

# PEKING REVIEW

40

October 6, 1972

## Strive for New Victories

— National Day editorial by "Renmin Ribao,"  
"Hongqi" and "Jiefangjun Bao"

## Joint Statement

Of the Government of the People's Republic of  
China and the Government of Japan

## Why Prices Are Stable in China

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# PEKING REVIEW

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**THE WEEK****National Day Celebrations**

On October 1, the nation joyously celebrated the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China at a time when the situation both at home and abroad is excellent. People across the land heartily hailed the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and rejoiced over the new achievements in socialist revolution and construction and the fresh successes on the diplomatic front.

**Gala Parties in the Capital**

A jubilant atmosphere of unity and victory prevailed in the capital. The five-starred National Flag fluttered over Tien An Men Square and all along the thoroughfares and streets. The Summer Palace, the Working People's Palace of Culture, the Chungshan Park and three other parks, where gala parties were held, resounded with strains of music and singing as thousands upon thousands of workers, peasants, soldiers, cadres and intellectuals, students, children and other residents converged there for celebrations.

The main sports grounds in the city featured a holiday programme of football, basketball, volleyball and table tennis matches, gymnastics and traditional Chinese boxing and fencing. Cinemas had a full bill, and theatres staged model revolutionary theatrical works and other items by cultural troupes.

Attending the gala parties together with the people in the capital and foreign friends from the five continents were Party and state leaders and leading members of departments concerned, including Tung Pi-wu, Chou En-lai, Chu Teh, Chiang Ching, Yeh Chien-ying, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Chi Teng-kuei, Li Teh-sheng, Wang Tung-hsing, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Kuo Mo-jo, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Wang Hung-wen, Hua Kuo-feng, Chen Yun, Li Fuchun, Fu Tso-yi, Wu Teh, Keng Piao and Han Nien-lung. Chang Chun-chiao, Hsu Shih-yu and Chen Hsi-lien

joined the people in National Day celebrations in Shanghai, Nanking and Shenyang respectively.

Picturesque Summer Palace was crowded with holiday-makers. A variety of theatrical items including songs and dances, operas, balladry, acrobatics and puppet shows were performed on a floating stage on Kunming Lake and other stages around the park. Other parks in the city were also scenes of jubilation with people singing and dancing. In the Working People's Palace of Culture, workers from the metallurgical, coal, railway, light and textile industries performed on the same stage. Commune members from Peking's outskirts who had reaped a good summer grain harvest despite a severe dry spell played trumpets and cymbals as they joined in the celebrations. People from cultural, educational and scientific circles who attended the gala parties cheered the achievements of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Students of more than 50 nationalities from the Central Institute for Nationalities in their bright national costumes performed many national songs and dances. These reflected how the people of various nationalities were marching forward in close unity under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee.

Commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army and militiamen gave performances demonstrating the common determination of armymen and civilians throughout the nation to heighten their vigilance and defend the motherland.

Several hundred compatriots from Hongkong and Macao, Taiwan compatriots, patriotic overseas Chinese and foreign nationals of Chinese descent were given a warm welcome by the holiday-makers.

The people of Peking joined the Albanian and Korean comrades in singing *Mountain People Hail Enver Hoxha* and *Song of General Kim Il*

*Sung* to express the Chinese people's militant friendship for the fraternal Albanian and Korean peoples. They gave a warm welcome to the Vietnamese, Lao and Cambodian comrades-in-arms and congratulated them on their brilliant victories in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Japan was a subject for mutual congratulations between the Chinese people and their Japanese friends at the gala parties. Friends from Palestine, the People's Republic of the Congo, Tanzania, Zambia and Peru also attended the gala parties. The holiday-makers invited them to see the performances and chatted with them, pledging the Chinese people's firm support for the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their just struggles to achieve national liberation, defend national independence and state sovereignty, and oppose racial discrimination, hegemony and power politics.

**Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk Join in the Celebrations**

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk; Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.C. and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth; and Ieng Sary, Special Envoy of the Interior Part of Cambodia, and other distinguished Cambodian guests joined in the celebrations in Chungshan Park on October 1.

The distinguished Cambodian guests were accompanied by Tung Pi-wu, Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China; Premier Chou En-lai; Chiang Ching, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-

Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council; Li Teh-sheng, Director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Hsu Hsiang-chien, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Wu Teh, Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; and Han Nien-lung, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

When the Cambodian guests arrived, they were greeted by tens of thousands of people who cheered: "Long Live Samdech Norodom Sihanouk!" and "Long Live Chairman Mao!"

Together with the Chinese leaders, the Cambodian guests watched the Chinese artists performing the dance *A Bouquet for Samdech Sihanouk*.

After a performance of *Long Live People's China, Long Live Mao Tsetung!* and *Remembrances of China*, songs composed by Samdech Sihanouk, Premier Chou En-lai, amidst applause, warmly shook hands with and embraced Samdech Sihanouk, thanking him for his profound friendship for the Chinese people. The Chinese artists also performed Cambodian songs reflecting the Cambodian people's war to resist U.S. aggression and for national salvation

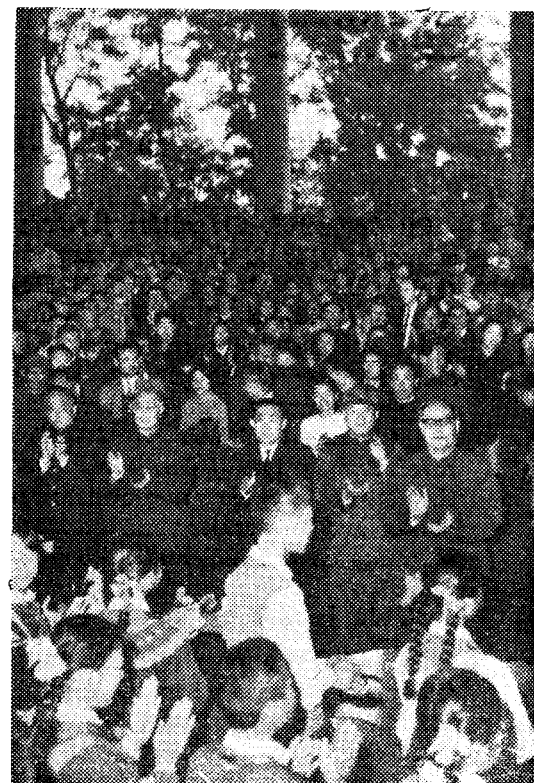
as well as Vietnamese, Lao and Korean songs.

### National Day Receptions

The Foreign Ministry gave a grand reception in the Great Hall of the People on the evening of September 30 in honour of the distinguished foreign guests in Peking, foreign experts and diplomatic envoys, military attaches and other diplomatic officials of various countries to China.

Attending the reception were Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk; Prime Minister Penn Nouth and Madame Penn Nouth; Ieng Sary, Special Envoy; and Sarin Chhak, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Madame Sarin Chhak and other distinguished Cambodian guests.

Present were Tung Pi-wu, Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China; Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council; Chiang Ching, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council; Li Teh-sheng, Director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Hsu Hsiang-chien,



Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme and Chou Chien-jen, Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Fu Tso-yi, Vice-Chairman of the National Defence Council; Chi Peng-fei, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Fang Yi, Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries; Pai Hsiang-kuo, Minister of Foreign Trade; and Hsiao Chingkuang, Su Yu and Wang Shu-sheng, Vice-Ministers of National Defence.

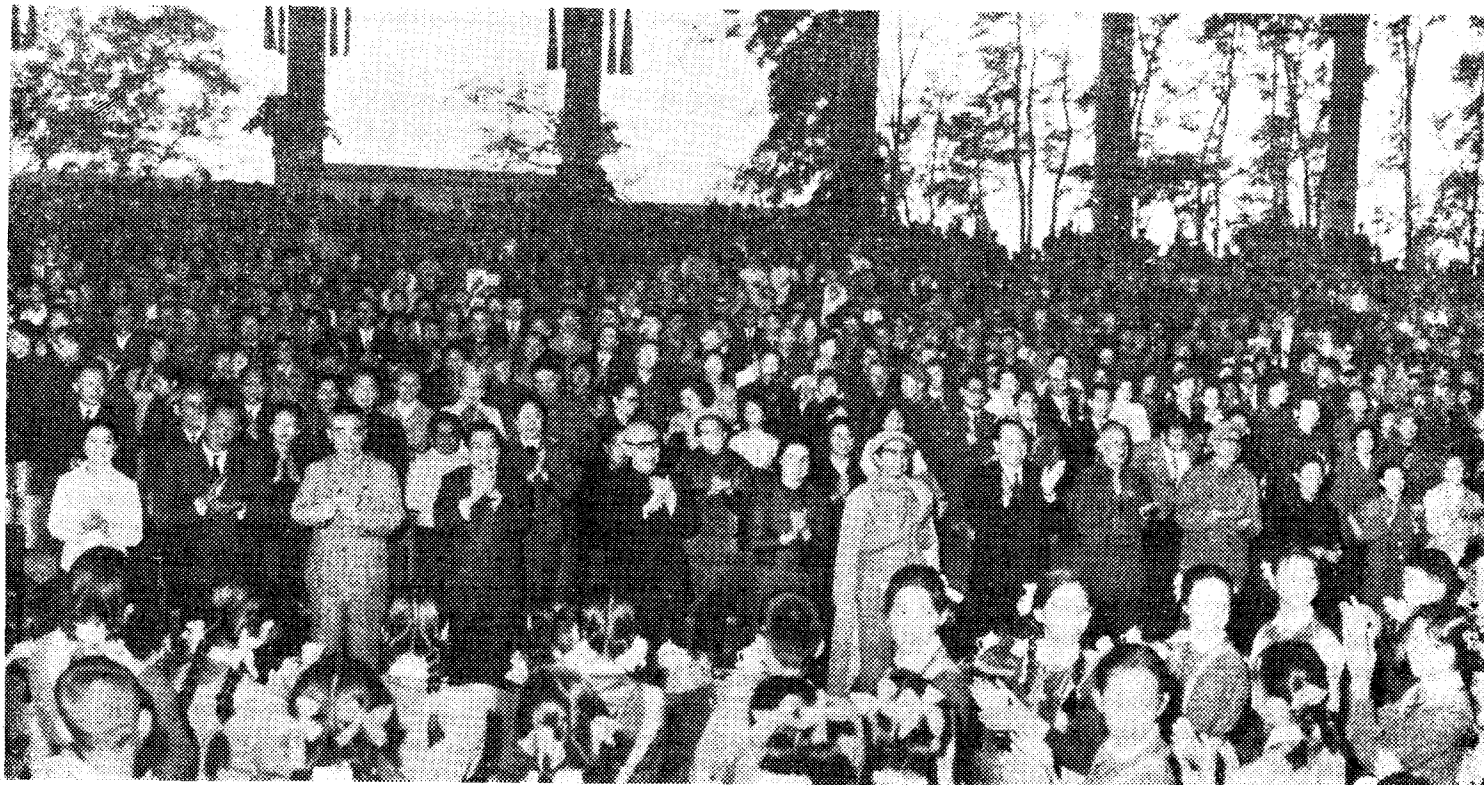
The hall was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the Chinese people and the people of various countries. At the reception, Premier Chou En-lai gave a toast to all the guests.

On the evening of September 30, the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China gave a reception in the Great Hall of the People in honour of comrades from various fraternal Marxist-Leninist Parties and fraternal organizations and other foreign friends in Peking.

Attending were Yao Wen-yuan, Member of the Political Bureau of



Overseas Chinese who have come to take part in the National Day celebrations watch a show at the Summer Palace together with people in the capital.



Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk, Prime Minister Penn Nouth and Madame Penn Nouth, Ieng Sary, Special Envoy, and other distinguished Cambodian guests, accompanied by Tung Pi-wu, Chou En-lai, Chiang Ching, Yeh Chien-ying, Li Hsien-nien, Li Teh-sheng, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Wu Teh, Han Nien-lung and others, join in the celebrations at Chungshan Park.

the C.P.C. Central Committee; Chi Teng-kuei and Wang Tung-hsing, Alternate Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Wang Hung-wen, Li Fu-chun, Teng Ying-chao, Tsao Yi-ou, Keng Piao, Yu Sang, Yang Chun-fu, Ni Chih-fu, Liu Hsi-chang, Members of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and Chang Shih-chung, Alternate Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

The reception proceeded in a warm atmosphere of unity. The Chinese comrades and their comrades-in-arms from various countries drank toasts to the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, to the strengthening of the militant unity of the various fraternal Marxist-Leninist Parties and fraternal organizations and to new victories in the struggles of the proletariat, the oppressed peoples and the oppressed nations of the world.

The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries gave a reception in the Great Hall of the People on the evening of October 1 in honour of friends from friendly organizations and cultural,

art, sports and trade circles of various countries, and well-known personages.

Attending the reception were Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Chi Teng-kuei, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Li Teh-sheng, Director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Nieh Jung-chen, Vice-Premier of the State Council; Hua Kuo-feng, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Hsu Teh-heng, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; and leading members of departments concerned

Liao Cheng-chih, Wang Kuo-chuan, Pai Hsiang-kuo, Wang Meng and Yu Chan.



