

PEKING REVIEW

42

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**Chairman Mao Meets H.I.M. Emperor
Haile Selassie I**

Conquering the Yellow River

**Warm Greetings to Lao People
On Their Glorious Festival**

"Renmin Ribao" editorial

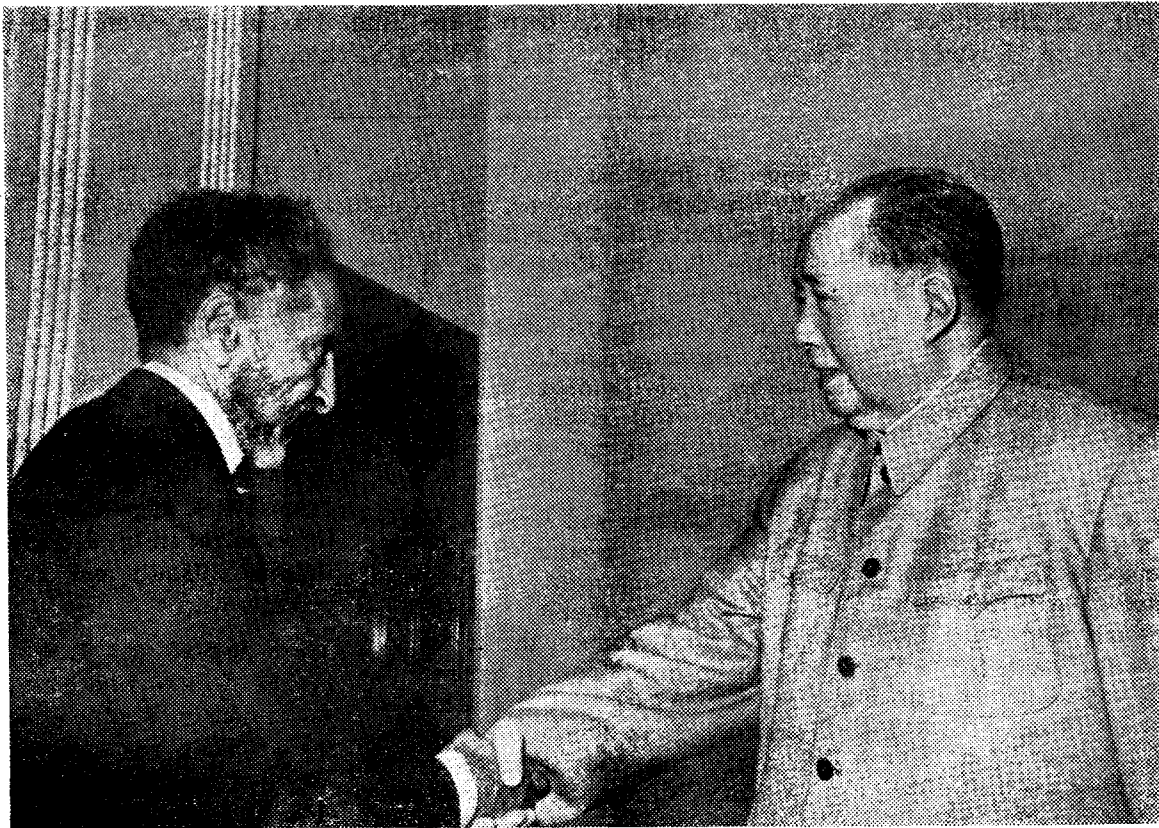
QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

The just struggles of the people of all countries support each other.

* * *

The Chinese people will see that, once China's destiny is in the hands of the people, China, like the sun rising in the east, will illuminate every corner of the land with a brilliant flame, swiftly clean up the mire left by the reactionary government, heal the wounds of war and build a new, powerful and prosperous people's republic worthy of the name.

Chairman Mao Meets H.I.M. Emperor Haile Selassie I



OUR great leader Chairman Mao on October 8 met H.I.M. Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, and his entourage.

Chairman Mao extended a warm welcome to H.I.M. Emperor Haile Selassie I on his state visit to China and had photographs taken with him and his entourage. H.I.M. Emperor Haile Selassie I said that he was very glad to meet Chairman Mao.

Chairman Mao and H.I.M. Emperor Haile Selassie I had a friendly conversation.

