheming activities carried out by Japanese militarism in collusion with U.S. imperialism for fresh aggression, overthrow the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, a dual lackey of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, and realize the independent peaceful unification of the fatherland.

Korea and China are close neighbours on the banks of the same river. The Korean and Chinese peoples are revolutionary comrades-in-arms and brothers who have waged protracted common struggles against foreign imperialist forces of aggression.

The Korean and Chinese Communists and patriotic people once took up arms and fought together against their common enemy Japanese imperialism.

In the glorious years of the armed resistance to the Japanese aggression organized and led by our people's great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean Communists and revolutionary people went through thick and thin together with the fraternal Chinese people in the common fight against the Japanese bandits and won the victory.

During the Korean people's Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. aggressors, the fraternal Chinese people, following the teachings of their great leader Comrade Mao Tsetung and holding high the banner of "resisting U.S. imperialism and aiding Korea," sent the Volunteers composed of their fine sons and daughters to the Korean battlefield and supported our people's struggle with blood.

After the war, when our people were engaged in the struggle to rebuild cities and villages on the ruins, the fraternal Chinese people rendered sincere assistance to our people in the struggle.

The fraternal Chinese people have all along given our people sincere internationalist assistance in our struggle to defend the freedom and independence of the fatherland and to build a new society. Today they are actively supporting our people in the struggle to

drive the U.S. aggressor troops out of south Korea and to realize the independent unification of the fatherland.

The Korean Communists and people left their precious blood and footprints during struggle on China's mountains, rivers and plains, likewise, the fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers left their blood and the brilliant deeds of courageous struggle everywhere in our country.

The Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China has further consolidated the blood-cemented unbreakable friendship and unity between our two peoples.

The friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples is one between revolutionary comrades-in-arms fighting for a common cause under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

This friendship of ours is personally forged and nurtured by the Korean people's great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Chinese people's great leader Comrade Mao Tsetung. Such friendship remains evergreen; no force on earth can destroy it.

The entire international situation today continues to develop in a direction favourable to socialism and revolution and unfavourable to imperialism and reactionaries.

Imperialism and all reactionaries are doomed to thorough extinction; and the people's cause for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism will finally triumph.

The Chinese people's great leader Comrade Mao Tsetung says: "**Riding roughshod everywhere, U.S. imperialism has made itself the enemy of the people of the world and has increasingly isolated itself.**"

The people of our country regard it as their bounden internationalist duty to maintain unity with all the countries and people who are fighting against U.S. imperialism and to give active support to the struggles in all forms against U.S. imperialism.

The Korean people resolutely support the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and the people throughout the world in their revolutionary struggle to oppose U.S.-led imperialism and colonialism, to win freedom and liberation and to consolidate national independence.

Holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. imperialist struggles, the Korean people will, as always, make every effort to strengthen and develop the militant friendship and unity with the fraternal Chinese people in the common struggle against the policies of aggression and war of U.S.-led imperialism, and for the victory of the cause of socialism.

Comrade Pak Sung Chul's Speech

(Excerpts)

COMRADE Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our people, has pointed out: "The Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance manifests the identical will of the Korean and Chinese peoples to further strengthen the friendship between Korea and China which has been cemented in blood and expresses the firm determination of the two peoples to wage resolute struggle to defend the fruits of victory of socialism against the imperialist aggression and to defend peace."

In the past ten years, this treaty has greatly contributed to bringing the relations of militant alliance and friendly co-operation between the two peoples to a new and higher stage, smashing the new war provocations of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, defending the security and fruits of victory of revolution of the two countries from enemy encroachment and safeguarding as well as consolidating peace in Asia and the world.

This treaty is of greater significance in the present situation when the aggressive collusion of U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism directed against the revolutionary people of Korea, China and other Asian countries is being stepped up daily. The development of the situation requires the people of our two countries to further strengthen our unbreakable relations of alliance.

At present, U.S. imperialism directs its spearhead of aggression against Asia, directly employs its aggressive forces to step up its war of aggression, mobilizes Japanese militarism and other satellite countries and puppets in Asia in accordance with the notorious "new Asia policy," and struggles desperately in an attempt to prevent the speedy growth of the revolutionary forces in this area and maintain its colonial rule by resorting mainly to the method of "using Asians to fight Asians."

While intensifying its criminal war of aggression against the Indochinese peoples, U.S. imperialism, as part of its overall scheme to extend the aggressive war to the vast area of Asia and commit aggression against the socialist countries, is frantically stepping up its war preparations in Korea, continuing to occupy Taiwan, an inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China, and carrying out incessantly aggressive activities against the Chinese people.

Japanese militarism revived under the wing of U.S. imperialism is actively taking part in and serving the

U.S. imperialist policy of aggression against Asia and, as payment for this service, is attempting to renew its pipe dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" and conducting increasingly flagrant activities of new aggression against Asian countries. After putting up the signboard of the "Nixon doctrine," U.S. imperialism is speeding up new war preparations by strengthening its aggressive forces behind the smokescreen of the fraud of "reducing" U.S. occupation forces in south Korea, accelerating the modernization of the south Korean puppet troops, establishing a system of emergent air-borne operation to south Korea and creating not long ago the "mixed ROK-U.S. army group," etc. At the same time, it frequently sends armed agents, armed spy ships and high-altitude reconnaissance planes to intrude into the northern part of the Republic for espionage activities, turns the demilitarized zone into a fire base and constantly makes armed provocations along the military demarcation line.

All these facts clearly show that the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, after openly announcing their ambition for joint piratic aggression against Asia in the so-called U.S.-Japan "joint communique" at the end of 1969, have now gone to the extent of plotting aggression against Korea, China and other Asian countries.

The Japanese militarists who started massive penetration into south Korea after the conclusion of the so-called "ROK-Japan treaty" under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism, echoing with the U.S. imperialists' fraud of "reducing" U.S. aggressor troops occupying south Korea, clamoured that Japan "cannot but study a programme for her defence of the republic of Korea" and that "if it can be supposed that the self-defence forces will in the 70s conduct operations in a certain place outside Japan proper, that place will be Korea," etc. They are also brazenly plotting to dispatch their aggressive forces to the Korean front.

The Japanese militarists even brazenly declared that the Chinese mainland is their "lost land" and "native place" and have stepped up daily their aggressive activities against China.

They cherish territorial ambitions towards Taiwan, continue to pursue stubbornly a hostile policy towards the People's Republic of China, go ahead frenziedly of others to plot the intrigue of "two Chinas" and even set up a "liaison committee" of Japan, south Korea and Taiwan to contrive heinous plots for aggression against Korea and China.

The so-called Okinawa "reversion" agreement hatched recently by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries has more openly than ever paved the way for Japanese militarism to make military aggression against Korea, China and other Asian countries.

Then the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries called a meeting of the "Japan-U.S. consultative committee on security" in Tokyo and dished up another "arrangement" to turn Okinawa into their joint base for aggression in Asia and even extend Japan's "sphere of naval and air defence" to China's sacred territories the Tiao-yu and other islands and the Taiwan area.