Peasant-artists from Peking's outskirts getting ready to go on stage.

## Comrade Yeh Chien-ying's Speech

Comrade Yeh Chien-ying made a speech at the National Day reception given by the General Office of the State Council in honour of compatriots from Hongkong and Macao, Taiwan compatriots, overseas Chinese and foreign nationals of Chinese descent.

He extended everyone present a warm welcome and hearty greetings on behalf of our great leader Chairman Mao, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council.

Comrade Yeh Chien-ying said: Our country has scored splendid victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction. The poor and backward old China has been transformed into a socialist state which has taken its first steps on the road to prosperity. In international affairs, we have also achieved great success.

"In celebrating the National Day of our great motherland," Comrade Yeh Chien-ying went on, "our thoughts go to the 16 million flesh-and-blood compatriots residing in Taiwan Province. We note with great pleasure that Taiwan compatriots have come to join this year's National Day get-

together. The masses of our compatriots in Taiwan ardently love the motherland. Their thoughts, too, are with the compatriots on the mainland, and their longing for the socialist motherland grows with each passing day. Over the past year, quite a number of Taiwan compatriots have come to tour the mainland and visit their relatives. Through such contacts they have come to know more about the socialist motherland. We welcome more Taiwan compatriots to tour the mainland and visit their relatives. Taiwan Province is an inalienable part of the People's Republic of China. We Chinese people are determined to liberate Taiwan! The day will surely come when our compatriots in Taiwan find themselves in the warm embrace of the socialist motherland and join the people on the mainland in celebrating the National Day!

"As the situation in our country and abroad is excellent, there is a further development of the great patriotic unity of the compatriots in Hongkong and Macao and in Taiwan and overseas Chinese. The Government of our motherland has always insisted that patriots belong to one

big family and that no distinction should be drawn in patriotism between those who come forward first and those later. As for those with wrong-doings in the past but now standing for the socialist motherland, we will welcome them all, conscientiously and earnestly unite with them, and warmly encourage them to continue to make progress!

"The Chinese nationals in various parts of the world have always respected the sovereignty and laws of the countries in which they reside. Over a long period of time, they have lived in friendship with the local people and contributed their share to the development of the economy and culture there. We hope that they will make even more contributions in promoting the friendship between the Chinese people and the people of the countries in which they reside."

"Many foreign friends of Chinese descent are also attending this reception today. You are kinsmen of the Chinese people. You have adopted the nationality of other countries of your own accord and we approve of your choice. We would like to see you make contributions to your countries and to the promotion of the friendship between the people of your countries and China!"

Wang Kuo-chuan, President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, gave a toast at the reception. Hosts and guests drank toasts to the constant consolidation and growth of the unity and friendship between the Chinese people and the people of other countries.

The General Office of the State Council gave a reception in the banquet hall of the Great Hall of the People on the evening of September 29 in honour of more than 700 compatriots from Hongkong and Macao, Taiwan compatriots, and overseas Chinese and foreign nationals of Chinese descent from more than 30 countries and regions on the five continents who came to Peking to attend the National Day celebrations and to tour the country.

Among those present were Yeh Chien-ying, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission; Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council; and Comrade Liao Cheng-chih.

The reception was permeated with an atmosphere of unity and warmth. Yeh Chien-ying, Li Hsien-nien, Liao Cheng-chih and other comrades clinked glasses with the guests. They proposed toasts to the brilliant victories of the great motherland in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao, to the prosperity of the motherland, to the lasting friend-

ship between the Chinese people and the people of other countries, and to the health and longevity of the great leader Chairman Mao.

### Talks Between China and Federal Republic of Germany Successfully Concluded

The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs announces:

The Representative of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Representative of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany held talks in Bonn on the establishment of diplomatic

*(Continued on p. 30.)*

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# Strive for New Victories

— In celebration of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of  
the People's Republic of China

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

**T**WENTY-THREE years have passed since the founding of the People's Republic of China. Over these years the Chinese people, led by the great leader Chairman Mao, have fought victoriously along the revolutionary road of socialism. The people of all nationalities of China are filled with joy as they celebrate the glorious festival today in an excellent domestic and international situation.

The world has witnessed great changes in the past year. There have been new developments in the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries. People's struggles to achieve national liberation and safeguard national independence are deepening and surging higher in Indochina and the Middle East, and throughout Asia, Africa and Latin America. It has become the common demand of the people of various countries to oppose the power politics and hegemony of the superpowers. More and more countries in the first as well as the second intermediate zone are joining forces in different forms and on a varying scale to engage in struggles against one or two superpowers. The third world is playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. Even some countries under fairly tight control of Soviet revisionism or U.S. imperialism are striving to free themselves from their dictate. Egypt's announcement of the sending away of Soviet military experts and part of the Soviet officers and men, the enlargement of the West European Common Market, the formation of the 17-nation free trade zone, and the new diplomatic moves of Japan and some other countries — all this shows that international relations are undergoing new readjustments and changes.

During the past year, China has continued to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs in an all-round way. We have further developed our relations of friendship, mutual assistance and co-operation with the other socialist countries. We have firmly supported the people of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and supported the people of other Asian, African and Latin American countries in their just struggles to achieve and safeguard national independence and defend state sovereignty. We insist on peaceful coexistence with countries having different social systems on the basis of the Five Principles and strive for the relaxation of international tension. This is what we have done towards Asian, African and Latin Ameri-

can countries as well as towards countries in the second intermediate zone. Even if a country previously adopted a policy hostile to China, we would hold talks with it for the improvement of relations between the two countries when it indicates its readiness to change that policy. We uphold our principle and, at the same time, adopt a flexible attitude which is permissible and necessary for carrying out our principle. Our foreign policy has won ever wider sympathy and support in the world. Our friendly exchanges with other peoples have increased. We have finally regained our legitimate rights in the United Nations after being deprived of them for more than 20 years, and the Chiang Kai-shek clique has been driven out of this world body. Twenty more countries have established or restored diplomatic relations with China in the past year. Heads of state and government, foreign ministers and government delegations from many countries have visited our country. After relations between China and the United States had been suspended for more than 20 years, U.S. President Richard Nixon visited China last February, and the leaders of the two countries held earnest, frank and beneficial talks on Sino-U.S. relations and world affairs. The gate to friendly contacts between the people of the two countries is now open. Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka has just visited China on invitation, and the leaders of the two countries held friendly talks and reached agreement on the important question of normalization of Sino-Japanese relations. The termination of the state of war and the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Japan have fulfilled a long-time desire of the Chinese and Japanese people and opened a new page in the relations between the two countries. This will exert a positive influence on the relaxation of tension in Asia and the safeguarding of world peace. As a result of the great achievements of Chairman Mao's line in foreign affairs, the policy of those who dreamt of isolating China has gone bankrupt and the still extant counter-revolutionary schemes to encircle China are falling apart.

The world today is far from peaceful. U.S. imperialism is still waging a bloody war in Viet Nam and the rest of Indochina. It has not yet withdrawn all its aggressor troops and those of its vassals from there, but instead has been reinforcing its naval and air forces engaged in the bombing and blockading of Viet Nam. The situation remains tense in the South Asian subcon-

continent, the Middle East and other areas as a result of contention between Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism. Though the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, have conducted negotiations and concluded certain agreements, their superficial compromise and ease-off only serve to prepare for a new fight. The Soviet Union and the United States signed in Moscow an agreement on the so-called limitation of strategic offensive arms, but before the ink was dry one stepped up the testing and manufacturing of new nuclear weapons and the other increased its military expenditures enormously. Thus they entered a new stage of nuclear arms race. While maintaining a no-war-no-peace situation in the Middle East, they have stepped up open and covert struggles to increase their control over Arab countries and suppress the Palestinian revolutionary movement. Soviet revisionism has exerted itself to play up the so-called European security question only to pinpoint Europe as the main area of its contention with U.S. imperialism.

In the course of this contention, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has further revealed its true colours of social-imperialism. With a growing appetite, it is reaching out its hands everywhere. It is even more deceitful than old-line imperialist countries, and therefore more dangerous. Social-imperialism is, as Lenin pointed out, **“Socialism in words, imperialism in deeds, the growth of opportunism into imperialism.”** While obviously pursuing a policy of military expansion, Soviet revisionist social-imperialism clamours for “peace” and “security.” While obviously pushing neo-colonialism in a big way in Asia, Africa and Latin America, it advertises “support to the national-liberation movement.” While obviously stepping up its arms expansion and war preparations, it raises a hue and cry about “disarmament.” At the current U.N. General Assembly Session, Soviet revisionism has talked glibly about so-called “permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons,” just so much humbug with which it intends to avoid committing itself to the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and to maintain its nuclear monopoly. But sham is sham. It may deceive some people for some time, but not for ever. Soviet revisionism is still being condemned for its military occupation of Czechoslovakia; by instigating India to launch a war of aggression against Pakistan, it once again revealed its expansionist ambitions; its schemes to control the Arab countries have been further exposed; its subversive activities in many countries have been frustrated one after another. These ugly facts have helped people to see things much more clearly. The aggression and expansion by Soviet revisionism has not only evoked stronger and stronger opposition from the people of various countries, but also aggravated its domestic crises, thus placing it in an increasingly difficult position both at home and abroad.

Chairman Mao teaches: **“With regard to the question of world war, there are but two possibilities: One is that the war will give rise to revolution and the other is that revolution will prevent the war.”** **“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 prospects of the world people’s revolutionary movement are bright, while the road has twists and turns. Victory in the revolutionary struggle of the people of a country depends mainly on the people themselves gradually raising their political consciousness and sense of organization in the course of struggle and gradually combining the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of revolution in their own country. We always support people’s revolutionary struggles; we place hope on the people. The development of our relations with countries having different social systems on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the increase of our friendly exchanges with other peoples are not only conducive to the easing of international tension but are in the interests of the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries. That is why the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence set forth by China have found their way ever deeper into the hearts of the people.

In this excellent international situation we should further implement in an all-round way Chairman Mao’s revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs. We must unite with the other socialist countries and the working class throughout the world, with all oppressed people and oppressed nations and with all peace-loving countries and people who are against power politics, to firmly oppose the policy of aggression and war of imperialism and social-imperialism, especially to expose the Soviet revisionist scheme of sham relaxation but real expansion, and strive for the easing of international tension and the maintenance of world peace. Our doing so conforms to the fundamental interests of the people of China and the world. And only by doing so can international tension be truly eased and world peace safeguarded.

Our domestic situation is also very good. Education in ideology and political line is being carried out on a larger scale, and the campaign to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work is deepening. The cadres and masses are conscientiously studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, and criticizing the counter-revolutionary crimes and reactionary fallacies of Liu Shao-chi and other swindlers. This helps enhance the ability of the cadres and masses to distinguish genuine from sham Marxism-Leninism, and raise their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. Thus the victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has been consolidated and developed.

As the campaign to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work deepens, the Party’s centralized leadership is further strengthened. Chairman Mao’s proletarian policies are carried out in a still better way. The whole Party, the whole army and the people of various nationalities throughout the country are more united than ever. The Chinese People’s Liberation Army is further strengthened politically and militarily. Our national defence is more powerful than before. The

dictatorship of the proletariat is daily consolidated. The mass movements, **in agriculture, learn from Tachai** and **in industry, learn from Taching**, have achieved new successes. Fresh progress has also been made on the other economic fronts and the cultural and educational fronts. Our great motherland is full of vitality, thriving with each passing day.

The new development of our socialist revolution and socialist construction and the new achievements on the diplomatic front are victories for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, victories for the line of the Ninth Party Congress. Past and present experience has repeatedly testified to the truth that **"the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything."**

Ten years ago, at the Tenth Plenary Session of the Party's Eighth Central Committee, Chairman Mao explicitly put forth the basic line of the Party for the whole historical period of socialism and issued the great call, **Never forget classes and class struggle**, lifting the curtain on the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Our struggle against Liu Shao-chi and other swindlers is fundamentally a struggle between keeping to this basic line of Chairman Mao's and altering it. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, we ferreted out these deep-hidden bourgeois careerists, smashed their schemes to restore capitalism, and repudiated their revisionist line. This is a great victory. However, class struggle and the struggle between the two lines will continue for a long time to come. We must bear in mind the rich experience in class struggle over the past decade, firmly grasp the Party's basic line and continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and **unite to win still greater victories**.

It is still our cardinal task to deepen education in ideology and political line and do a really good job of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work. We should make full use of such teachers by negative examples as Liu Shao-chi and other swindlers and further criticize revisionism politically, ideologically and theoretically. In order to deepen the criticism of revisionism and the rectification of the style of work, it is essential to read and study seriously, be good at linking study with practice and continually sum up experience and draw lessons. We must assiduously study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works and raise our understanding of Marxist-Leninist theory to a higher level. We should follow the principle of linking theory with practice that Chairman Mao always advocates, persist in revolutionary mass criticism and make a clear distinction between the correct line and the erroneous line, so that struggle-criticism-transformation in all spheres of work will continue to progress soundly.