Taking part in the conversation on the Ethiopian side were: H.I.H. Princess Tenagne Worq Haile Selassie; H.I.H. Princess Sarah Gizaw; H.E. Lt. General Abbiy Abebe, President of the Senate; H.E. Ras Andargachew Massai; His Highness Ras Asrate Kassa, President of the Crown Council; H.I.H. Princess Ruth Desta; Her Highness Princess Zuriash Worq Gebre-Egziabher; H.E. Commodore Iskindir Desta, Deputy Commander of the Imperial Navy; H.E. Tsehafi Taezaz Tefera Worq Kidane Wold,

Minister of the Imperial Court; and H.E. Dr. Minasse Haile, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Taking part in the conversation on the Chinese side were Premier Chou En-lai, Chi Peng-fei, Wu Teh, Hsiao Ching-kuang, Fang Yi, Li Chiang, Lin Chia-mei, Hsu Han-ping, Chi Tsung-hua, Tang Wen-sheng, Shen Jo-yun and Lien Cheng-pao.

Also taking part in the meeting on the two sides were:

H.E. Dr. Seyoum Haregot, Minister in the Prime Minister's Office of Ethiopia; H.E. Lt. General Assefa Demissie, Principal A.D.C. to his Imperial Majesty; H.E. Ato Yohannes Kidane Mariam, Minister of State of Pen and Private Secretary to His Imperial Majesty; H.E. Blatta Admassu Retta, Minister of State of the Imperial Palace; H.E. Dr. Makonnen Kebret, Ambassador to the People's Republic of China; H.E. Ato Habte Selassie Tafesse, Minister of State of Tourism; H.E. Ato Meba Selassie Alemu, Vice-Minister in His Majesty's Private Cabinet; Brig.

General Tafesse Lemma, Deputy Principal A.D.C. to His Imperial Majesty; Brig. General Nega Tegagne, Assistant Chief of Staff of Operation and Training in the Ministry of Defence; H.E. Ato Nebiye Leoul Kifle, Vice-Minister in His Majesty's Private Cabinet; H.E. Ato Getachew Kebreth, Vice-Minister and Principal Legal Advisor in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Dr. Obradovic Dussan, His Imperial Majesty's Private Physician; H.E. Ato Marcos

Agajyelew, Senator; Ato Berhane Deneke, Assistant Minister and Chief of Protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ato Mohammed Hamid Ibrahim, Head of the American and Asian Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Ato Tedla Teshome, Assistant Minister in the Ministry of Finance; and

Leading members of Chinese departments concerned Ho Ying, Yu Pei-wen, Wang Hai-jung, Han Hsu and Ku Yi-chieh.

Independence Day of Laos Greeted

Premier Chou En-lai on October 11 sent a message to Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front, extending the warmest congratulations on the 26th anniversary of the Independence Day of Laos.

The message said: "In the past 26 years, the heroic Lao people have traversed a glorious fighting path. For the complete independence and thorough liberation of the fatherland, the Lao people, under the staunch leadership of the Lao Patriotic Front, have waged long valiant struggles and resisted the war of aggression launched by U.S. imperialism, winning one victory after another. Particularly in last spring, the Lao patriotic armed forces and people won victories of great strategic importance in the battle of the southern areas of Laos, dealing heavy blows at the 'Nixon doctrine' and the aggressive scheme of 'using Indochinese to fight Indochinese' pushed by U.S. imperialism in Laos and other parts of Indochina. The Lao people's brilliant victories in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation constitute an important contribution to the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the peoples of Indochina and the rest of the world.

"Of late, U.S. imperialism is still continuing to intensify its war of aggression against Laos. While carrying out wanton bombing raids against the liberated areas of Laos, it has become increasingly blatant in sending large numbers of reactionary forces of Thailand to invade Laos. But this cannot in the least

save it from its inevitable doom. We are deeply convinced that, under the guidance of the militant banner of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, the peoples of Laos, Viet Nam and Cambodia, filled with common hatred against the enemy and fighting shoulder to shoulder, will certainly drive the U.S. aggressors out of the whole of Indochina.

"The Chinese and Lao peoples are close comrades-in-arms and brothers. Following their great leader Chairman Mao's teachings, the Chinese people firmly support the Lao people in their just struggle against the invasion of Laos by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys the south Vietnamese puppets and the reactionaries of Thailand, firmly support and assist the Lao people in carrying to the end their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory."

The China-Laos Friendship Association and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries on October 11 gave a banquet to celebrate the Independence Day of Laos.

Representative of the Lao Patriotic Front Supha, Lao friends General and Madame Huon Mongkhunvilay and other Lao friends in Peking were present at the banquet.

Yeh Chien-ying, Member of the Political Bureau, and Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and other leading members of the departments concerned were present on the occasion.

Wang Kuo-chuan, leading member of the Chinese People's Association

for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and General Huon Mongkhunvilay spoke at the banquet.