Of late, arch U.S. imperialist warmonger Spiro Agnew and Japanese militarist chieftain Eisaku Sato crept into south Korea at the same time and even brought a "representative" of the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang to hold secret talks on "security questions" with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. All these facts clearly show what a dangerous stage their aggressive intrigue has reached.

At present, the situation before us is similar to that at the end of the 19th century when Japanese imperialism colluding with U.S. imperialism sent out large numbers of aggressive forces to launch armed aggression against and intervention in Korea and China on the pretext of suppressing the armed uprising of Korean peasants.

We resolutely denounce the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries' vicious intrigues carried out by relying on their aggressive collusion as an intolerable provocation against the Korean and Chinese peoples and a serious threat to peace in Asia and the world.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must immediately stop their criminal aggressive activities against the Korean and Chinese peoples, immediately get out of south Korea, Taiwan and all other parts of Asia where they are entrenched, taking along with them their aggressive troops and lethal weapons. Japanese militarism must give up its futile ambition to unleash aggression again.

At present, U.S. imperialism is plotting to have Koreans fight Koreans in Korea, as it did in carrying out the plan of "Vietnamization" of the war in Indochina, and "make Asians fight Asians" with the Japanese militarists as its storm troopers so as to achieve its aggressive aim easily. Seizing this opportunity, Japanese militarism is trying to re-establish its colonial rule in Korea and Asia.

Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people, has pointed out: **"Historically, all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct a last desperate struggle against the revolutionary forces."** History will never go backwards. The people in the socialist new East including those of Korea and China who have grown up and become strong as a great revolutionary force against imperialism and colonialism in our era will never stand idly by when U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism dangerously play with fire.

Should the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries embark on the road of launching a new adventurous war in disregard of the repeated warnings of the people of Korea and China and other peace-loving people of Asian countries and the world, they will surely suffer a more ignominious defeat and inevitably come to their doom.

The Communist Party of China founded by Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people, has traversed a long and glorious road of struggle for 50 years. The Chinese people under the wise leadership of the Chinese Communist Party have won great victories. The People's Republic of China today stands erect as a mighty anti-imperialist, revolutionary force in Asia.

We Korean people, under the wise leadership of our great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, after freeing ourselves from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, have brought about epoch-making changes in revolution and construction and turned the northern half of the Republic into an impregnable revolutionary base which can thoroughly defeat any enemy aggression, guarding staunchly the eastern outpost of socialism.

The close co-operation and unity of the Korean and Chinese peoples in their common struggle against the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and their lackeys and for the victory of the great cause of socialism are the powerful factor for completely putting in check the criminal activities of the enemies and for ensuring peace in Asia.

Korea and China are neighbouring countries separated only by a river. The people of the two countries are reliable revolutionary comrades-in-arms and intimate class brothers who have for a long time fought shoulder to shoulder in their common struggles against foreign invaders.

During the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle personally organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean Communists and revolutionary workers and peasants took up arms in struggle not only for the recovery of their own fatherland, for the freedom and liberation of their own people but also for rendering active help to the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people.

During the period of the Fatherland Liberation War waged by our people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the brotherly Chinese people, following the teachings of their great leader Comrade Mao Tsetung and holding aloft the banner of resisting U.S. aggression and aiding Korea, sent to the Korean front the Volunteers composed of their fine sons and daughters who shed their blood in helping us.

The sacred common struggles against the U.S. and Japanese aggressors waged by the Korean and Chinese peoples, who share weal and woe, set a brilliant example of proletarian internationalism, which will shine for ever in the history of liberation of mankind.

After the Korean Armistice, the Chinese people have also given sincere assistance to our cause of rehabilitation and construction.

The militant friendship, unity and comradely relations of co-operation between the peoples of Korea and China have been established and nurtured personally by the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung and the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tsetung, and have been cemented in blood in the flames of arduous revolutionary struggle and have stood the test of history. Therefore, they will never waver in any storm and will give play to ever greater vitality in all aspects.

Today, in order to resolutely smash the increasingly intensified activities of aggression of U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism and completely shatter the aggressive U.S.-Japanese collusion, it is very important to strengthen the militant unity of the people of the revolutionary countries in Asia.

The people of Korea, China, Viet Nam, Laos, Cambodia and all other revolutionary countries in Asia who suffer directly from the U.S. imperialist aggression, will unite closely to unfold a powerful common struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialists from south Korea, Taiwan, south Viet Nam, Laos, Cambodia and other places in Asia where they are entrenched, to smash the U.S. imperialist plots of "using Asians to fight Asians," and thoroughly frustrate the Japanese militarist ambition in taking the opportunity to launch fresh aggressions.

To defeat imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism, it is necessary to further strengthen not only the unity

of the people of revolutionary countries in Asia, but also the unity of the people of all revolutionary and fighting countries in the world.

Our people will, as in the past, hold aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. imperialist struggle, and unite with the peoples of the socialist countries, the world working class, the fighting Asian, African and Latin American peoples and all the peace-loving peoples of the world to carry on the resolute struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism and for the victory of the great cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

If the revolutionary people of the world act in unison to launch vigorous struggles against U.S. imperialism and its allies, then imperialism will eventually perish and the people of the world will surely win in their struggle for national independence and socialism.

Through the practical struggle against the imperialist aggressors, our people have come to know through our own experiences that the destinies of the Korean and Chinese peoples are interlinked. On the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, our people, faithful to the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance, will also do their utmost in the future to strengthen and develop constantly our militant friendship and unity with the fraternal Chinese people.

Comrade Li Hsien-nien's Speech

(Excerpts)

TEN years ago, the Korean people's great leader Premier Kim Il Sung personally visited China at the head of a Korean Party and Government Delegation, and the Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance was concluded between China and Korea. In accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, this treaty laid down various measures of all-round co-operation and mutual support and assistance in the common struggle of our two countries against imperialist aggression and for the building of socialism, thus forming a strong political and military fraternal alliance between our two countries. The conclusion of the Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance is an important event in the annals of the friendly relations between our two countries. It has not only further consolidated in treaty form the blood-cemented revolutionary friendship between our two peoples but also ushered in a new stage in the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries.

When the Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance was concluded between our two countries ten years ago, U.S. imperialism was pushing

with accelerated tempo its policies of aggression and war in Asia and the Far East, and both the Chinese and Korean peoples were confronted with U.S. imperialist aggression and threats. The conclusion of the Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance was directed against the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war; it is in complete accord with the fundamental interests of the two peoples as well as the revolutionary interests of the people of Asia and the whole world. At present, with the development of the situation in Asia and the world, the importance of the strengthening of unity between the Chinese and Korean peoples and the great significance of the formation of the fraternal militant alliance between our two countries have become increasingly clear.