The excellent international and domestic situation urges us to quicken our pace in socialist construction. Comrades on every front must go all out, aim high and strive to do their work well. We must rely wholeheartedly on the working class and its most reliable

ally — the poor and lower-middle peasants. We must continue to implement in an all-round way Chairman Mao's proletarian policies, including the policies towards cadres and intellectuals and the economic policy, so as to unite all the forces that can be united and bring into play all positive factors. We must unswervingly carry out the general principle of taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor for the development of the national economy, and fulfil the national economic plan in an all-round way. We must do a good job of the revolution in education, literature and art and other spheres of ideology and culture. We should encourage people to be **both red and expert** and, under the command of proletarian politics, to study vocational skill and technique and raise their educational level for the sake of the revolution. We must continue our efforts to build up the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the militia, strengthen army-government and army-civilian unity, and keep to the concept of all-time preparedness and **heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland**. We express deep concern for our compatriots in Taiwan, who are our own flesh and blood. We are determined to liberate Taiwan Province, the sacred territory of the motherland!

In times of victory, we must remain modest and prudent and preserve our style of arduous struggle. We should maintain our proletarian integrity and correct unhealthy tendencies, and make this an important component of the campaign to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. Chairman Mao has said: **"It is valuable to know oneself."** Leading cadres at all levels should take note of this advice: **"Don't become dizzy with success, remind yourself often of your weak points, shortcomings and mistakes."** They must adhere to democratic centralism and the mass line. They should be models in observing Party and state discipline, be concerned with the well-being of the masses, share weal and woe with them, and oppose any special privileges. We must carry out Chairman Mao's teaching: **"Our aim is to create a political situation in which there are both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness, so as to facilitate our socialist revolution and socialist construction, make it easier to overcome difficulties, enable our country to build a modern industry and modern agriculture at a fairly rapid pace, consolidate our Party and state and make them better able to weather storm and stress. The general heading is the correct handling of contradictions among the people. The method is to use a practical approach and the mass line."**

The future of our revolution is bright.

No force can stop the triumphant advance of our people.

Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, let us **grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war**, and build our socialist motherland into a still more prosperous country to make greater contributions to humanity!

# JOINT STATEMENT

## Of the Government of the People's Republic Of China and the Government of Japan

At the invitation of Premier Chou En-lai of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka of Japan visited the People's Republic of China from September 25 to 30, 1972. Accompanying Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka were Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira, Chief Cabinet Secretary Susumu Nikaido and other government officials.

Chairman Mao Tsetung met Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka on September 27. The two sides had an earnest and friendly conversation.

Premier Chou En-lai and Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei had an earnest and frank exchange of views with Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka and Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira, all along in a friendly atmosphere, on various matters between the two countries and other matters of interest to both sides, with the normalization of relations between China and Japan as the focal point, and the two sides agreed to issue the following joint statement of the two Governments:

China and Japan are neighbouring countries separated only by a strip of water, and there was a long history of traditional friendship between them. The two peoples ardently wish to end the abnormal state of affairs that has hitherto existed between the two countries. The termination of the state of war and the normalization of relations between China and Japan — the realization of such wishes of the two peoples will open a new page in the annals of relations between the two countries.

The Japanese side is keenly aware of Japan's responsibility for causing enormous damages in the past to the Chinese people through war and deeply reproaches itself. The Japanese side reaffirms its position that in seeking to realize the normalization of relations between Japan and China, it proceeds from the stand of fully understanding the three principles for the restoration of diplomatic relations put forward by the Government of the People's Republic of China. The Chinese side expresses its welcome for this.

Although the social systems of China and Japan are different, the two countries should and can establish peaceful and friendly relations. The normalization of relations and the development of good-neighbourly and friendly relations between the two countries are in the

interests of the two peoples, and will also contribute to the relaxation of tension in Asia and the safeguarding of world peace.

(1) The abnormal state of affairs which has hitherto existed between the People's Republic of China and Japan is declared terminated on the date of publication of this statement.

(2) The Government of Japan recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China.

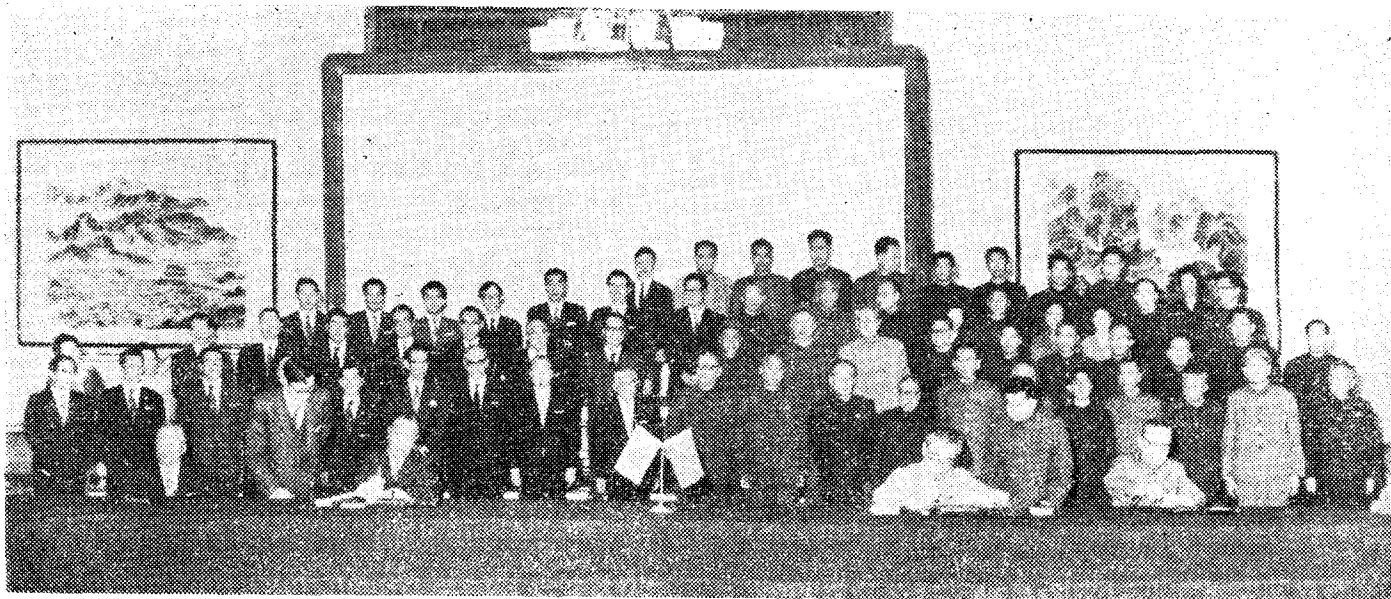
(3) The Government of the People's Republic of China reaffirms that Taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China. The Government of Japan fully understands and respects this stand of the Government of China and adheres to its stand of complying with Article 8 of the Potsdam Proclamation.

(4) The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of Japan have decided upon the establishment of diplomatic relations as from September 29, 1972. The two Governments have decided to adopt all necessary measures for the establishment and the performance of functions of embassies in each other's capitals in accordance with international law and practice and exchange ambassadors as speedily as possible.

(5) The Government of the People's Republic of China declares that in the interest of the friendship between the peoples of China and Japan, it renounces its demand for war indemnities from Japan.

(6) The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of Japan agree to establish durable relations of peace and friendship between the two countries on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence.

In keeping with the foregoing principles and the principles of the United Nations Charter, the Governments of the two countries affirm that in their mutual relations, all disputes shall be settled by peaceful means without resorting to the use or threat of force.



Signing the Joint Statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of Japan in Peking.

(7) The normalization of relations between China and Japan is not directed against third countries. Neither of the two countries should seek hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region and each country is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony.

(8) To consolidate and develop the peaceful and friendly relations between the two countries, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of Japan agree to hold negotiations aimed at the conclusion of a treaty of peace and friendship.

(9) In order to further develop the relations between the two countries and broaden the exchange of visits, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of Japan agree to hold negotiations

aimed at the conclusion of agreements on trade, navigation, aviation, fishery, etc., in accordance with the needs and taking into consideration the existing non-governmental agreements.

(Signed) **Chou En-lai**

Premier of the State  
Council of the Peo-  
ple's Republic of China

(Signed) **Kakuei Tanaka**

Prime Minister of  
Japan

(Signed) **Chi Peng-fei**

Minister of Foreign  
Affairs of the Peo-  
ple's Republic of China

(Signed) **Masayoshi Ohira**

Minister for Foreign  
Affairs of Japan

Peking, September 29, 1972

### "Renmin Ribao" Editorial

## New Page in Annals of Sino-Japanese Relations

**P**RIME Minister Kakuei Tanaka of Japan has paid a visit to China at the invitation of Premier Chou En-lai. Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people, met Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka and had an earnest and friendly conversation with him. The Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of the two countries conducted earnest and frank talks in a friendly atmosphere all along and attained complete success. The two sides made public a joint statement of the two Gov-

ernments on September 29, which declared the end of the abnormal state of affairs that had hitherto existed between China and Japan, the establishment of diplomatic relations, and the decision to exchange ambassadors as speedily as possible. The termination of the state of war and the normalization of relations between China and Japan have opened a new page in the annals of relations between the two countries. The Chinese people warmly greet this fruitful result.

That the relations between China and Japan have now been normalized is the result of the efforts jointly made by the Chinese and Japanese peoples over a long period of time. A long-standing friendship exists between the two peoples. The Japanese militarists' aggression against China brought tremendous disasters to the Chinese people and a great deal of suffering to the Japanese people too. Following Chairman Mao's teachings, the Chinese people make a strict distinction between the broad masses of the Japanese people and the very few militarists, and cherish profound sympathy with the Japanese people who were victimized by war. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, we have all along worked actively for the development of friendly relations with the Japanese people. The Japanese people, too, have always desired friendship with the Chinese people. People of all walks of life and friendly personages in Japan, including far-sighted people in the political, cultural and economic circles, have made continuous and active efforts to promote this friendship. This is the very reason why the friendly contacts and economic and cultural exchanges between the two peoples, far from being interrupted, have continuously developed in the past twenty years and more although the state of war between the two countries was not yet declared terminated. All this has served as a good basis for the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations.

Adhering to the principle of seeking establishment of normal diplomatic relations with all countries, which are willing to live peacefully with us, on the basis of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit, the Government of the People's Republic of China has unflinchingly persisted for many years in its efforts to improve the relations between China and Japan and strive for the normalization of relations between the two countries. The three principles for the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations put forward by China are: the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government of China; Taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China; and the "Japan-Taiwan treaty" is illegal and invalid and should be abrogated. These principles have won broader and broader sympathy and support in Japan. As a popular demand and a general trend of events, the normalization of relations between China and Japan has become an irresistible historic tide. After the Tanaka cabinet was formed, it declared the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations as its foremost important task; it expressed "full understanding" of China's three principles for the normalization of relations between the two countries, and resolutely took many practical steps for solving the question of relations between the two countries. The Government of China has made timely and positive response. Through the fruitful talks, the leaders of China and Japan have finally realized the

normalization of relations between the two countries. This is a big event long aspired after by the Chinese and Japanese peoples, an event that gladdens the hearts of the people of Asia and the world.

In the joint statement of the two Governments, the Chinese Government reaffirms that Taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China. The Government of Japan fully understands and respects this stand of the Government of China and adheres to its stand of complying with Article 8 of the Potsdam Proclamation. This once again affirmed the fact that Taiwan has been returned to China since World War II. This is a hammer blow to those who trumpet the fallacies of "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan."

The joint statement of China and Japan declares that the two sides agree to establish durable relations of peace and friendship between the two countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and to hold negotiations aimed at the conclusion of a treaty of peace and friendship. China and Japan can entirely live together in friendship despite their different social systems. So long as they seek common ground on major points while reserving differences on minor points in the spirit of mutual understanding, all problems between the two countries can be solved. With the normalization of relations between the two countries and the development of their good-neighbourly and friendly relations, there will certainly be more frequent friendly contacts between the two peoples, further expansion of economic and commercial ties, and broader cultural exchanges. All this conforms to the fundamental interests of the two peoples.

China and Japan are two countries in the Asia-Pacific region, separated by a sea. Peaceful and friendly coexistence between China and Japan is not only in the interest of the peoples of our two countries but also in the interest of the peoples of the Asia-Pacific region. The normalization of relations between China and Japan is not directed against third countries. The Governments of the two countries solemnly declare in the joint statement that neither of the two countries should seek hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region and each country is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony. Doubtlessly, the establishment and development of good-neighbourly and friendly relations between China and Japan will greatly contribute to the relaxation of tension in Asia and the safeguarding of world peace.

The Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao says: "The Japanese and Chinese peoples are good friends." China and Japan have a history of contacts for two thousand years. Despite the disasters and sufferings resulting from wars in half a century, the Chinese and Japanese peoples have over long years forged a profound friendship between them. Time is marching

on, and history is forging ahead. Looking forward to the future, we are deeply convinced that Sino-Japanese friendship has broad prospects for development and that the two great peoples of China and Japan can surely surmount all obstacles and remain friendly to each

other from generation to generation. We are determined to make concerted efforts with the Japanese people for the continuous development of Sino-Japanese friendly relations.