In his speech, Wang Kuo-chuan praised the heroic Lao people who, under the staunch leadership of the Lao Patriotic Front, have continuously frustrated U.S. aggression against Laos and won splendid victories in the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation by defying sacrifices, fighting valiantly and persevering in people's war.

He pointed out that the heroic people of Laos, who have a glorious revolutionary tradition, are indomitable. They are sure to defeat all U.S. imperialist schemes of aggression and win complete victory in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

In his speech, General Huon Mongkhunvilay denounced U.S. imperialism for its conspiracy since 1954 in a vain attempt to turn Laos into its new colony and military base. He said: The people of various nationalities in Laos, under the leadership of the Lao Patriotic Front headed by Chairman Souphanouvong, have carried on a heroic struggle with firm resolve and won great, successive and all-round victories of far-reaching historic significance. We will carry forward the spirit of the October 12 Independence Day and heighten our vigilance and strengthen the unity of all the patriotic forces. We are determined to make all efforts to defeat U.S. imperialism and its lackeys so as to win ultimate victory in the war against U.S.

(Continued on p. 18.)

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Emperor Haile Selassie I Visits China

HIS Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, and his entourage paid a state visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. He arrived in Kwangchow on October 5 and Peking on October 6.

The members of His Imperial Majesty's entourage are:

H.I.H. Princess Tenagne Worq Haile Selassie; H.I.H. Princess Sarah Gizaw; H.E. Lt. General Abbiy Abebe, President of the Senate; H.E. Ras Andargachew Massai; His Highness Ras Asrate Kassa, President of the Crown Council; H.I.H. Princess Ruth Desta; Her Highness Princess Zuriash Worq Gebre-Egziabher; H.E. Commodore Iskindir Desta, Deputy Commander of the Imperial Navy; H.E. Tsehafi Tazaz Tefera Worq Kidane Wold, Minister of the Imperial Court; H.E. Dr. Seyoum Haregot, Minister in the Prime Minister's Office; H.E. Dr. Minasse Haile, Minister of Foreign Affairs; H.E. Lt. General Assefa Demissie, Principal A.D.C. to His Imperial Majesty; H.E. Ato Yohannes Kidane Mariam, Minister of State of Pen and Private Secretary to His Imperial Majesty; H.E. Blatta Admassu Retta, Minister of State of the Imperial Palace; H.E. Dr. Makonnen Kebret, Ambassador to the People's Republic of China; and others.

Several hundred thousand people in Peking lined the streets to give the Emperor a rousing welcome on his arrival in the capital. He was warmly welcomed at the airport by Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council; Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council; Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. There was a grand welcoming ceremony at the airport.

Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China, greeted H.I.M. Emperor Haile Selassie I at the Guest House.

Distinguished Ethiopian Guests Warmly Welcomed

In an editorial entitled "Warm Welcome to Distinguished Ethiopian Guests," *Renmin Ribao* said: "The Ethiopian people have a glorious tradition of resisting aggression from abroad. Since the 16th century, they have been waging unyielding struggles against foreign aggressors. More than 30 years ago, they heroically resisted the aggression of the Italian fascists and won the praise of the Chinese people and the people of the whole

world. After defeating the fascist aggressors, the Ethiopian people have continued to struggle to safeguard national independence and develop the national economy. The Ethiopian Government follows the non-aligned policy of peace and neutrality and opposes imperialist aggression against Asian and African countries, thus making useful contributions to the promotion of Afro-Asian unity against imperialism.

"A long-standing traditional friendship exists between the Chinese and Ethiopian peoples. During World War II, we fought shoulder to shoulder in the struggle against the German, Italian and Japanese fascist aggressors. At the Bandung Conference in 1955, there were friendly contacts between China and Ethiopia. Trade exchanges and cultural intercourse between our two countries have been developed ever since. The friendly visit by Chinese Premier Chou En-lai to Ethiopia in 1964 further developed the friendship between the two countries. In November last year, the Governments of our two countries decided, through friendly negotiations, to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level, thus opening a new page in the history of the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries. We heartily rejoice at the constant growth of the friendship between the Chinese and Ethiopian peoples and the friendly relations between the two countries.

"Our great leader Chairman Mao points out: **'The just struggles of the people of all countries support each other.'**

"The Chinese and Ethiopian peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other in their common struggle against imperialism. The Chinese people resolutely support the Ethiopian people and other African people in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and racial discrimination and for safeguarding national independence. The Ethiopian people, on their part, give positive support to the Chinese people's struggle. We are grateful to the Ethiopian Government for its just stand of supporting the restoration to China of all her legitimate rights in the United Nations and opposing the U.S. imperialist scheme to create 'two Chinas.'"