In the past ten years, U.S. imperialism has accelerated the revival of Japanese militarism in Asia and expanded its aggressive activities against Asian countries in order to realize its wild ambition for world domination. In actively pushing its so-called "new Asia policy" and "Nixon doctrine" of "using Asians to fight Asians" since its assumption of office, the Nixon government has stepped up its employment of the

Japanese reactionaries and tried hard to use the Japanese reactionaries as its storm troopers for its aggression in Asia. As a result of the "joint communique" issued by Nixon and Eisaku Sato in November 1969 and the indefinite extension of the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" from June last year, this treaty has been expanded into a new military alliance for aggression against Asia. Furthermore, in mid-June this year, the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries concluded an agreement on the so-called "reversion" of Okinawa on the basis of the Japan-U.S. "joint communique." Through this agreement, U.S. imperialism, under the name of returning the "administrative rights," has not only retained its military bases in Okinawa but will also send Japanese troops to Okinawa so that Japanese military strength can be further incorporated into the U.S. system of aggression in the Far East.

Obsessed with wild ambitions, Japanese militarism fostered by U.S. imperialism is anxious to go forward to the forefront of aggression in Asia. Under the signboard of so-called "purely defence-oriented preparedness," the Sato government is carrying on arms expansion on a scale and at a pace unknown before. The Japanese reactionaries are embarking on the old path of aggression against Korea, China and other Asian countries in a wild attempt to realize its old pipe dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere," and Japanese militarism has daily become a dangerous force of aggression in Asia.

Both the Chinese and Korean peoples were subjected to aggression by Japanese and U.S. imperialism. Our two peoples waged protracted struggles against Japanese and U.S. imperialism. At present, in face of the grave menace posed by the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, the further strengthening of the unity between China and Korea is a sure guarantee for the security of our two peoples. In accordance with the principle of proletarian internationalism, the Chinese people will unswervingly fulfil their treaty obligations and strengthen their militant alliance with the fraternal Korean people. Should the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries obdurately launch a war of aggression against the Chinese and Korean peoples, the Chinese people will take up arms without the slightest hesitation and fight shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people once again till complete victory.

The Korean people are a heroic people long tempered through revolutionary wars. Under the wise leadership of their great leader Premier Kim Il Sung and the Korean Workers' Party, the Korean people drove out the Japanese aggressors through protracted revolutionary war and established a socialist system in the northern part of Korea; then they defeated the U.S. imperialist aggression through the great Fatherland Liberation War and victoriously defended the fruits of revolution. After the armistice, the Korean people, displaying the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, have implemented the principle of "political independence, economic self-sustenance and national self-defence," rapidly healed the wounds of war with a

Chollima (winged horse) speed and achieved tremendous successes in socialist economic construction and the building of national defence, turning their country into a prosperous socialist industrial state. Under the victorious banner of the Fifth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party, the Korean people are advancing in big strides on the road of socialist revolution and socialist construction with high militancy. In the meantime, maintaining high revolutionary vigilance, they have dealt heavy blows at the military provocations and sabotage activities by U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has always stood rock-firm at the eastern outpost in Asia and has become a staunch bulwark in opposing U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism. The Chinese people boundlessly admire the fraternal Korean people for their revolutionary spirit of working hard for the prosperity of their country and sincerely wish them continuous new and still greater successes in their future struggle.

In order to win national liberation and the unification of their fatherland, the heroic south Korean people have waged dauntless struggles over a long period against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys; the patriotic democratic forces in south Korea are daily expanding and the revolutionary mass movement is developing in depth. The 8-Point Programme for the Peaceful Unification of Korea put forward by the Korean Workers' Party and the Korean Government last April has won warm support and extensive response from the people of all strata in south Korea. The Chinese people resolutely support the just stand of the Korean Workers' Party and the Korean Government on promoting the independent unification of the fatherland and resolutely support the south Korean people in their just struggle against U.S.-puppet fascist rule and for the unification of their fatherland.

China and Korea are fraternal socialist neighbours linked by rivers and mountains. Our two peoples are comrades and comrades-in-arms standing on the same front. Our two countries are as closely related as lips and teeth, sharing weal and woe. As the Korean people's great leader Premier Kim Il Sung has said, "The Korean people and the Chinese people have realized through the practical experience of their own that their respective struggles against imperialist aggression and for the safeguarding of the security of their countries and the revolutionary gains are closely linked up with each other." The Chinese people have always regarded the Korean people's struggle as their own struggle, the Korean people's difficulties as their own difficulties, and the Korean people's victories as their own victories. The Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The Chinese and Korean comrades should unite like brothers, go through thick and thin together, share weal and woe and fight to the end to defeat the common enemy." Always following Chairman Mao's teachings, the Chinese people will unite with the Korean people, fight side by side and win victories together with them in the future common struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism!

Local Industry Advances in Tibet

by Cheng Wen

TIBET on the "roof of the world" has made rapid advances in industry since liberation, particularly since the beginning of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

The Tibet Autonomous Region now produces coal, electricity, machines, chemicals, building materials, paper, textiles, leather, matches, soap and several dozen other products. About 100 medium and small hydroelectric power stations are in operation and some others are under construction. Lhasa, Shigatse, Nagchuka, Loka and Chamdo have their own plants to make and repair farm machines. Supplied with an increasing number of pumps, machines to process agricultural produce and transport equipment, Tibet's agriculture and animal husbandry have forged ahead in the past few years.

Industry was non-existent in Tibet before liberation, when it was under the reactionary rule of the serf system. Even a match, a simple pick or a screw had to be sent in. There were only a small number of blacksmiths doing simple repairing of farm tools. Farming was done by the primitive slash-and-burn method.

Under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party of China, the emancipated serfs of Tibet, as masters of the new society, participated in socialist industrial and agricultural production with revolutionary ardour. Given help by various provinces and municipalities, the autonomous region had by 1964 set up 67 medium and small plants including farm tool and cement plants, tanneries, lumber mills and motor vehicle repair shops, laying a preliminary foundation for Tibet's industry.

Progress, however, was thwarted by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents in Tibet. They opposed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in developing industry, and they closed down many plants and mines on the pretext that Tibet was "special" and "backward."

The people of various nationalities in Tibet have studied Mao Tsetung Thought in earnest since the beginning of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. They hit hard at Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash and widely propagated Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line on running enter-

prises. Tibet's local industry began to develop rapidly once again. The plants and mines opened in the past four years are many more than all set up in the previous 15 years.

In the winter of 1966 a number of workers of Han nationality and herdsmen of Tibetan nationality, carrying *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*, braved wind and snow to climb a mountain over 5,000 metres above sea level in order to start the Machala Coal-mine. The evening they arrived, they lit a bonfire and sat around it to study Chairman Mao's "three constantly read articles" and his teachings on self-reliance and hard struggle. This gave them tremendous strength. Early the next morning they started to work. They felled trees for timber and used chisels instead of pneumatic drills. The miners devised safe methods for drilling blast holes and setting off explosives. This raised efficiency greatly. Overcoming one difficulty after another, they built the world's highest coal-mine.

A small carpenter and smith shop succeeded in producing three kinds of equipment for hydroelectric power stations and its success became a popular story among the people. The shop has some 20 workers most of whom are Tibetans. With three ordinary lathes it formerly produced only simple farm tools. To help develop hydroelectric power generating equipment, the workers trial-produced generators, motors and water turbines. A technical innovations group composed of veteran workers, technicians and leading cadres was formed. Unacquainted with the skill, the group boldly made repeated experiments while sending personnel to learn from other enterprises. In processing the castings they renovated a lathe so as to be able to cut parts of big diameter. Thus they produced generators, motors and water turbines and put them into serial production.