(September 30)

## Foreign Minister Ohira Holds Press Conference

— Pointing out that with the normalization of Japan-China relations, the Japan-Chiang treaty is declared terminated

**J**APANESE Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira declared on September 29 in Peking that with the publication of the Joint Statement of the Government of Japan and the Government of the People's Republic of China, the outstanding question of the normalization of the relations between Japan and China was finally settled and the abnormal state of affairs between the two countries declared terminated, and diplomatic relations were established between Japan and China as from that day. As a result of the normalization of Japan-China relations, the Japan-Chiang treaty has been declared terminated, he pointed out.

The Japanese Foreign Minister was speaking at a press conference he gave on the morning of September 29 after the signing of the joint statement.

Susumu Nikaido, Chief Cabinet Secretary, presided over the press conference which was attended by Chinese and foreign newsmen.

Foreign Minister Ohira said: "After the four-day fruitful talks between the leaders of Japan and China, the Joint Statement of the Government of Japan and the Government of the People's Republic of China was issued today and the outstanding question of the normalization of relations between Japan and China was finally settled."

He said: "The basic understanding and attitudes of the Japanese and Chinese sides towards the normalization of relations are made clear in the foreword of the joint statement. We believe that the termination of the abnormal state of affairs which had unfortunately long existed between Japan and China, and the establishment of relations of peace and friendship between the two countries will be an important contribution to the relaxation of tension in Asia and the safeguarding of world peace."

Speaking of the joint statement, Foreign Minister Ohira said: "As is stated in Article 1, the abnormal state of affairs between Japan and China is declared terminated today. The concrete expression of this is the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries as from today. About this point, please refer to Article 4.

"Next, about the indispensable prerequisite for the normalization of relations between Japan and China — recognition of the Government of the People's Republic of China, the view of the Japanese Government has been expressed in Article 2.

"In addition, the stand of the Japanese Government on the Taiwan question has been stated in Article 3. The Cairo Declaration stipulates that Taiwan be restored to China and Japan has accepted the Potsdam Proclamation that succeeded the above-mentioned declaration. The proclamation stipulates in Article 8 that 'the terms of the Cairo Declaration shall be carried out.' Therefore, it is only natural for the Japanese Government to adhere to its stand of complying with the Potsdam Proclamation."

The Japanese Foreign Minister said: "Considering the outcome of the unfortunate war between Japan and China in the past and the great losses the Chinese people suffered, we should give frank and appropriate appraisal of the renouncing by the People's Republic of China of its demand for war indemnities as expressed in Article 5."

He said: "Normalization of relations is indeed of important significance, but even more important is that Japan and China with different social systems respect each other's stand and have established durable relations of peace and friendship between them. The principles that such relations between Japan and China should adhere to are included in Article 6, and the reference in Article 8 to the conclusion of a treaty of peace and friendship also reflects the forward-looking attitude of both Governments."

In conclusion, Foreign Minister Ohira said: "The Japanese Government holds that as a result of the normalization of Japan-China relations, the Japan-China peace treaty [the Japan-Chiang treaty — *Ed.*] has lost the meaning of its existence and is declared to be terminated, although this question is not mentioned in the joint statement."

Foreign Minister Ohira also answered questions at the press conference.

(Hsinhua dispatch, September 29.)

# Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka Concludes Visit

**J**APANESE Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka and his party, having concluded their visit to the People's Republic of China, left Shanghai on the morning of September 30 by special plane for home. On the previous day in Peking, Premier Chou En-lai and Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, and Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka and Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira, on behalf of their respective Governments, signed the Sino-Japanese joint statement.

## Warm Send-Off

At the Shanghai airport to see the distinguished Japanese guests off were Premier Chou En-lai; Chang Chun-chiao, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee; and Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung and Vice-Minister of Public Security Yu Sang who had accompanied Prime Minister Tanaka and his party to Shanghai. Also present at the airport were leading members of various departments concerned and 6,000 people from all walks of life in Shanghai.

In the company of Premier Chou and Chang Chun-chiao, Prime Minister Tanaka, Foreign Minister Ohira and Chief Cabinet Secretary Nikaido went round to bid farewell to the well-wishers who sang and danced. People shouted slogans hailing the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Japan and wishing the continuous growth of the great friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

When Prime Minister Tanaka, accompanied by Premier Chou, left Peking on September 29 for a visit to Shanghai, he was warmly seen off at the airport by

Chinese leaders and leading members of departments concerned Yeh Chien-ying, Li Hsien-nien, Chi Teng-kuei, Kuo Mo-jo, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Chou Chien-jen, Wang Hung-wen, Hua Kuo-feng, Fu Tso-yi, Wu Teh, Fang Yi, Pai Hsiang-kuo, Li Chen, Yang Chieh, Sha Feng, Li Shui-ching, Chiao Kuan-hua, Liao Cheng-chih, Hsiao Ching-kuang, Su Yu, Wang Shu-sheng and Wang Kuo-chuan, as well as some 2,000 people in the capital.

A farewell ceremony was held at the airport. The band played the national anthems of Japan and China. Prime Minister Tanaka, accompanied by Premier Chou, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Well-wishers carried streamers with slogans in both Chinese and Japanese reading: "Celebrate the establishment of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations!" "Long live the friendship between the peoples of China and Japan!" "Long live the great unity of the people of the world!" They waved bouquets and hundreds of children danced to the strains of music.

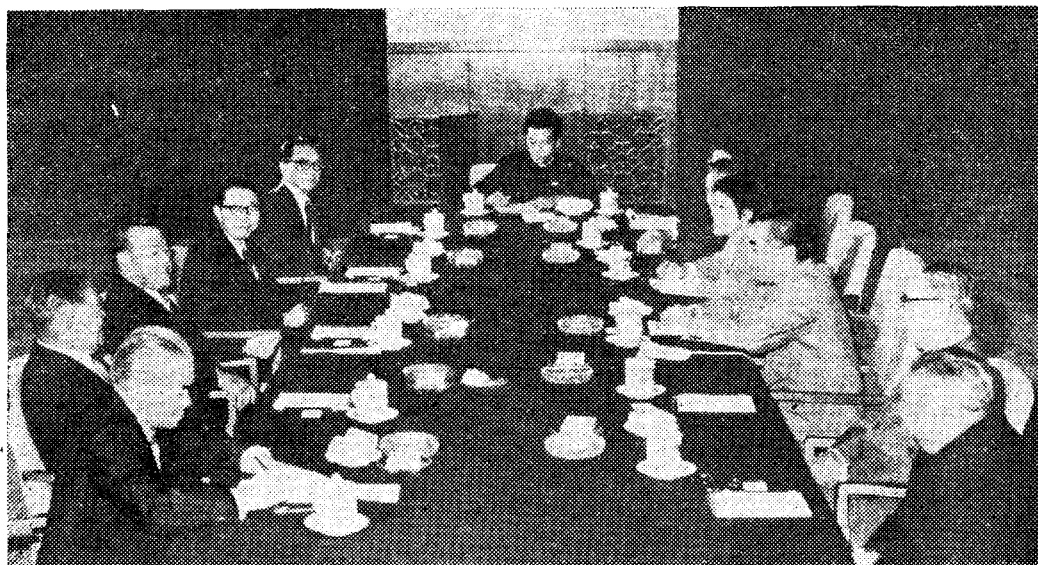
Also present at the airport were Members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, leading members of government departments, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and Peking news organizations and others. There were also Members of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and Members of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee.

Members of the diplomatic corps in Peking were also at the airport send-off.

## Reciprocal Banquet

On September 28, the eve of his departure from Peking, Prime Minister Tanaka gave a reciprocal banquet at the Banquet Hall of the Great Hall of the People.

Attending the banquet as guests were Chinese leaders and leading members of departments concerned



Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka hold talks.



Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying, Kuo Mo-jo, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Chou Chien-jen, Fu Tso-yi, Chi Peng-fei, Wu Teh, Fang Yi, Pai Hsiang-kuo, Liao Cheng-chih, Han Nien-lung, Hsiao Ching-kuang, Yu Sang, Wang Kuo-chuan and others.

Present on the occasion were Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira, Chief Cabinet Secretary Susumu Nikaido and other members of Prime Minister Tanaka's party.

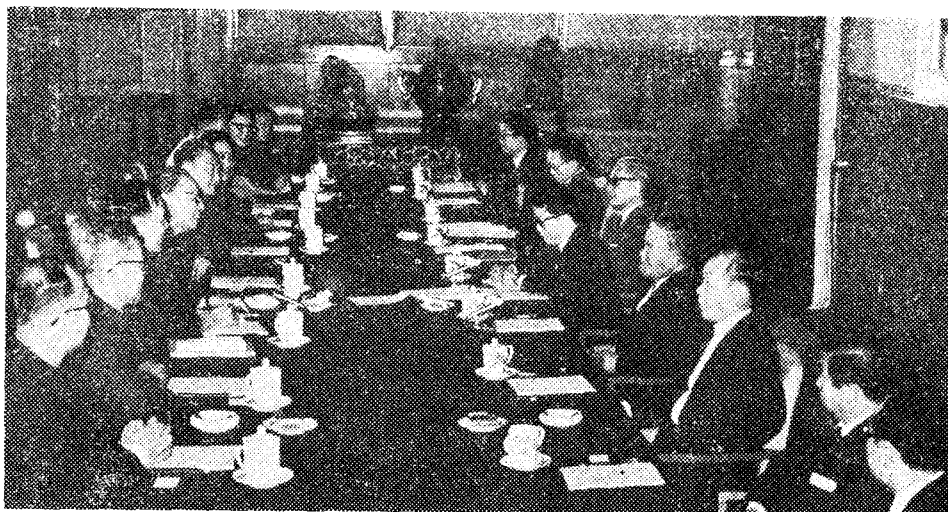
The national flags of the People's Republic of China and Japan hung in the Banquet Hall. The Japanese Prime Minister and the Chinese Premier proposed toasts at the banquet (full texts of their toasts on pp. 18-19). They expressed the hope that the great friendship between the peoples of China and Japan would grow constantly. After their toasts, the band played the national anthems of China and Japan. Beginning with the ancient Japanese tune *Sakura Sakura* and the Chinese song *Great Peking*, the band during the banquet alternately played Japanese and Chinese tunes, including *Echigo Jishi*, a popular tune of Prime Minister Tanaka's native place, *Konpira Funefune*, a folk song of Foreign Minister Ohira's native place, *Ohara Bushi*, a folk song of Chief Cabinet Secretary Nikaido's native place, Japanese children's rhymes and selected tunes from *The Red Detachment of Women*.

Other guests attending the banquet included Members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; leading members of government departments, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, the Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and Peking news organizations; Members of the Standing Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee; Members of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee; a noted personage; a leading member of the Buddhist Association of China; as well as personages from foreign trade, scientific, art, cultural and sports circles.

Present were Kaheita Okazaki, Shunichi Matsumoto and Tomoharu Okubo, leading members of the Japan-China Memorandum Trade Office of Japan; Yoshizo Yasuda, Chief Representative of the Peking Liaison Office of the said memorandum trade office; and others.

### In Shanghai

Prime Minister Tanaka and his party arrived in Shanghai on the day of the signing of the Sino-Japanese joint statement. They were warmly welcomed by 3,000 people at the Shanghai airport.



Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira hold talks.

That evening, Chang Chun-chiao, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, gave a banquet in honour of Prime Minister Tanaka and his party.

Premier Chou En-lai attended the banquet.

Speaking at the banquet, Chang Chun-chiao said: "We people of Shanghai have met with many Japanese friends in this hall. It has been our common desire that the abnormal state of affairs between our two countries be ended and the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations be realized at an early date. We are very glad that Prime Minister Tanaka has come to visit our country on invitation and that he met Chairman Mao Tsetung and held talks with Premier Chou En-lai. Our two Governments issued a joint statement today. We Shanghai people, like the rest of the Chinese people, warmly hail this fruitful result."

He added: "Only a strip of water separates Shanghai from a number of Japanese cities. The distance between them is indeed short. Not long ago, the Shanghai Dance-Drama Troupe of China and the Shanghai Junior Football Team enjoyed the hospitality of Japanese friends during their Japan tour. Please allow me to take this opportunity, on behalf of the Shanghai people, to thank the Japanese Government for its considerate attention and thank the Japanese people for their generous support and help."

Chang Chun-chiao concluded by saying: "The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Japan marks a new page in the annals of relations between the two countries. We Shanghai people are determined to join the entire Chinese people in making continued efforts to constantly develop the friendly relations between our two countries."