Speeches at the Banquet

Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, gave a grand banquet on the evening of October 6 in honour of His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor

of Ethiopia: Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu and His Imperial Majesty Emperor Haile Selassie I spoke at the banquet.

In his speech, Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu pointed out: The present state visit to China by His Imperial Majesty would certainly further promote the mutual understanding and the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries and would be conducive to further development of the Afro-Asian people's cause of unity against imperialism.

He said: The present situation is excellent. The development of the situation is increasingly favourable to the peoples of the world and unfavourable to imperialism. In Africa, the daily awakening people of various countries are continuously winning new victories in their struggles to oppose aggression, control, subversion and interference by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, defend their national independence and state sovereignty, and safeguard the rights over their territorial waters and their national resources. Many independent countries have smashed various forms of subversive activities organized by imperialism including invasion by mercenary troops; in the regions which have not yet become independent, persistent armed struggles for national liberation are going on; the African peoples' struggle against the system of racial discrimination and against a "dialogue" with South Africa is mounting daily. The African people's cause of unity against imperialism is developing in depth. However, imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism will never be reconciled to their defeat in Africa, and they are bound to put up death-bed struggles. We believe that so long as the African peoples strengthen their unity, support each other and persevere in struggle, they will surely continue to frustrate the various schemes and plots engineered by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and march forward from victory to victory. The Chinese people will always stand firmly on the side of the great African people in their just struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

His Imperial Majesty Emperor Haile Selassie I said in his speech: It has been my long-cherished desire to visit this great land, which has given birth to man's most enduring civilization. I am very happy that this desire has been fulfilled today and I am now able to exchange views with the dedicated leaders of the New China. The friendly and warm reception accorded us by the Government and people of China has deeply touched us.

He added: China has radiated influences which have shaped the course of history and which have immensely benefited mankind. With the establishment of the People's Republic the world has witnessed in China a profound and far-reaching transformation which has led to unprecedented economic and social development.

He said: Never in modern history has a nation successfully made such a determined and massive effort as the New China to achieve progress for so many mil-

lions of people within such a short span of time. We, in Ethiopia, have been following this remarkable achievement with great interest.

On the objective side, he said, there is the fact that both Ethiopia and China are, in varying degrees, developing countries. There is a large measure of identity in our aspirations and expectations. There is wide scope for co-operation in the international sphere. I believe there is a solid basis in this area on which our two countries can work together.

China and Ethiopia, and indeed all peace-loving states, can work together in order to find solutions to the most pressing problems facing the world today, the Emperor said.

He concluded by saying: I sincerely hope that in the days ahead China and Ethiopia will co-operate more closely to further the cause of peace and progress. I look forward to a fruitful discussion and exchange of views during my present visit. I am confident that as a result of this visit relations between China and Ethiopia will be strengthened further.

Ethiopian Ambassador to China Dr. Makonnen Kebret gave a grand banquet on the evening of October 9 in honour of Chinese leaders on the occasion of the Emperor's visit to China.

In his speech, the Emperor said: "Although I am only mid-way in my visit, what I have been able to see up to now and what I have been able to accomplish in my talks with Chairman Mao Tsetung and officials of the Government of the People's Republic of China have given me great satisfaction.

"My visit to the Great Wall and other historical sites has enabled me to see a few samples of your rich historical and cultural legacy.

"The many modern and impressive edifices and constructions that I have the opportunity to see are testimonies to the feats of engineering as well as the architectural talent of the present generation of the Chinese people.

"The Tsinghua University of Science and Technology and the industrial plant, which I visited in the last few days, speak impressively of the New China — a China which has undertaken a most daring experiment in social and economic construction."

"I was also very much impressed by the performances of the sports groups and the Peking opera.

"I am particularly happy that my discussions with Your Excellencies and the agreements we have been able to arrive at have paved the way for a much greater co-operation between our two countries.

"Since the foundation was laid for the consolidation of Afro-Asian solidarity at the historic Bandung Conference in 1955, the governments of Africa and Asia have been trying to co-ordinate their policies on im-



His Imperial Majesty Emperor Haile Selassie I receives a rousing welcome from the people of Peking as he drives past Tien An Men Square in an open car with Premier Chou En-lai.

portant international questions. I believe it is obvious that much more could and should be done along these lines.

“The peoples of Asia and Africa have in the past suffered under colonialism. Today they face together the challenges of development and national consolidation.” “In this connection, China has an important role to play to achieve these objectives. China is in a position to help the developing countries of the third world by sharing her experience of development. As I said the other day, because of the advanced stage that the Chinese development has reached in the last 20 years, its experiences are immediately relevant to most of these countries.”