With the vigorous progress in local industry the first generation of Tibetan workers has increased to tens of thousands. A large number of activists in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought have come forward and many outstanding workers of Tibetan nationality tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution have become leading members of revolutionary committees at all levels. The Tibetan workers have become a vigorous force in the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the autonomous region.

Woollen Mill on Tibetan Plateau

by Tsang Jen

LOCATED 420 kilometres southeast of Lhasa at the foot of the Himalaya Mountains, the Linchih Woollen Mill was the first woollen mill built on the Tibetan Plateau. It was built during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Tibet did not have a single factory, still less any wool industry, before liberation. Always regarding the Tibetan Plateau as a forbidden zone for that industry, plunderers from abroad and the old Chinese rulers greedily looted the cheap wool there and shipped it to the remote hinterland or to foreign countries for processing. The million serfs who produced the wool wore rags.

The democratic reform and the development of production after Tibet's liberation provided the conditions for developing the industry.

Construction of the Linchih Woollen Mill began in June 1966 at the time the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was launched. More than 300 workers from a Shanghai vinylon mill who came to help build the mill arrived at a deserted beach of the Nyang River at the foot of the Himalaya Mountains. Joining with the Tibetan workers on the "roof of the world," they were determined to put an end to the situation where Tibet abounding in wool had no woollen mill.

The climate on the plateau 3,000 metres above sea level is dry and the temperature is so variable that the days are sweltering and the nights are freezing. Mill machinery is subject to abrasion and yarn breaks easily. This was a big problem in setting up the mill.

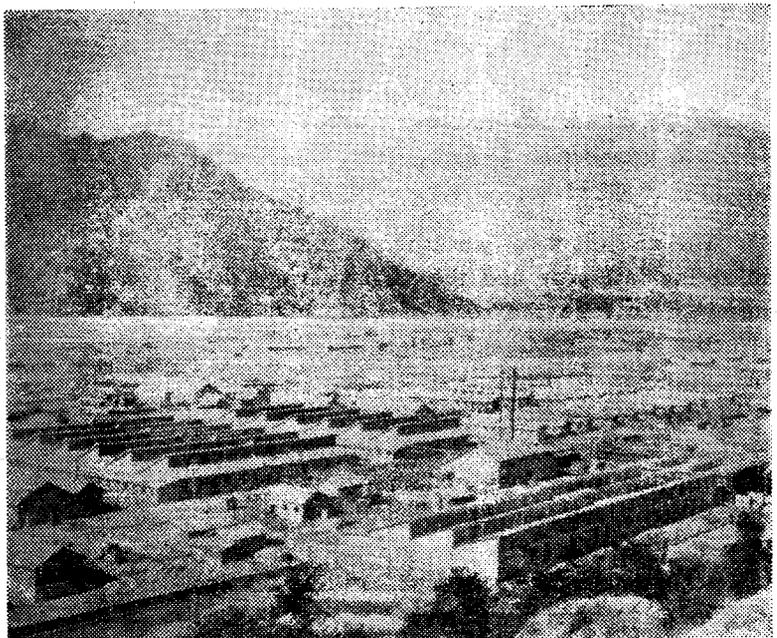
The storm of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution swept across the Tibetan Plateau. Studying Chairman Mao's works, the first generation of Tibetan woollen workers relentlessly criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. This helped them understand the far-reaching influence the development of the wool industry would have on the Tibetan people's production and livelihood. They poured out grievances against the three big feudal estate-holders—the local government, aristocrats and monasteries—in the old society under whose reactionary rule there was no

wool industry. The Han workers criticized Liu Shao-chi's fallacies of "relying on specialists to run factories" and "the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace."

Revolutionary mass criticism strengthened the confidence of the Tibetan and Han workers in victory. They conscientiously studied how to improve their operational methods. They lowered the daytime temperature in the mill they built, maintained a steady temperature at night, increased the moisture and reduced the number of broken ends by simple methods. Veteran worker Ku Chin-mei taught the Tibetan workers the technique of joining broken ends and the latter in turn helped her adapt herself to the local conditions. In this way, they quickly created conditions for work on the plateau.

Repairing and making machine parts later became an outstanding problem of the mill. At first, some parts had to be made in Lhasa or even Chengtu in Szechuan, 1,700 kilometres away. This seriously affected production. The workers were determined to do the work themselves.

Making or repairing machine parts calls for a foundry, which is no easy job on the Tibetan Plateau.



Linchih Woollen Mill

Though the workers had twice experimented on casting, they did not succeed. Seeing that machines had long been idle for want of one or two parts, Hsin Teh-hsiang who came from a worker's family was very concerned. He volunteered to solve the problem. He had covered a distance of over 1,000 kilometres on the plateau in order to learn the technique and find needed materials. He joined the workers in finding ways while experimenting and finally succeeded in turning out the needed castings.

Initially the Linchih Woollen Mill could produce only woollen fabrics. The Tibetan people, however, need coarse blankets. The machines in the spinning workshop are for fine wool. Thus renovating the machines was required. Feng Yung-sheng, called a "locally trained engineer" by the workers, made up his mind to solve this technical problem. Remaining at the machines, he forgot his meals, lost sleep and paid no heed to the heat and cold. Working hard alongside the workers for two weeks, he and the workers finally succeeded in renovating complete sets of machinery — carding machines, roving frames and cone winders, and turning out the coarse blankets.

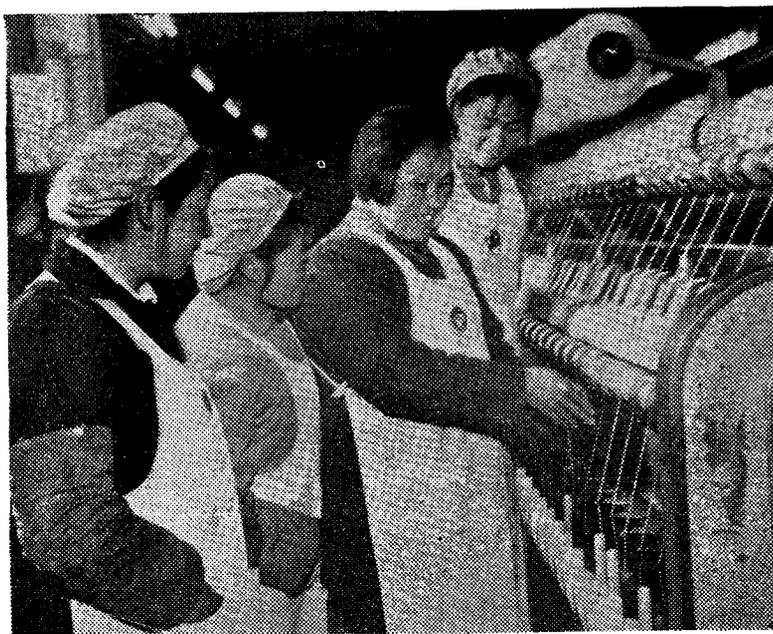
As production developed, the growing amount of discarded wool was piled up in a corner. Exposed to the elements, a great deal of it rotted. Seeing this, veteran worker Peng Ta-yao gave the matter much thought. He made a proposal: Produce a felt-making machine to turn "waste wool" into felt. This proposal immediately won the support of the mill's leadership and the broad masses of workers. They called together experienced workers from every workshop to form a designing and manufacturing group. They first drew a sketch of the machine on the ground and then planned to manufacture it. After 14 days, Tibet's first felt-making machine was finally produced. A test run proved that it operated very well. Once in operation, it will produce 10,000 pieces of felt every year.