Prime Minister Tanaka, in his toast, expressed heartfelt thanks for the gracious hospitality shown him during his stay in China. He said: "Our current visit to China and the talks between the government leaders



Shanghai people give Prime Minister Tanaka and the other distinguished Japanese guests a warm send-off.

of Japan and China have resulted in the normalization of relations between the two countries, a long-cherished wish of the peoples of both countries; this will open a new page in the annals of long-standing relations between the two countries. Proceeding from the results of the talks between the Japanese and Chinese government leaders, we are determined to continue our efforts to settle various problems between Japan and China one by one so as to bring about lasting peace and good-neighbourly and friendly relations between the two countries."

### At the Reciprocal Banquet

## Prime Minister Tanaka's Toast

Your Excellency Premier Chou En-lai,  
Gentlemen,

I am very glad to have the opportunity to give this banquet this evening to express our gratitude, and to have the company of His Excellency Premier Chou En-lai and other government leaders of the People's Republic of China as well as gentlemen from various quarters concerned.

I would like to express once again my deep thanks to His Excellency Premier Chou En-lai, other leaders of the People's Republic of China and gentlemen from various quarters concerned for the warm hospitality and very sincere attention they have given me and

The Japanese Prime Minister added: "Japan and China, which were near and yet remote in the past, have now become truly near and close neighbours. Shanghai, in particular, is the metropolis nearest to Japan. In its recent visit to Japan, the Shanghai Dance-Drama Troupe of China left a deep impression on the Japanese people. I firmly believe that exchanges in various fields will be conducted on an ever broader scale in the future."

### Visits and Sightseeing

During their stay in China, apart from holding talks with Chinese leaders, Prime Minister

Tanaka and his party visited some places of interest. In Peking, the Prime Minister, Foreign Minister Ohira and Chief Cabinet Secretary Nikaido visited the Great Wall and the Ting Ling, one of the Ming Tombs, the Palace Museum and an exhibition of cultural relics unearthed in various parts of China during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. In Shanghai, the Japanese guests visited the Machiao People's Commune on the outskirts of the city. While in Peking, the Japanese Foreign Minister and the Chief Cabinet Secretary saw the modern revolutionary ballet *The Red Detachment of Women*.

Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira, Chief Cabinet Secretary Susumu Nikaido, and the other members of my party and the press corps.

Furthermore, yesterday I had the opportunity to meet His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung; we had an extensive exchange of views on the future of Japan-China relations and on various international questions. I am deeply moved by the discussions.

I have come to visit China to fulfil the serious task of normalizing the relations between Japan and China. Since my arrival in your country, I have had cordial meetings with His Excellency Premier Chou En-lai and gentlemen from various quarters concerned

of your country and have on several occasions had very frank exchange of views with them in a friendly atmosphere throughout. As a result, I am deeply convinced that the great cause of normalization of relations can now be realized.

It took many years on an arduous journey before the leaders of Japan and China were able to sit down for friendly talks like now. I express my thanks to the personages of various quarters in our two countries for their contributions in paving the way for the dialogue between Japan and China. Normalization of relations is the first step towards tomorrow and I will advance towards the new horizons in the sweeping tide of history. In the days to come quite a number of questions still remain to be settled between Japan and China. However, I am sure that these questions are not beyond solution so long as our two countries deal with them in the spirit of mutual accommodation and mutual trust.

I am deeply convinced that the termination of the abnormal state of affairs between our two countries and the realization of the normalization of relations long cherished by our two peoples will not only open a new chapter in the annals of our two countries but contribute to peace in Asia and the world as a whole.

I sincerely hope that our current visit to China will be the beginning of increased exchanges between our two countries so that they will be closely bound by the ties of friendship.

In closing, may I raise my glass with the gentlemen present in a toast

to the health of His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung, China's great leader, and His Excellency Premier Chou En-lai, and to the success of their work,

to the prosperity of the People's Republic of China,  
to the lasting friendship between the peoples of Japan and China and to peace in Asia and the world!

## Premier Chou's Toast

Your Excellency Respected Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka,

Distinguished Guests From Japan,

Friends and Comrades,

This evening His Excellency Prime Minister Tanaka is holding a banquet to kindly entertain us. Please allow me, on behalf of the Chinese colleagues present here and in my own name, to express our deep thanks to His Excellency the Prime Minister and all the other distinguished Japanese guests.

Prime Minister Tanaka's visit to China, short as it is, has yielded fruitful results.

Prime Minister Tanaka met Chairman Mao Tsetung and they had an earnest and friendly conversation for an hour.

Our two sides held talks and had earnest, frank and friendly discussions on the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations and on questions of common interest to both sides. In the spirit of mutual understanding and seeking common ground on major points while reserving differences on minor points, we have reached agreement on a series of important questions on the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations.

We are going to end the abnormal state of affairs which has existed between the two countries up to now. The termination of the state of war and the normalization of relations between China and Japan — the realization of these long-cherished wishes of the Chinese and Japanese peoples will open a new chapter in the relations between our two countries and make a positive contribution to the relaxation of tension in Asia and the safeguarding of world peace.

I warmly acclaim the complete success of our talks and highly appraise the important contributions made by Prime Minister Tanaka and Foreign Minister Ohira

to the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Japan.

The achievements we have made should be credited to the peoples of our two countries. I am sure that they will greatly rejoice over our achievements.

At this historic moment, I wish to express sincere thanks and respects on behalf of the Chinese people to Japanese friends of all walks of life who over a long period of time made contributions in promoting Sino-Japanese friendship and normalization of Sino-Japanese relations including those who even did not hesitate to lay down their lives for this purpose.

China and Japan are countries with fundamentally different social systems. However, the fruitful talks between our two sides prove that, so long as both sides have confidence, problems between the two countries can be solved through consultations on an equal footing.

I am convinced that so long as both sides faithfully abide by the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, peaceful and friendly relations between our two countries can surely develop continuously and the great peoples of our two countries can certainly live in friendship from generation to generation.

Now I propose a toast

to the health of His Excellency Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka,

to the health of His Excellency Masayoshi Ohira, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and His Excellency Susumu Nikaido, Chief of the Cabinet Secretariat,

to the health of the other distinguished guests from Japan,

to the health of our friends and comrades present, and

to the great friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples!

# Premier Chou En-lai Returns to Peking

**P**REMIER Chou En-lai returned to Peking by special plane on September 30 after accompanying Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka on his Shanghai visit. He was warmly welcomed at the airport by leading comrades of the Party, the Government, and the People's Liberation Army and more than 6,000 people in the capital.

Present at the airport to greet him were:

Members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Yeh Chien-ying, Chiang Ching, Yao Wen-yuan and Li Hsien-nien; Alternate Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee Chi Teng-kuei, Li Teh-sheng and Wang Tung-hsing;

Vice-Chairmen of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee Hsu Hsiang-chien and Nieh Jung-chen;

Members of the C.P.C. Central Committee Wang Hung-kun, Wang Hung-wen, Wang Shu-sheng, Wang Hui-chiu, Wang Hsin-ting, Kuang Jen-nung, Liu Wei, Liu Hsien-chuan, Hua Kuo-feng, Chen Shih-chu, Chen Hsien-jui, Li Chiang, Li Chen, Li Shui-ching, Wu Teh, Chang Tsai-chien, Chang Ta-chih, Chang Chih-ming, Chang Yi-hsiang, Chiu Chuang-cheng, Su Ching, Hsiao Ching-kuang, Yu Chiu-li, Keng Piao, Kao Wei-sung, Tsao Li-huai, Peng Shao-hui and Su Yu; and Alternate Members of the C.P.C. Central Committee Fang Yi, Liu Hsi-yao, Chu Kuang-ya, Chen Hua-tang, Wu Chung, Chang Ling-pin, Yang Chun-sheng, Tang Liang, Chien Hsueh-sen and Huang Wen-ming;

Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the

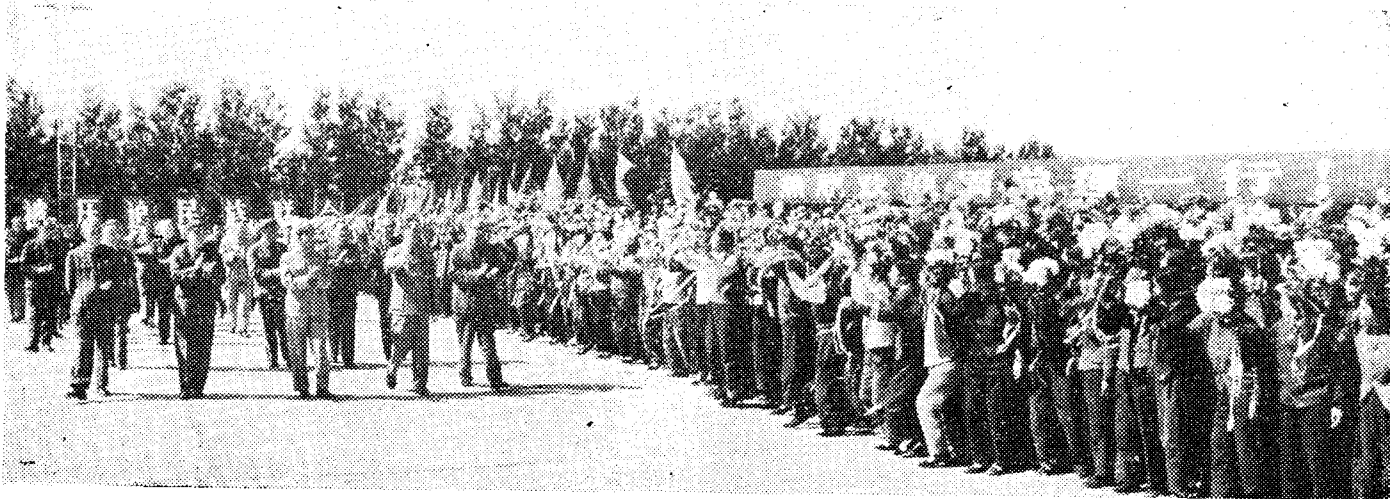
N.P.C. Standing Committee Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, and Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Chou Chien-jen;

Members of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premiers of the State Council Chen Yun and Li Fu-chun;

Vice-Chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Fu Tso-yi and Hsu Teh-heng; and

Chiao Kuan-hua, Chung Hsi-tung, Ma Wen-po, Ho Ying, Fu Hao, Yu Chan, Chang Wen-chin and Wang Hai-jung of the Foreign Ministry; Liao Cheng-chih and Wang Kuo-chuan of the China-Japan Friendship Association, Liu Hsi-wen, a leading member of the China-Japan Memorandum Trade Office, and others.

Premier Chou En-lai and Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and other comrades stepped down from the plane amid warm applause and cordially shook hands with Yeh Chien-ying, Chiang Ching, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Chi Teng-kuei, Li Teh-sheng, Wang Tung-hsing and other comrades who went forward to greet him. When Premier Chou En-lai and others walked round to meet the welcoming crowd, the airport became a scene of jubilation. People waved bouquets and coloured streamers and kept cheering: "Hail the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Japan!" "Warm welcome to Premier Chou and other comrades!" "Firmly support and carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!" "Long live Chairman Mao!" "Long live the friendship between the peoples of China and Japan!" and "Long live the great unity of the people of the world!" Nearly a thousand



Premier Chou and his party warmly greeted at Peking Airport.

youngsters danced gaily to the beating of drums and music.

Also present at the airport were leading members of departments under the C.P.C. Central Committee, government departments and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, various departments of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Members of the

N.P.C. Standing Committee, Members of the Standing Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, Members of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, and personages from various circles.

Present at the airport were also Yoshizo Yasuda, Chief Representative of the Peking Liaison Office of the Japan-China Memorandum Trade Office, and others.

## Why Prices Are Stable in China

by Hung Chiao

**L**IFE under the Kuomintang reactionaries before liberation in 1949 was a nightmare for the people. Inflation and skyrocketing prices made it impossible for them to make both ends meet. On pay-day, people could see crowds of workers' dependents waiting at the factory gates for their bread-winners to bring out the wages so that they could hurry off to buy grain. Otherwise, the slender pay would be worth much less that very day. Ordinary commodities were sold at the incredible prices of tens of thousands and even millions of "gold yuan" (reactionary Kuomintang government's currency). In the 12 years from July 1937 to May 1949 the Kuomintang government inflated its currency 140,000 million times and prices rose 8,500,000 million times. These astronomical figures were not fictitious but real in the old China.

After the founding of New China, the Party and the state promptly took steps to check the runaway prices. Beginning from March 1950 commodity prices in our country not only stopped rising but began to drop, and food-grain prices also began to be stabilized. Over the years, prices throughout the country have remained stable.

In Chinsha city, Kweichow Province, there is an old man named Chiao Kuei-chai who, from 1908 onward, had made a daily entry in a ledger of the continually rising price of grain. His ledger for the year 1948 showed the price of rice as follows: January, for one *tou* of rice, 112,000 yuan; March, 230,000 yuan; August, 4,000,000 yuan. But after 1950, he felt there was no longer the need to make entries and so he gave the ledger to the People's Government. Now this ledger with more than 40 years of records of grain prices is kept in the Museum of Chinese Revolutionary History in Peking.