The knitting wool workshop was expanded in spring last year and the workers were determined to take the road of designing, constructing and installing with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Together with the construction departments, they have formed a designing and building group, adopting the method of simultaneously designing, constructing and making the necessary materials. At the same time, the mill's workers and staff members were mobilized to fill in earth and lay stones for the workshop and burn lime in their spare time. They set about install-

ing machinery before the workshop was completed. Unfamiliar with the technique, the workers tried to fix the screws on the machines one by one, learning while doing. The workshop which has an annual output of 150,000 *jin* of knitting wool was finished in six months — from construction to operation.

The growth of the Linchih Woollen Mill has opened up bright prospects for developing Tibet's wool industry. From a small mill with several hundred workers and producing only woollen fabrics, it has developed into a factory with more than 1,000 workers and produces 50 designs and varieties, including woollen fabrics, knitting wool, blankets and felt. This is an outstanding result of Mao Tsetung Thought on the Tibetan Plateau. Following Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the workers continue their efforts to produce fine woollen cloth, fine wool, chemical fibres and other products. In the not too distant future, the Tibetan people will completely solve the problem of making clothing and blankets by themselves.

The first generation of Tibetan woollen workers are maturing. Many of these former slaves have become activists in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works. Some are leading members in workshops or are production group leaders while some have been elected to the mill's revolutionary committee and hold important leading posts. Tibetan workers have taken part in the technical innovation groups of all the workshops and made many proposals and innovations.



Tibetan and Han workers study how to improve spinning technique.

SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS



Coal Production Outstrips State Plan

BY firmly carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and deepening the mass movement "In industry, learn from Taching," coal-miners, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians in China have chalked up fresh successes in grasping revolution and promoting production. In the first five months of this year, the nation's coal production overfulfilled the state plan. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, average daily output for the major mines went up by 11.3 per cent, the speed of development was higher by 11 per cent and, with the rapid construction of pits, the speed of tunnelling increased by more than 60 per cent. In addition, more geological surveying was done than what the state called for, and the consumption of props was lower than the target set by the state. Thirty-three coal-mining bureaux, including those in Fushun and Pinghsiang, have fulfilled their half-yearly production plans ahead of schedule.

Last year, China's coal-mines overfulfilled the Third Five-Year Plan, and production and construction in various departments hit an all-time high for the past ten years. Since the beginning of 1971, the broad masses of cadres and coal-miners have carried out in a deep-going way the movement of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, in order to further implement the spirit of the Second Plenary Session of the Party's Ninth Central Committee. This has further

enhanced their consciousness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and has steadily pushed revolution and production to a new high.

From January to May this year, Kiangsi Province's Anyuan Coal-mine and Pinghsiang Coal-mining Bureau increased their coal output by more than 30 per cent over that of the corresponding period of last year. The Hsuechow Coal-mining Bureau in Kiangsu Province last year overfulfilled the coal production plan set by the state by 58 per cent; in the first five months of this year its coal output exceeded that of the same period of last year by 49 per cent. The Kailan Coal-mine reported steady and high output from January to May this year, its average daily output being more than 10 per cent higher than that of the same period of last year.

While coal output has increased by a wide margin, capital construction in China's coal industry has also made rapid progress. At present, the construction of over 400 pits in various parts of the country is being stepped up. In capital construction, thanks to the implementation of a series of principles of walking on two legs, such as the simultaneous development of national and local industries and the simultaneous development of big, small and medium-sized enterprises, the mobilization of the masses and the revolutionization in designing and rapid construction, not only have large amounts of funds been economized for the state,

but the speed of construction has also been increased. In Kwangtung, Chekiang, Kiangsu, Hunan, Szechuan, Kwangsi, Liaoning, Shensi and Inner Mongolia, many newly built pits have been successively commissioned. A number of big and small pits built and partially put into operation last year have raised their production capacity considerably after carrying out expansion, technical transformation and other improvements in the first half of this year.

New Power Industry Successes

SETTING a new record, China's total electricity output in the first five months of this year rose 24 per cent over the corresponding period last year.

1971 is the first year for carrying out China's Fourth Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy. The development of socialist construction sets a bigger and higher demand on the power industry. The workers, cadres and technicians in the industry, holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, persisting in revolutionary mass criticism and combining revolutionary spirit with scientific approach, adopted various effective measures to boost production by a big margin.

One important way for developing power industry production swiftly is launching a mass movement for technical innovations, making big efforts to improve existing equipment and working hard to make generators produce electricity above their designed capacity. Last year the Shih-chiachuang Power and Heat Plant, China's first plant to produce electricity exceeding its designed capacity, made technical innovations on major equipment such as boilers, steam turbines and generators and other equipment which greatly increased its comprehensive generating capacity. On this basis, it continued this year

to make technical improvements on a hundred pieces of accessory equipment for feeding coal and supplying water, thus raising the overall generating capacity nearly 50 per cent. The plant's advanced experience has been popularized in several hundred power plants throughout the country. Comprehensive generating capacity in some big and medium-sized plants has soared more than 30 per cent.

To promptly transmit electricity produced in power plants and stations where the designed capacity has been surpassed to production units on the industrial and agricultural fronts, north and northeast China are making corresponding technical improvements to increase the capacity of power supply equipment and transmission lines, thus making every branch of the power industry cooperate in this way. The Anshan Power Bureau and other departments have successfully renovated transformers and raised output 50 to 100 per cent. By live-line operations, workers in Peking, Tientsin, Hunan and Kansu have improved the 110,000-volt high-tension power transmission lines which have more than doubled their capacity.

Besides producing and supplying more electricity, workers, cadres and technicians in the power industry have also done other work to guarantee safe power production.

To better serve industrial and agricultural production and make every K.W.H. play an effective role, the departments concerned in various places have made plans to supply power to production units in accordance with their needs. Having conducted careful investigation and study and mobilized the masses, the Luta Power Bureau improved its supply plans and raised its daily load factor from 85 to 93 per cent. Electricity is thus being fully and rationally used. Some plants in the

city have set up 48 small power stations in the past year or so by using residue heat, waste water and gas, etc. This enabled the city to save 250 million K.W.H. since last year.

While raising existing enterprises' generating capacity enormously, China's power industry front is making energetic efforts to speed up construction of new power plants and stations.