Prices of grain, cotton, edible oil, coal, table salt and other commodities have remained stable since liberation, and the prices of industrial products in daily use such as radio sets, plastic articles and enamelware have steadily dropped, while several big price-cuts have been made for medicines and medical equipment which are closely connected with people's health. The prices of medicines today are on the average only some 20 per cent those of 1950. An ampoule of penicillin, for

instance, used to cost the equivalent of 50 *jin* of wheat flour at the time of liberation, but today costs only the equivalent of one *jin* of flour. The prices of some major agricultural means of production like chemical fertilizers, insecticides and diesel oil have also dropped by one-third to two-thirds compared with 1950.

The state has on many occasions raised purchasing prices for farm produce and subsidiary products so as to promote agricultural production and increase the peasants' incomes. Compared with 1950, purchasing prices for major agricultural and side-line products have increased 90 per cent. For example, the average purchasing price for 100 *jin* of six major food-grains was raised from 5.55 yuan in 1950 to 10.82 yuan (both in Renminbi) in 1971; for pigs, from 26.85 yuan per 100 *jin* in 1950 to 48.50 yuan in 1971. Selling prices, however, remain basically unchanged. The disparity, and management and handling costs are paid by the state so that the workers and urban dwellers' daily life is not affected.

The "scissors" differential between industrial and agricultural products left over from history has thus been greatly reduced through cutting the selling prices of industrial goods and raising the purchasing prices for farm produce. Parity rate in 1950 for industrial and agricultural products was reduced by more than 40 per cent in 1971. Before liberation peasants in some areas had to pay several dozen *jin* of grain for one *jin* of salt, and three or four eggs for one *liang* of kerosene for lighting lamps. Today, one *jin* of salt costs the equivalent of a little more than one *jin* of grain, and one egg can be exchanged for two *liang* of kerosene.

With increased incomes and no worries about prices going up, the people now put their spare money in the bank. Compared with 1952, total 1971 urban deposits increased 8-fold and rural deposits 101-fold.

Why is it possible to maintain price stability over such a long period? The basic guarantee for this is that, under the leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao, the Chinese people have overthrown imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and set up their own state power. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, China's socialist revolution and construc-

tion have won one victory after another. Specifically, the main reasons are as follows:

### **A Planned Economy**

In China there is no capitalist competition or a state of anarchy in production. The national economy is developed in a planned and proportionate way. National industrial and agricultural production and the purchase and distribution of their main products all come within a unified state plan. Social purchasing power and the potential supply of commodities can be computed. The selling and the fixing and adjustment of prices of commodities are all carried out according to the state plan and not determined spontaneously by the law of value, as is the case in the capitalist society. Occasionally, owing to some unforeseen reasons, some imbalances between various economic departments and between supply and demand may occur, but these can be adjusted through planning and do not lead to fluctuations in prices.

### **Continuous Growth of Industrial and Farm Production**

Stability of prices is impossible without an expanding production and a daily growing supply of products for the market.

Agriculture is the foundation of our national economy. Thanks to increased farm production after liberation, we have been able to grow more than enough food-grain although we have a large population. Bumper harvests have been reaped over the past ten years in succession. Total grain output in 1971 reached 492,000 million *jin*, over 270,000 million *jin* more than in the early post-liberation years. The peasants provide the state with an ever-increasing quantity of marketable grain to meet the requirements of industrial production and of the inhabitants in the cities. In old China, the peasants lived on chaff and vegetables for half the year, but now the state, people's communes and the peasants all have grain reserves which are constantly being augmented. At the same time, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line occupations and fishery have also made great strides, so that the quantity of non-staples such as meat, eggs and egg products, fish, poultry, vegetables and fruit supplied to the market is several times or over a dozen times larger than that before liberation.

On the basis of expanding farm production, light and heavy industries, too, have developed substantially. In old China even ordinary daily consumer goods such as kerosene and matches were wholly or partially imported from abroad. Since liberation China has built a relatively independent and complete modern industrial system.

In 1971 the output of cotton yarn, cotton cloth, paper, sugar, salt, cigarettes, leather, bulbs and other

main consumer goods was several to dozens of times larger than that of 1949.

The continuous growth of industrial and agricultural production has provided the material basis for a flourishing market and long-term price stability in our country.

### **No Inflation**

Each year the state appropriates vast sums of money for building factories and mines, expanding industrial and agricultural production, developing culture, education and health services, and improving the livelihood of the people. In addition, there are outlays for national defence, administration and other expenditures. Ninety per cent of the state revenue is derived from internal accumulations by state-owned enterprises and the other 10 per cent from the collective sector of the economy and other sources. Increases in revenue depend on increasing the socialist production, and not on increasing the taxes, incurring internal or external debts, or on printing and issuing paper money indiscriminately. The principle of balancing income and expenditure is strictly adhered to. There has been no deficit in our country's revenue and expenditure over a long period; instead, we have a small favourable balance.

Our country's Renminbi has remained stable over a long period and its prestige on the international market is growing steadily. As regards foreign trade and assistance to foreign nations, a number of countries and regions having intercourse with China has turned from using currency of other countries to using Renminbi in settling accounts. Issuance of currency in China is based on the requirements of national economic development and any increase in its circulation is proportionate to the increase of commodities in circulation. This has eliminated inflation and the resultant price fluctuations.

China has consistently upheld the policy of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts. We do not rely on internal debts, still less foreign debts. Immediately after the founding of the People's Republic of China, government bonds were issued for the purpose of rehabilitating the national economy. About the same time, especially during the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea (1950-53), we contracted some foreign debts. But these debts, internal or foreign, were all paid back in full many years ago. China is now a country without internal or external debts. Comotions on the international market and capitalist currency fluctuations do not affect us.

### **Socialist Commerce Prevails**

Not long after the founding of New China, the Party and Government took firm measures to restrict

and stamp out speculations by the capitalists. In 1956 the socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce was basically completed and a unified, socialist domestic market was formed. Socialist commerce controls all the major commodities on the market, regulates market conditions under a unified plan, exercises strict control over prices, sets rational price differences for different areas, for commodities of different quality and variety and for different seasons, conscientiously implements the policy of stabilizing prices and other economic policies, and continually strengthens its leadership and management with regard to rural fairs\* while restricting the growth of spontaneous capitalist forces.

As the national economy develops and the interflow of commodities progressively grows, purchases and sales by the commercial departments as well as their goods in stock register an all-round increase. Total volume of retail sales of commodities in 1971 was six times that of 1949. A nationwide commercial network has been set up in urban and rural areas to buy, distribute and supply commodities according to the state plan, thereby guaranteeing fulfilment of the needs of production and people's consumption.

The general policy "To develop the economy and ensure supplies" formulated by Chairman Mao for economic and financial work has been adhered to by

the commercial departments. The task of commercial enterprises is to serve production and meet the needs of the people, and not purely for making profits. In China the prices of many commodities, especially those essential to production and the people's livelihood, are governed by the principle of securing only a small profit or merely paying for production costs. In the case of many commodities, such as grain, edible oil, meat, sugar and tea the prices are on the whole the same throughout the year. Prices of other commodities like medicines and chemical fertilizers are the same everywhere in the country. Some items' prices such as table salt and kerosene are no higher than the ceiling price even in the remote frontier regions. Transport costs over long distances from the source of supply to the consumers, margins and management costs are all defrayed by the state.

Practices by merchants in the old society and capitalist countries, such as buy cheap and sell dear, hoarding and procuring huge profits, are incompatible with China's socialist commerce.

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\*Rural fairs are country fairs where people's communes and individual peasants exchange products and help supply each other's wants. They are necessary complements of the state commercial enterprises and supply and marketing co-ops; together they make up a unified socialist market.

## How Honan Achieves Self-Sufficiency in Grain

by Yu Wen

CHINA today produces more grain than it consumes. Some places in the north which used to ship in grain from the south have over the last few years become basically self-sufficient. A typical example is Honan Province which has a population of 50 million. How did it achieve this?

Not long ago, I paid a visit to this province. Traveling by train to Chengchow, the provincial capital, I was struck by busy summer harvesting scenes on the vast plains. People's commune members were reaping wheat in the fields. Vehicles carrying sheaves of wheat passed by in an endless stream; stacks of golden wheat were piled high on the threshing floors. Everywhere I saw heartening signs of a rich harvest.

Some 700 kilometres south of Peking, Chengchow is a railway hub in central China and a rising industrial city. Its lively markets well stocked with commodities

speak well for its swift development in agricultural production.

### Why Honan Was Short in Grain

Honan has an area of 167,000 square kilometres through which the Yellow River and the Huai flow. Apart from beautiful landscapes, the province has vast stretches of cultivated land, a good climate and adequate rainfall—all bidding fair to make it one of China's major agricultural regions. Why, then, was it grain-poor in the past?

In old China, the province was plagued by "four evils"—flood, drought, locusts and "Tang." (The last referred to Tang En-po, commander of the reactionary Kuomintang troops in Honan, who brought nothing but disaster to the people.) Long years of neglect had ren-

dered the rivers useless: in times of drought there was no water for irrigation, and in times of rain, the rivers overflowed their banks and inundated vast areas. In 1938, Chiang Kai-shek ordered his troops to breach the river dyke at Huayuankou with the result that the Yellow River, China's second largest, changed its course and over 20 counties and towns in eastern Honan were flooded and 470,000 people drowned. In 1942, a serious drought laid waste 72 counties, and crop failures that summer and autumn led to widespread famine which took a toll of 3 million lives. In the following years, the province was hit by plagues of locusts which came in such big swarms that the sky was literally overcast, destroying as much as 70 per cent of the crops in 1943. On top of all this, there were the extortions and levies by the Kuomintang reactionaries, which made life intolerable for the people.

After liberation, with Chairman Mao and the Communist Party guiding them, the people of Honan embarked on the socialist road. Production rose markedly and life steadily improved. The centuries-old poverty and backwardness, however, could not be eradicated overnight. Moreover, the interference of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line impeded the quick development of Honan's agriculture. By 1965, the year before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution started, Honan was still one of the major northern provinces which had to depend every year on the state to ship in large amounts of grain to meet its needs.

### The Line Decides Everything

Chairman Mao has said: **"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything."** In developing agriculture, as in everything else, the line is the decisive factor. That Honan has been able to achieve sufficiency in grain is precisely because it has implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in every respect.

Socialist collectivization of agriculture was achieved quite early in Honan, and 1,666 rural people's communes were organized in the 126 counties and towns. The communes are grass-roots units of state power which at the same time give unified leadership to agricultural and other productive activities. Once organized, the peasants have great potential for developing production and transforming nature. However, Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers interfered with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line: sometimes from the Right by pushing *san zi yi bao* and the "four freedoms,"\* and at other times they altered their tactics and interfered from the ultra-"Left," changing at will the collective ownership of the people's communes at the present stage and violating such socialist principles as "to each according to his work" and exchange of equal values. In both cases, the aim was to undermine



the socialist system and restore capitalism. Unless such interference is thoroughly criticized and done away with, socialist agriculture cannot develop unhindered.

**"In Agriculture, Learn From Tachai."** In 1966, the flames of the Great Cultural Revolution spread throughout the Honan countryside, and Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line came under severe criticism. Subsequently a powerful movement was unfolded to emulate the nationally known Tachai Brigade in Shansi Province. Incomplete statistics show that 200,000 people from Honan have visited Tachai.

The call **"In agriculture, learn from Tachai"** was made by Chairman Mao as early as 1964. Firmly keeping to the socialist orientation, the Tachai people have over the years brought into full play the superiority of the collective economy. Displaying the revolutionary spirit of relying on their own efforts and working hard, they have turned a poor mountain gully into a new socialist village where every household has surplus grain and per-mu yields exceed 1,000 jin. Before the Cultural Revolution, however, Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers spared no effort to interfere with Chairman Mao's call and disrupt the learn-from-Tachai movement.

\* *San zi yi bao* means the extension of free markets and plots for private use, the promotion of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas on a household basis.

The "four freedoms" means "freedom to practise usury, hire labour, buy and sell land and engage in private enterprises."



Under the powerful impetus of the Great Cultural Revolution and inspired by Chairman Mao's call to change the situation in which the north has to ship in grain from the south, the movement to learn from Tachai has been gaining momentum in Honan. In 1970, there was a historic leap in grain production and the province achieved self-sufficiency. Last year another rich harvest was reported. The total grain output was 2.3 times that of the early pre-liberation period, and 28.6 per cent more than in 1965. The summer grain harvest this year again topped last year's.

**"Taking Grain as the Key Link and Ensuring an All-Round Development."** This principle put forward by Chairman Mao has been resolutely put into practice by the people of Honan. They oppose both the tendency to attach insufficient importance to grain production and the tendency to raise only grain output to the exclusion of a diversified economy. As a result, the people's communes have been able to promote the development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fisheries.