China's First 20,000-Ton Freighter Launched

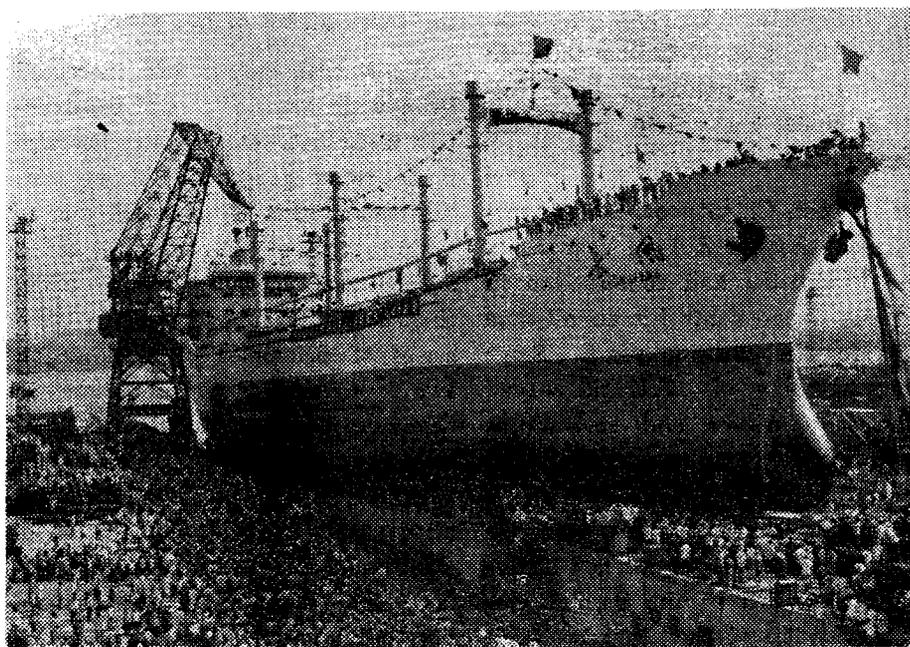
CHANGFENG, the first 20,000-ton freighter made by China, was launched on June 27. This is a new achievement for the workers of Shanghai's Kiangnan Shipyard resulting from the deepening of the mass movement "In industry, learn from Taching" and firmly carrying out Chairman Mao's great principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts."

Since the beginning of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the

workers of Kiangnan Shipyard have made four 10,000-ton ships in rapidly developing China's shipbuilding industry and supporting the Chinese and the world revolution.

In building the freighter, comrades in the three-in-one designing group, with workers as the main body and participated in by engineers and technicians and revolutionary cadres, went to the harbours of Talien, Tsingtao, Nanking and Shanghai many times to make on-the-spot investigations. Having closely relied on the docker masses, seamen and navigational workers and gathered much scientific data, they designed the hull and its equipment, meters and instruments which are adaptable to different navigational conditions. They also decided to build the ship with materials made in China.

By displaying revolutionary enthusiasm in overcoming difficulties, the workers used every minute to build the hull. Working even in the rainy season, they greatly shortened the period from laying the keel to its launching.



Launching the Changfeng

(Continued from p. 3.)

two peoples and the two armed forces of China and Albania.

In his speech, Military Attache Avni Hakani praised the friendship between the two Parties, the two peoples and the two armed forces of Albania and China as the strongest and sincerest. On behalf of the Chinese people and army, Chief of the General Staff Huang Yung-sheng extended the sincerest and warmest greetings to the Albanian people and Albanian People's Army.

To mark this anniversary, the Chinese Ministry of National Defence held a report meeting on July 8. At the meeting, Vice-Minister Hsiao Ching-kuang highly praised the Albanian People's Army as a people's army with a glorious tradition and a reliable force of the world's people in defeating U.S. imperialism and its running dogs. Military Attache Avni Hakani gave a report amid warm applause. He emphatically pointed out in his speech that the ~~people's armed forces~~ of Albania and China will always stand together on the same front in the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries.

Albanian Football Team Welcomed

The State Physical Culture and Sports Commission warmly welcomed the Albanian Labinot Football Team at a big ceremony on the evening of July 7 in the Peking Workers' Stadium. Afterward, the Chinese and Albanian football players played a friendly exhibition match.

Cajup Rusmali, leader of the Albanian Labinot Football Team, deputy leaders Dhimiter Bardhi and Adem Demiri, and Albanian Ambassador to China Xhorxhi Robo and Madame Robo attended the ceremony and saw the match.

Also present were Chinese Party and government leaders Chou En-lai, Huang Yung-sheng, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Tso-peng, Li Teh-sheng and Kuo Mo-jo.

Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth also attended.

The stadium was filled with the militant friendship and close unity between the Chinese and Albanian peoples. Before the ceremony, Comrade Chou En-lai and others met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with the leader and deputy leaders of the team.

The Albanian Labinot Football Team arrived in Peking on July 4. The State Physical Culture and Sports Commission gave the team a welcome banquet that evening.

Greeting the Convening of 9th Conference of Palestine National Council

Premier Chou En-lai sent a message on July 7 to Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, extending warm congratulations on the convening of the Ninth Conference of the Palestine National Council. The message said: "On the occasion of the convening of the Conference of the Palestine National Council, I, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, express warm congratulations to the heroic Palestinian people and wish the conference every success.

"In the past few years, the Palestinian people and their revolutionary armed forces, holding high the banner of armed struggle against U.S.-Israeli aggression, have surmounted numerous difficulties, advanced wave upon wave in their valiant fight and continuously frustrated the military attacks and schemes of political deception by imperialism and its lackeys. Today, the Palestinian people's revolutionary armed forces are growing ever stronger through the fight and are daily becoming a shock force of the Arab National Liberation Movement. Your just struggle has won mounting sympathy and support from the broad masses of the people in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world. The Chinese people admire the revolutionary

fighting spirit of the Palestinian people and the broad masses of the guerilla fighters and extend revolutionary militant salute to them!

"The Chinese Government and people will unswervingly support your just struggle. We will always stand together with you in our common cause of opposing imperialism. We firmly believe that the Palestinian people and their revolutionary armed forces will further strengthen their militant unity, overcome the temporary difficulties and continuously carry forward their just struggle against U.S.-Israeli aggression to win still greater victories in their national liberation struggle."

Australian Labour Party Delegation in Peking

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council; Chi Peng-fei, Acting Foreign Minister; Pai Hsiang-kuo, Minister of Foreign Trade; and Chang Hsi-jo, President of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, on July 5 met Gough Whitlam, leader of the Australian Labour Party and the Australian Labour Party Delegation, and members of the delegation as well as reporters accompanying the delegation. Premier Chou had a friendly conversation with the Australian guests.

The delegation arrived in Peking on July 3 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. On July 4, President Chang Hsi-jo gave a banquet to welcome the Australian visitors. He and delegation leader Whitlam proposed toasts at the banquet to the growth of friendship between the Chinese and Australian peoples.

Preparatory Meeting of the Sponsor Nations of the Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament

The preparatory meeting of the sponsor nations of the Afro-Asian table tennis friendship invitational

tournament held in Peking successfully concluded on July 10.

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council; Li Tso-peng, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and Wang Hsin-ting, Deputy Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff, met on the evening of July 11 the delegates to the preparatory meeting: Kim Ryong Man, Son Kil Chon and Ro Dong Nyon of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Koji Goto, Kyuhei Muraoka, Shiro Otsu and Roichi Ando of Japan; C.H.L. Yip-tong and J.O. Lefebure of Mauritius; Hemanta Rana and Nripendra Singh K.C. of the Kingdom of Nepal; and Yehia Abou Heif, Abdel Kader Fahmy and Salaheldin Kheir Eldin of the United Arab Republic.

During the meeting, Premier Chou said: The Afro-Asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament is, first of all, for the promotion of friendship and unity of the people and sportsmen of our Asian and African countries, and also for the exchange of table tennis skill. He also said: We oppose championitis and stand for "friendship first, competition second." The meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Present on the occasion were Chinese delegates to the preparatory meeting Chao Cheng-hung, Sung Chung, Chuang Tse-tung, and leading members of the organizations concerned.

The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the All-China Sports Federation gave a reception on the evening of July 11 in the Great Hall of the People in celebration of the successful conclusion of the preparatory meeting. N.P.C. Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo and leading members of the organizations concerned were present.

Hosts and guests proposed toasts hailing the unanimity of views reached at the preparatory meeting and expressing the hope that the friendship and unity of the Afro-Asian people would develop constantly.

The delegates of the tournament's six sponsor nations on July 10 adopted a communique on the preparatory meeting of the sponsor nations for the Afro-Asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament. The communique said: The delegates of six countries "held the preparatory meeting in Peking from July 9 to 10, 1971. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of unity and friendship and after full consultations reached unanimity on the various matters of the preparation work.

"The meeting decided to hold the Afro-Asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament from November 3 to 13, 1971 in Peking, China.

"The invitational tournament is aimed at enhancing friendship among the peoples and table tennis players of the Asian and African countries and promoting the development of table tennis in Asia and Africa. This spirit shall run throughout the organizing work and all other activities of the invitational tournament.

"The invitational tournament will comprise nine events: men's team, women's team, men's singles, women's singles, men's doubles, women's doubles, mixed doubles and junior events (boys' singles and girls' singles). In order that the players of different countries may have more chances to exchange experience and enhance friendship and understanding, joint practice will be organized for four or five days before the competition proper."

It continued: "The meeting decided that the sponsor nations should jointly send invitations at the earliest date to all the table tennis associations of countries or regions in Asia and Africa that support the aim of this invitational tournament. The invitees have already been approved unanimously by the six sponsor nations.

"The meeting hopes that the table tennis associations of the approved countries or regions in Asia and Africa will warmly respond to this invitation. The meeting believes that the Afro-Asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament will surely make due contribution to the promotion of friendship and unity

and to the development of sports of the peoples of Asia and Africa."

NEWS BRIEFS

▲ Premier Chou En-lai and Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei on July 8 met Ken Coates and Chris Farley, Directors of the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation, who arrived in Peking on July 3.

▲ The Chinese Women's Basketball Team led by Chi Yu-hua returned to Peking on July 6 after friendly visits to Cuba, Chile and Guinea since April 14.

▲ Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Honorary President of the China-Japan Friendship Association, on July 5 met and had a friendly conversation with Katusichi Honda and Mantaro Hurukawa, reporters of the Japanese newspaper *Asahi Shimbun* now visiting China, and Ieshige Akioka, the paper's Peking correspondent.

▲ The 18-member delegation of the Finland-China Society led by Dr. Valto Rasanen and Mrs. Tarja Korhonen, deputy leader, arrived in China on May 25 on a friendly visit. They toured Peking, Shanghai, Shaoshan, Anyuan, Tachai and other places before leaving Peking for home recently.

▲ The Visiting and Study Delegation of the Food and Foodstuffs Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam led by Minister Ngo Minh Loan was on a friendly visit to China from June 27 to July 8.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Minister of Light Industry Chien Chih-kuang met Minister Ngo Minh Loan on July 3. During its stay, the delegation visited Shaoshan, Tientsin and other places.

▲ A Polish shipping delegation led by Minister of Shipping Jerzy Szopa recently visited China to take part in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the inauguration of the Chinese-Polish Ship Brokers' Company on invitation.

Correction: In *Peking Review* Nos. 27 and 28, Komeido of Japan (Komei Party) should read Komeito of Japan.

Peking Review, No. 29

ROUND THE WORLD

AFRICA

No "Dialogue" With Racists

The recent 8th Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.) in Addis Ababa adopted a declaration rejecting any "dialogue" with the white South African racists. This was a heavy blow to U.S.-headed old and new colonialism and to the fascist Pretoria regime.

What does "dialogue" with South Africa mean? It means getting the African countries to have "contact" with the South African racist regime. The purpose, as the declaration points out, is "to divide African states, confuse world public opinion, relieve South Africa from international ostracism and isolation and obtain an acceptance of the status quo in southern Africa." U.S. imperialism has been trying to sell this scheme in Africa for more than a year.

The African people's struggle against colonialism and racial discrimination is mounting daily. More and more independent African states have supported the struggle of the people in southern Africa, especially the growing armed struggle in the region. At the same time, in the course of the struggle, the African countries and people are steadily strengthening their unity. The resolution adopted by the African summit conference condemning South Africa's policy of racial discrimination and calling on all independent African countries to boycott the South African regime has isolated it even further. Confronted by this, U.S. imperialism beat the drums for a "peaceful settlement of the tension" in the southern part of Africa and even got South African "prime minister" Vorster to engage in "smiling diplomacy" towards the African countries and call for "dialogues" between South Africa and Black African states. But the African people were not taken in. Heads of state

in some African countries and public opinion in Africa have repeatedly exposed South Africa's plot. The recent Addis Ababa conference has dealt a further blow to this imperialist scheme.

Everyone knows that the South African regime practises apartheid at home to savagely persecute and suppress the African and other coloured people who constitute the overwhelming majority of the population while, externally, it threatens the security of neighbouring independent African countries. But what people are often not too clear about is that this product of colonialism can exist and is able to oppress the African people because it has the behind-the-scenes support of U.S. and British imperialism. South Africa's economic life-line is controlled by foreign monopoly capital, first and foremost, U.S. and British capital. There are more than 250 U.S. corporations with investments in South Africa and 490 British firms have subsidiaries there. U.S. trade with South Africa accounts for one-third of total U.S. exports to Africa and one-fourth of its imports from that continent. Investments in South Africa by U.S. and British monopoly capital exceed 4,000 million U.S. dollars, which produces huge profits each year.

Another thing worth noting is that the United States recently called a ministerial council meeting of the NATO bloc in Lisbon to try and boost the morale of the Portuguese colonialists and encourage them to continue their criminal colonial wars in Africa. Meanwhile, the United States and some of its partners in the NATO bloc have made big arms deals with the South African regime and instigated it to join the Rhodesian white settlers' regime and the Portuguese colonialists in suppressing the African people's armed struggle and even to use political blackmail and the threat of force against Guinea, Zambia and Tanza-

nia. All this is being done in the midst of an uproar for "dialogues"!

ANDEAN PACT ORGANIZATION

Foreign Investment Rules Go Into Effect

The common rules of the Andean Pact Organization for the treatment of foreign capital went into effect on July 1.

The rules were adopted last December at a conference in Lima, capital of Peru, attended by the foreign ministers of Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador and Colombia.