The Chilying People's Commune in Hsinhsiang County, northern Honan, is a case in point. This is a well-known cotton-producing commune to which Chairman Mao once paid a visit. Before the Cultural Revolution, it was influenced by the fallacy spread by Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers that cotton producers who have made contributions to the state by selling cotton have the right to expect it to provide them with grain. So they grew nothing but cotton, and the state had to supply them with 3 million *jin* of grain every year. In the Cultural Revolution, this fallacy was roundly repudiated and the commune members realized that cotton-growing areas could and must also adhere to the principle of taking grain as the key link. Thereafter, they took effective measures to increase grain production and succeeded in winning high yields for both grain and cotton. Since 1965, they have had a grain surplus, and have been delivering and selling on the average 3 million *jin* of grain to the state every year. Inspired by its example, the whole Hsinhsiang County has also succeeded in achieving high yields in both grain and cotton.

Yenling County in central Honan, on the other hand, used to pay attention only to grain production and did not develop a diversified economy, with the result that grain production practically stagnated. Later, and especially during the Cultural Revolution, the county went in for afforestation in a big way. After ten years of persistent effort, it has afforested 82,000 *mu*, and trees have also been planted on the fringes of the villages, by the sides of roads, lakes and ponds as well as houses. Afforestation helped soil conservation, provided an effective check to wind and sand, and improved the soil, and all this led to an upswing in farm production. The average per-*mu* grain yield in the three years after the start of the Cultural Revolution was 50 per cent more than that of the preceding

three years, and the increase of cotton output was over threefold. Facts have proved that the policy of **"taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development"** correctly reflects the dialectical relationship of mutual dependence and mutual promotion between grain production and a diversified economy and that it is the basic policy for developing socialist agriculture in a way that yields greater, faster, better and more economical results. The communes' unified management and leadership over agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line occupations and fishery ensures that this principle can be carried through, while the implementation of this principle promotes the development of these five branches of the economy, thereby demonstrating the superiority of the people's communes.

### Strong Leadership

Chairman Mao has said: **"Cadres are a decisive factor, once the political line is determined."** Cadres are needed to lead the masses in following the correct political line and the various concrete policies which embody the line. Good working style on the part of the cadres, therefore, is an important guarantee for carrying out the correct line.

**"Hard Struggle."** Leading cadres at various levels in Honan Province have carried forward the fine tradition of hard struggle. They often go to the countryside to work shoulder to shoulder with the poor and lower-middle peasants and make investigations and study.

The three counties of Yuanyang, Yentsin and Fengchiu on the northern Honan plain, located on the former course of the Yellow River, are historically known as famine-ridden areas with low-lying alkaline land subject to waterlogging and often ravaged by sandstorms. Measures were taken before the Cultural Revolution to change all this, but since they were not suited to local conditions, they were quite ineffective. So these areas remained grain-poor year after year.

In 1968, the leading organs of these three counties, as one way to improve their style of work, organized and sent investigation groups, which comprised several hundred poor and lower-middle peasants, technical personnel and leading cadres, to the communes and production brigades to find out the velocity of the wind at places where it is strongest, and collect data on the direction of flow and the content of the water. Then, on the basis of information so obtained, they mapped out a comprehensive plan to combat drought and waterlogging. After several years of intensive work, the people of the three counties dug some 4,000 drainage ditches, sank 9,000 power-operated wells, ploughed deep and levelled most of their arable land and treated over 90 per cent of their alkaline soil. Two forest belts each 200-*li* long were built alongside the former course of the Yellow River and 360,000 *mu* of sandy wastes were afforested. Beginning in 1969, these counties became self-sufficient in grain one after the

other. In 1971, the total grain output of each was from 2 to 2.5 times that of 1965.

**“Grasping Typical Cases.”** Another principle which leading Honan cadres at all levels have carefully followed is to “grasp typical cases.” The Kaifeng administrative area used to have a comparatively low grain output compared to the other 9 areas in the province (one administrative area embraces several counties). To gain experience which they could popularize later, leading cadres of the Kaifeng area went separately to all grain-deficient communes where, together with local cadres, they led the movement to learn from Tachai. Results were conspicuous. All 11 communes have become self-sufficient in grain within the last year. The success story of those formerly backward communes was a great encouragement to the others. What they succeeded in doing certainly could also be achieved by communes with better material conditions. While cadres of the Kaifeng area gained experience from their examples in increasing production, the masses gained confidence in their ability to transform nature.

While backward units are helped to catch up with the advanced ones, a number of the more successful units have been chosen as models in the movement to



The Red Flag Canal in Linhsien County.

learn from Tachai. Production teams, communes, counties and even areas often exchange experience to promote mutual development. The upshot is that the backward units become advanced, and the advanced ones make even bigger progress.

### Transforming Nature

**“The Masses Have Boundless Creative Power.”** The enthusiasm of the masses generated during the Great Cultural Revolution is a powerful impetus to their transformation of nature.

Responding to Chairman Mao’s instructions **“Work on the Yellow River must be done well”** and **“The Huai River must be harnessed,”** the people of Honan made herculean efforts to build water conservancy works so as to rid the area of the flood menace. In the vast Yellow River and Huai River valleys, water and soil conservation was undertaken on an extensive scale and numerous dams and reservoirs were built. On the plains, the rivers were dredged, sluice-gates and canals built, wells sunk, low-lying and alkaline land improved, and forest belts planted. Dykes along the river banks were strengthened and irrigation and drainage stations set up. Millions of peasants as an organized force carried on a valiant fight against nature.

Hsihua County in the centre of the Yellow River flood area has since liberation organized 10,000 or more people to take part in building water conservancy works on 21 occasions. The 96 million cubic metres of earth- and stone-work they completed would stretch for 96,000 kilometres if built into an embankment one metre in height and width. This fully demonstrates the incomparable strength of the masses. The county has also dredged or dug 12 fairly large rivers and canals and 3,100 smaller ones, and completed many irrigation projects, forming an irrigation and drainage network. In 1971, grain output in this county was 4.5 times what it was before liberation.

**“The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains.”** Linhsien County at the eastern foothills of the Taihang Mountains used to be a barren rocky place with only a thin layer of soil. As drought frequently hit the area, the people there described the scarcity of water by the metaphor that water was as precious as oil. Working indefatigably over the past ten years and displaying the spirit of “the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains,” the Linhsien people have built a 1,500-kilometre-long canal over the precipices by overcoming incredible difficulties. Named the Red Flag Canal, it conducts to the county the waters of the Changho River from Shansi Province in the north. This not only solved the problem of drinking water but also expedited the completion of an irrigation system in the area. Previously the county used to ask the state for 20 million *jin* of grain a year, but since 1964 it has been selling and delivering to the state around 40 million *jin* annually. It has thus become an advanced unit in

Honan in learning from Tachai. The mass movement of "learning from Tachai and catching up with Linhsien" has swept the province. The acreage now under irrigation in Honan is 40 million *mu*, 10 times that in the early days after liberation.

### Farm Mechanization

Chairman Mao pointed out: **"The fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization."** To realize mechanization of agriculture step by step on the basis of collectivization is another great revolution in the wake of the socialist transformation of agriculture. The Honan Provincial Revolutionary Committee has called a number of conferences to check up on how revolutionary committees at all levels are strengthening the work of industry giving aid to agriculture and implementing the general principle in developing the national economy put forward by Chairman Mao: **"Taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor."** Priority is given to the needs of agriculture while drawing up development plans and allocating funds, equipment and raw materials.

The big tractor works in the ancient city of Loyang in Honan is one of the major enterprises of China's developing farm machinery industry. But the task of aiding agriculture is not undertaken by the big plants and factories alone, the small and medium-sized industries in the various localities also play an important role. All ten administrative areas in Honan now have their own diesel engine and farm machinery plants turning out urgently needed irrigation and drainage equipment and other machinery for farm work and processing of agricultural and subsidiary products. In the 126 counties and towns in the province, 60 chemical fertilizer plants are already in operation, while another 37 will soon do so. Every county has its farm machinery works; some have cement factories, collieries and iron and steel works of a lesser scale. The acreage farmed by machinery throughout the province today is 40 per cent of the total arable land. Total capacity of power-driven equipment is close to 4 million h.p. Over 100,000 kilometres of power lines now link the villages, bringing electricity to more than half of the production brigades.

### Scientific Farming

The "Eight-Point Charter"\* for agriculture drawn up by Chairman Mao is a dialectical revelation of the objective laws of agricultural production. Honan has earnestly adhered to the principles in the charter and carried out scientific farming on a wide scale.

According to incomplete statistics, 60 per cent of the production brigades have set up their own scientific experiment teams which are "three-in-one" organizations with the poor and lower-middle peasants as the main force and scientific-technical personnel and leading

cadres taking part. The total number of participants is 800,000.

In the past, the Nanyang administrative area in the south hardly engaged in any scientific experiments. During the Cultural Revolution, the local people criticized the erroneous view spread by Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers that "science is beyond the laymen." Now there are 86,000 commune members taking part in agro-technical experiments, which played a big part in raising per-*mu* grain yields 35.2 per cent in 1971 over that of 1965.

Most of the areas and counties in Honan now have agro-technical institutes, communes have agro-technical stations and brigades have scientific experiment groups. This gives some measure of the province-wide popularization of scientific experiment. They have selected and bred fine strains for some major crops and summed up experience in getting high and stable yields over large areas. Many peasant-technicians with rich practical experience have come to the fore.

The Yuehtan Brigade in Yenshih County is a model in getting high wheat yields after having mastered the laws of deep ploughing, seed selection, close planting and field management. In the past few years, its per-*mu* yield has consistently topped 600 *jin*. This year's average is 720 *jin*, and in some high-yielding plots the per-*mu* yield is over 1,000 *jin*. The brigade has sent 150 of its peasant-technicians to other places to pass on its successful experience.

While scientific experiment is being carried out on a mass scale, the initiative of specialized scientific and technical personnel is brought into full play. There are over a score agro-technical research institutes in the province which carry on their work in accordance with the principle of combining scientific experiment with production. The institute in the Hsinhsiang area has sent two-thirds of its personnel to the countryside to set up 48 centres to keep in close contact with 1,800 mass scientific experimental groups, help sum up the latter's experiences and popularize advanced techniques.

It is these factors, as stated above, which have made Honan self-sufficient in grain. In a nutshell, Honan's success testifies to the truth pointed out by Chairman Mao: **"The wealth of society is created by the workers, peasants and working intellectuals. If they take their destiny into their own hands, follow a Marxist-Leninist line and take an active attitude in solving problems instead of evading them, there will be no difficulty in the world which they cannot overcome."**

\*The "Eight-Point Charter" for agriculture refers to soil (soil improvement), fertilizer (rational application of fertilizer), water (building water conservancy works), seeds (popularization of good strains), close planting (rational close planting), protection (plant protection), management (field management), and tools (innovation of farm implements).

U.N. General Assembly

# Soviet Government's Arbitrariness on "Bangla Desh" Membership Question Exposed

*The U.N. General Assembly concluded on September 23 its debate on the agenda for the current session. The item re "Bangla Desh's" U.N. membership was included in the agenda of the 27th Session of the General Assembly, as announced by its president at the afternoon plenary session that day. During the debate representatives of a number of countries opposed the inclusion of the item on the agenda, exposing in their speeches the arbitrary way of doing things on the part of the Soviet Government and its ulterior motive in connection with this question. The aim of the Soviet Government, as pointed out by Chinese Representative Huang Hua in his speech, is to try to use this question to provoke controversies and further to create antagonism on and make infiltration into the South Asian sub-continent. Following is a report on the speeches by these representatives:*

Iqbal Ahmad Akhund (Pakistan):

The procedure for the admission of a new member, as laid down in Article 4, Paragraph 2 of the Charter, is that it is to be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. Not the other way round. Since the Security Council has not recommended the admission of "Bangla Desh" for membership, the General Assembly cannot of its own accord take a decision on this matter.

The position I have stated concerning the correct procedure to be followed is not new. It was stated during the 60th meeting of the General Committee on April 8, 1949, by Mr. Malik, the Representative of the Soviet Union. This position was supported by the Representative of Poland who was of the view that it was impossible for the General Assembly to reconsider the application since the admission of the applicant had not been recommended by the Security Council. He said the proposal to place the question on the agenda had really been made for propaganda purposes.

The members of the General Assembly must inquire into the usefulness of debating this item. Members must consider whether a debate in the General Assembly would enhance or obstruct the goal which must remain the supreme objective of this organization — the establishment of a just and durable peace on the sub-continent.

My government cannot share the view that compliance with the decisions of this organization, and especially those of the Security Council, is not an integral and important part of the obligations which states as-

sume, or seek to assume, through membership of the United Nations.

My delegation has not suggested the rejection of the application of "Bangla Desh" but merely to defer its consideration until such time as the obligations which devolved upon the Dacca regime under the United Nations resolutions have been fulfilled.

We continue to believe even now that a delay in the decision of the Security Council on the application would have been beneficial for all the parties concerned. But this course of action was made impossible because of the desire of certain members of the Security Council to precipitate a decision on the matter regardless of its results.

A just and durable solution to the problems of the subcontinent cannot be the result of coercion or pressure of any sort. We can and should resolve our problems through discussion and dialogue on the basis of justice, equity and the principles of the United Nations Charter.