Under the rules, profits remitted abroad each year by foreign concerns shall not exceed 14 per cent of their direct investment and certain sectors are barred from foreign investment. The rules also provide for the conversion within a certain period of existing foreign companies into mixed companies with national capital in a dominant position, by means of selling at least 51 per cent of their shares to domestic investors of the five countries. "One of the fundamental objectives of the common rules should be the strengthening of national enterprises," the rules pointed out, and the common policy of the Andean Pact nations is "to give preference in the economic development of the sub-region to authentic national capital and enterprises of the member countries."

Speaking at the ceremony held in Santiago to enforce the rules, Chilean Foreign Minister Clodomiro Almeyda said that the history of Latin America "charges us with a task which is not yet fulfilled: to fight in unity so as to create societies free from foreign domination." By implementing these rules, he emphasized, "we are going to consolidate our economic independence." He warned that such a cause would be looked upon with disfavour by the reactionaries. "We must be prepared to close our ranks whenever necessary," he added. Similar ceremonies took place in the Peruvian and Bolivian capitals.

U.S. investments in the five Andean Pact nations have totalled well

over 2,000 million U.S. dollars, accounting for more than two-thirds of all foreign investments in this region. Through them U.S. imperialism has plundered huge amounts of natural resources and gouged fabulous profits out of the sweat and blood of the working people there. The five Andean Pact nations have in recent years adopted measures to restrict foreign investments or nationalize U.S.-owned firms. Since President Allende sponsored a constitutional amendment bill last December for the nationalization of U.S.-owned copper mines, the Chilean Government has taken over the administration of three U.S.-owned copper mines and put copper sales under government control instead of under U.S.-owned firms. In addition, the Chilean Government has bought out the U.S.-owned Bethlehem Iron Mines Company and expropriated or purchased other U.S.-owned companies. Since coming to power in 1968, Velasco's Peruvian Government has expropriated the U.S.-owned International Petroleum Corporation, taken back a number of big copper concessions from U.S. firms and taken over other U.S.-owned enterprises. The Government has also promulgated general laws on industry, fisheries and mining which restrict foreign investment in these sectors. In Bolivia, the U.S.-owned Matilde Mining Co. was nationalized last April after another U.S.-owned firm, Bolivia Gulf, a subsidiary of the U.S. Gulf Oil Company, was taken over by the state in October 1969. Ecuador and Colombia have also adopted measures to take back some U.S. enterprises.

YUGOSLAVIA

All-People's Defence Stressed

Strengthening Yugoslavia's defensive forces and developing an all-people's defence were stressed at a joint session held recently by the Foreign Policy Committees and the National Defence Committees of the Chamber of Nationalities and the Social Political Chamber of the Yugoslav Federal Assembly.

Novinska Agengija Tanjug reported that the session discussed Yugoslavia's international position and security in the light of the latest world developments, especially in the Middle East, the Mediterranean and the Balkan Peninsula area. The session stressed the need for Yugoslavia to continue efforts in the field of non-aligned policy and the development of constructive relations with all countries, especially neighbouring ones, in accordance with the principles of non-interference in internal affairs, respect for independence and territorial integrity.

It was reported that concern was expressed over events that hamper the stabilization of international relations and the consolidation of peace and threaten the small and medium-sized countries. Therefore, Yugoslavia must continually strengthen its defensive forces and develop an all-people's defence. The session emphatically pointed out that Yugoslavia must also in future firmly oppose attempts to threaten its independence and territorial integrity.

Tanjug also reported that Yugoslav Prime Minister Mitja Ribicic told a mass rally at Kranj in Slovenia that "European security means security of all European frontiers, and the full responsibility of all European states inside and outside the blocs. It means rejection of various unacceptable doctrines about limited sovereignty or a gray zone."

"All actions and preparations for general people's defence made in all structures of our society, including the armed forces, have developed into a powerful general people's movement which has enormous political significance," said Colonel General Viktor Bubanj, Chief of Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, in a recent interview to the editor-in-chief of Belgrade Radio. Bubanj emphasized: "The crucial role will be played by man, his determination, skill and willingness to defend his country, as well as the readiness of our people and capability of our armed forces for defence." He said that armed struggle against technically strong

aggressors "may confront our working people, particularly the young."

U.S.-WEST GERMANY

Fruitless Financial Talks

The third round of the Washington-Bonn talks on West Germany helping to offset the foreign currency costs of keeping U.S. troops stationed there again came to a fruitless end recently. This reflects in some aspects that U.S. imperialism's baton is getting less and less effective in Western Europe.

The bone of contention during the talks which started as early as last September was that Washington wanted West Germany to pay more hard cash and purchase more military hardware from the United States to make up for the foreign exchange costs of maintaining U.S. troops in West Germany while Bonn haggled for all it was worth and hedged on the question.

At present, there are 310,000 American troops in Western Europe of which 200,000 are stationed in West Germany. These troops are an important instrument for U.S. imperialism to control Western Europe and to contend and collude in Europe with the other superpower. To keep so large a number of troops abroad, however, the United States has to spend a huge amount of foreign currency and this becomes a heavy burden for U.S. imperialism already in the grip of a deepening financial and economic crisis. To lighten its burden, the United States has taken advantage of every opportunity to get its West European "allies" to pay more for the "common defence"; it has put pressure on West Germany in particular to provide more foreign exchange for the United States.

A two-year agreement signed between West Germany and the United States which expired on June 30 provided that Bonn contributed 750 million U.S. dollars annually, mainly through military purchases, to the maintenance of the U.S. troops

stationed in West Germany. The current talks dating back to last September was to hammer out a new agreement. The United States demanded that West Germany increase the annual amount of its foreign exchange compensation to 960 million dollars, part of it gratuitous cash grants. Western news agency reports disclosed that the U.S. delegate to the negotiations asked West Germany to grant the United States an interest-free loan to help the latter solve the problem of its foreign exchange costs. But, to date, West Germany has only agreed to supply the United States with 500 million dollars in foreign exchange compensation annually through the purchase of U.S. military hardware and by other means.

With the long-drawn-out negotiations failing to produce results, the issue became one of the topics in the talks between West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and Nixon when Brandt visited the United States in mid-June. In the talks, Nixon stressed on June 15 that the European countries must voluntarily do something towards the maintenance of U.S. troops in Europe. But the same day, Brandt emphasized in a speech that the U.S. troops are in Europe "not only to defend the allies but also the United States." Brandt indicated that the United States had no reason to ask for a greater contribution from its "allies." AP reported that the issue was "so complex" that Nixon and Brandt could only agree not to discuss it and leave it to the

experts. In a recent interview by a West German radio, Brandt again expressed discontent with the U.S. demand for a West German contribution. He said, "I cannot believe that the United States wants to give up its role as a world power. The fact of being a world power imposes, willy-nilly, certain burdens."

West Germany is the United States' "closest partner" in Western Europe. But the fact that negotiations between the two on foreign exchange compensation have been so prolonged shows that even West Germany, which used to follow hard on the heels of the United States, does not heed its voice so much today. This is a sharp decline in U.S. imperialism's hegemony in Western Europe.

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