Huang Hua (China):

Pending the earnest implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, "Bangla Desh" is not qualified to be admitted into the United Nations. The Chinese Delegation is against the consideration by the United Nations of "Bangla Desh's" application for membership in the United Nations under the present circumstances. The 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, breaking through the various obstructions raised by the Soviet Delegation, had adopted an important resolution with the overwhelming majority of 104 votes, which reflected the will of the overwhelming majority of the countries of the world. Subsequently, the Security Council adopted on December 21, 1971 an important resolution with the support of 13 council members. Over nine months have elapsed, but the two important resolutions have not yet been implemented. Article 4 of the U.N. Charter stipulates in explicit terms that membership in the United Nations is open to those applicants who not only declare their readiness to "accept the obligations contained in the present Charter," but "in the judgment of the organization" must be "able and willing to carry out these obligations." With the refusal to implement even the U.N. resolutions directly concerned with the "Bangla Desh" authorities, how can this organization be asked to make the arbitrary judgment that "Bangla Desh" is able and willing to carry out the obligations contained in the present Charter? If one insists on so

doing, where will the U.N. Charter stand? And what will happen to the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council of last year?

We have consistently held that the Asian, African and Latin American countries should settle their disputes through consultations on an equal footing, that they should not resort to the use of force, still less should they allow themselves to be played into the hands of others. Now it has become clearer than ever to everyone that the Indo-Pakistan conflict of last year was deliberately provoked by the Soviet Government with the aim of expanding its own spheres of influence on the subcontinent. After the General Assembly and the Security Council adopted last year the resolutions for ceasefire, troop withdrawal and the release of prisoners of war in connection with the Indo-Pakistan conflict, President Bhutto of Pakistan has made positive efforts for a peaceful settlement of the disputes. However, India has thus far failed to withdraw all its troops to its own territories and is collaborating with the "Bangla Desh" authorities in detaining over 90,000 Pakistan prisoners of war and civilians as "hostages" for unreasonable blackmail against Pakistan. The Indian Government and the "Bangla Desh" authorities have been doing so precisely because of Soviet incitement behind them.

Not only has the Soviet Government encouraged the Indian Government and the "Bangla Desh" authorities to obstruct feverishly the implementation of the relevant U.N. resolutions, but it has obstructed by various means the reasonable proposal for deferring the consideration of "Bangla Desh's" application for membership. It has insisted on dragging "Bangla Desh" into the United Nations under the present circumstances and compelled the Security Council to vote on this question. After the Security Council has decided that it does not recommend the applicant for membership, the situation remains unchanged, yet this matter is again raised now for discussion at the General Assembly. Why is there such insistence on by-passing the Security Council and raising this matter for discussion at the General Assembly with the good knowledge that the General Assembly cannot possibly settle this question? Obviously, some people want to use this as a means to achieve their ulterior aims. Their aim is none other than to exert political pressure on the Chinese Delegation and on some other countries which stand for postponing the consideration on this question and to seek an opportunity to reverse the verdict of last year and thus negate the two U.N. resolutions. Everyone can see clearly that with its series of tactics the Soviet Government is not truly concerned with "Bangla Desh's" admission into the United Nations, but is trying to use this question to provoke controversies in the United Nations and create confusion so as to white-wash its crime of inciting the Indo-Pakistan conflict last year and further to create antagonism and make infiltrations now on the South Asian subcontinent. This is, of course, absolutely intolerable.

There exists a profound friendship between the Chinese people and the peoples on the South Asian sub-

continent. The Chinese Delegation is not fundamentally opposed to the admission of "Bangla Desh" into the United Nations. But we firmly hold that the principles of the U.N. Charter must be observed and that the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council must be implemented. Only under such conditions can there be any talk about the admission of "Bangla Desh" into the United Nations, and this alone will help urge the parties concerned on the South Asian subcontinent to settle their issues through consultations on an equal footing, thus leading to the relaxation of the tension on the subcontinent. The position of the Chinese Delegation is in full accord with the basic interests of the people on the South Asian subcontinent. This is also aimed at upholding the principles of the U.N. Charter. On such a cardinal issue of right and wrong, the Chinese Delegation definitely cannot give up its principled position.

Osman Olcay (Turkey):

Consideration of "Bangla Desh's" application in the General Assembly after the views on its admission had been expressed in the Security Council could not help the situation and might make it worse. There is a legal and moral obligation on any state applying for membership in the United Nations to abide by the resolutions of the organization.

Fereydoun Hoveyda (Iran):

The Iranian Delegation is against any hasty decision on this question that could hamper negotiations between the parties concerned to settle their differences. The relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and the relevant Geneva Conventions must be implemented.

Edouard Longerstae (Belgium):

The admission of new members into the United Nations falls within the competence of the Security Council. Thus it will not be appropriate for the General Assembly to seek to by-pass that body, especially as the latter has discussed the question recently and has decided not to recommend the admission of the applicant into the United Nations.

Edwin Ogebe Ogbu (Nigeria):

The Security Council has decided not to recommend the admission of "Bangla Desh" into the United Nations. Nothing has been done so far to give the impression that an effort is being made to resolve the issue; on the contrary, the Nigerian Delegation has got the impression that an effort is being made to embarrass certain delegations.

Soviet Representative Yakov Malik felt uneasy at his seat and rushed to the platform, making an effort to defend the ignominious Soviet position on the question. Unable to refute the various arguments against the inclusion of the item on the admission of "Bangla Desh" on the agenda of the General Assembly, he could only assert that the item had not been submitted by the Soviet Union which simply "supported" it, and that it was "wrongly judged" to single the Soviet Union out and denounce it. Making a vain effort to white-wash the expansionist ambition of Soviet revisionist social-

imperialism in the South Asian subcontinent and disregarding a fact known to the whole world, he brazenly stated that the Soviet Union had "no aims or goals regarding Bangla Desh or any other state in the subcontinent, or in any other part of the world" and that it had "no aspirations for more land," "nor did it want to expand into any other region," etc., as if the whole world did not know the Soviet revisionist social-imperialist expansion in various areas of the world and its support for the Indian aggression against Pakistan!

Rako Naco (Albania), who countered Malik's absurdity and sophistry:

The Security Council had considered this matter only a month ago and did not make necessary recommendation. In these circumstances, it is not just fruitless to put forward this question again; it cannot but make people doubt the aims and results of the present

debate. It's quite clear that by asking for the inclusion of the item on the agenda the Soviet Union is attempting to intensify its propaganda against the People's Republic of China. In so doing, the Soviet Union aims at covering up its attempts in the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent, and diverting public attention from its policy of hegemony and ambitions in the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent and the whole of Asia.

According to our views, the only thing which can be done on this matter is that urgent measures should be taken by the United Nations General Assembly to help implement its resolutions relating to the conflict in the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent. This is an urgent task which should be solved first. India must stop its aggression, withdraw its troops and release the 90,000 prisoners of war.

## On the So-Called Prevention of "Terrorism"

ON September 22, the General Committee of the U.N. General Assembly discussed the question of whether to include in the agenda of the current General Assembly session the so-called "measures to prevent terrorism and other forms of violence which endanger or take innocent human lives or jeopardize fundamental freedoms."

In his speech at the meeting, Chinese Representative Chen Chu said, "We have never been in favour of adventurist activities of terrorism carried out by individuals or a few divorced from the masses, because they are harmful to the cause of national liberation and people's revolution. However, it must be stressed that in referring to the question of violence, one should first distinguish the military aggression and violent repression by the aggressors and oppressors from the struggle of resistance by the victims of aggression and oppression. These are two kinds of violence entirely different in nature. Where there is aggression and oppression, there is resistance and struggle. Imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and Israeli Zionism are the chief culprits of terrorism and reac-

tionary violence in the present world. It is perfectly just for the aggressed and oppressed nations and peoples to take up arms under compulsion to resist counter-revolutionary violence with revolutionary violence. This item fails to distinguish between the aggressors and oppressors and the aggressed and oppressed while referring to the prevention of terrorism and violence in ambiguous terms. This will possibly be utilized by imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and Israeli Zionism. This is precisely what Israeli Zionism is now doing against the Palestinian and other Arab peoples; this is what the Portuguese colonialist authorities and the South African and Rhodesian white racist regimes are doing against the African people; and this is also what imperialism and colonialism are doing against the aggressed and oppressed nations and peoples."

"In accordance with the above-mentioned reasons," he continued, "the Chinese Delegation supports the opinion of the delegations of Mauritania, Guinea, Syria, Libya and other African and Arab countries of not putting this item on the agenda."

*(Continued from p. 8.)*

relations and exchange of ambassadors between the two countries and on related questions. The talks successfully ended on September 29, 1972.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Chi Peng-fei of the People's Republic of China has extended an invitation to Minister of Foreign Affairs Walter Scheel of the Federal Republic of Germany to pay an official visit to the People's Republic of China. The latter has accepted the invitation and will pay a visit to Peking from October 10 to 14, 1972.

During the visit, the Foreign Ministers of the two countries will sign and issue a joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations and the exchange of ambassadors. In addition, the Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic will hold talks with the Chinese Government on bilateral relations and the international situation.

### NEWS BRIEFS

▲ Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai sent a message on September 30 to General Yakubu Gowon, Head of the Federal

Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, greeting the National Day of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

On October 1, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei attended a banquet given by Nigerian Ambassador to China Muhammed Aminu Sanusi and his wife to celebrate the anniversary.

▲ An agreement on economic and technical co-operation between the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Togo was signed in Peking on September 19.

## ON THE HOME FRONT

### *New Mines in Kiangsu*

**C**OASTAL Kiangsu Province has developed many new mines since 1969 in line with Chairman Mao's directive "Develop the mining industry."

With 55 small mines and 80-odd mining sites already built, the province is now building and expanding a number of medium-sized mines.

In 1971 iron-ore production in the province was 60 per cent above that of 1970. This year, another jump made Kiangsu basically self-sufficient.

An important factor accounting for these advances is implementation of the policy of "walking on two legs," meaning that while the state finances the building of major mining projects, the initiative of the local authorities are fully utilized to build mines of smaller sizes. These are mostly undertaken by the masses using indigenous methods. Although the machinery and equipment and other technological conditions are usually rather poor and outputs are low at first, the spirit of working hard and relying on their own efforts displayed by the workers leads step by step to technical reforms, a higher degree of mechanization and rising outputs.

Enlarged mining production has spurred the growth of the iron and steel industry. In 1971, the output of steel and pig iron for the province was 67 and 57 per cent higher respectively than in 1970. January-August outputs of steel, rolled steel and pig iron this year increased 76, 44 and 42 per cent respectively over the same period last year.

### *Building Power Plants In Shansi*

**N**ORTH China's Shansi Province today produces in five days the total electric energy generated by the whole province in 1949.

In the first eight months of this year, electric energy generated in the province was 67 per cent of its annual target. In addition, power generating equipment equivalent to that of a medium-sized power sta-

tion has been added, and 17 new small hydroelectric power stations built. More than 1,300 kilometres of 10,000-volt power lines for agricultural use have been put up, bringing electricity to another 138 people's communes and 1,642 brigades.

Simultaneously with speeding up the projects, the workers stressed quality. The Shansi Provincial Electric Power Building Project Company, while installing a generating set in a thermal power plant, took great pains to see that the generating set worked at the first start after it was installed. Their success established the best record so far achieved by this company.

### *Peking's Fruit Markets*

**M**ORE than 500 fruit stalls and shops in Peking are well stocked with many kinds of fresh-picked fruit. This flourishing market reflects the swift expansion of the city's orchards and vineyards.

In pre-liberation Peking there were only a few private orchards with an acreage less than 1,000 *mu*, in addition to some persimmon, pear, walnut, chestnut and other fruit trees in the hilly regions. Since liberation, especially after the setting up of the rural people's communes in 1958, output of grain has been increased and a diversified economy enlarged in keep-

ing with the Party's policy of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development." Now in Peking's suburbs, fruit-growing acreage has reached 900,000 *mu*. There are 16 orchards of over 1,000 *mu* each, 31, more than 500 *mu* and many other orchards over 100 *mu*.

Statistics up to September 11 show that fresh fruit bought by the Peking Fruit Company from the city's suburbs this year greatly exceeded the amount bought in the same period of last year. For example, the purchase of apples was 42 per cent higher; pears, 114 per cent; peaches, 13 per cent; and grapes, 29 per cent. Apart from supplying its own needs, Peking sent 6 million *jin* of pears to other areas between September 1 and 11.

Situated in Wangfuching Street, the Szuchihsiang Fruitshop sold more fruit in the first eight months of this year than it did during the whole of last year. In other downtown districts, there are shops selling fruit 24 hours a day.

The Peking Fruit Company has constructed three fruit storages and a large cold-storage plant in the suburbs so that it can keep the fruit for sale during off seasons. The Chinese Academy of Sciences' Botanical Research Institute together with the Peking Fruit Company have organized a "three-in-one" group consisting of cadres, workers and technicians. Experiments to keep the fruit fresh in storage have already achieved good results.



A Peking fruit stall.

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