In his speech, Premier Chou En-lai said: “In his enthusiastic speech just now, His Imperial Majesty has praised China’s achievements in various fields, and this is an encouragement to the Chinese people. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I express hearty thanks to His Imperial Majesty.

“In his present state visit to China, His Imperial Majesty Emperor Haile Selassie I has brought the friendship of the Ethiopian people to the Chinese people. Yesterday, Chairman Mao Tsetung had a cordial and friendly meeting with His Imperial Majesty. In the last few days, His Imperial Majesty and the other distinguished guests from Ethiopia made visits in our capital and were accorded a warm welcome by our people wherever they went. This is a vivid manifestation of the solidarity and friendship between the Chinese and Ethiopian

peoples in the common struggle against imperialism. His Imperial Majesty and Chinese leaders have held cordial and friendly talks on the strengthening of the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries and on questions of common concern, and positive results have been achieved. The present visit by His Imperial Majesty has enhanced the mutual understanding between the Chinese and Ethiopian peoples and the friendly co-operation between the two countries and has made new contributions to strengthening the Afro-Asian people’s cause of unity against imperialism. I would like to take this opportunity to express our respects to His Imperial Majesty.”

Economic and Technical Co-operation Agreement And Trade Agreement Signed in Peking

An agreement on economic and technical co-operation and a trade agreement between the Government of the People’s Republic of China and the Government of the Empire of Ethiopia was signed in Peking on October 9. His Imperial Majesty Emperor Haile Selassie I and Premier Chou En-lai attended the signing ceremony. His Excellency Dr. Minasse Haile, Ethiopian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Chi Peng-fei, Chinese Acting Foreign Minister, signed the agreements on behalf of their respective Governments.

* * *

Before concluding their visit, the distinguished Ethiopian guests, accompanied by Premier Chou En-lai, visited Shanghai and Kwangchow where they received an enthusiastic welcome.

Warm Greetings to Lao People on Their Glorious Festival

THE heroic Lao people today celebrate their glorious festival, Lao Independence Day, amidst the song of victory in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The Chinese people extend the warmest congratulations and the loftiest militant salute to the fraternal Lao people.

The Lao people proclaimed the independence of their country on October 12, 1945 after defeating the Japanese fascist aggressors. This was the glorious result of their protracted struggle against imperialism and for national liberation under the leadership of the Lao patriotic forces and opened a new chapter in the development of the history of Laos. In the 26 years since, the Lao people have traversed a road from victory to victory through hard struggle. Fighting courageously and tenaciously and advancing wave upon wave, they have, after driving out the French colonialists, resisted the U.S. aggressors — the world's most ferocious imperialists in the present era. This struggle of the Lao people has made a major contribution to the anti-U.S. imperialist struggle of the people of Indochina and the world over. The Chinese people warmly congratulate the Lao people on their great victories.

Lao Independence Day this year comes at a time when an excellent situation prevails in Laos and Indochina as a whole. Under the wise leadership of the Lao Patriotic Front, the Lao people, on the basis of having liberated two-thirds of their territory, have won new major victories in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. In February and March, the Lao people, fighting in close co-ordination and co-operation with the south Vietnamese people, wiped out a large number of U.S. aggressor troops and south Vietnamese puppet troops in the Highway 9 battle and won a magnificent victory that shook the whole world. Last summer, moreover, the patriotic armed forces and people of Laos triumphantly smashed the "nibbling" attacks launched on the Plain of Jars-Xiang Khoang area by the U.S. aggressors together with Lao Rightist troops and Thai accomplice troops. The Lao liberated zone has now been expanded further. The Boloven Plateau which has great strategic and economic significance has been completely liberated. At the same time, marked progress in economic construction and cultural and educational undertakings has been achieved by the people in the Lao liberated zone. All these achievements testify to the mighty invincible strength of the Lao people.

Despite repeated dismal defeats in Laos, U.S. imperialism has not given up its heinous designs. On the one hand, it makes continuous wanton bombing attacks on the Lao liberated zone and, on the other, has ordered Lao Rightist troops and sent more Thai accomplice troops to launch new attacks on the patriotic armed forces and people of Laos in a vain attempt to save itself from defeat. U.S. imperialism's aggressive acts have met resolute counter-attacks from the Lao patriotic armed forces and people and are vehemently denounced by the people the world over. To obtain a peaceful solution to the Lao issue, the Lao Patriotic Front put forth on June 22, 1971 a new 2-point proposal for an immediate ceasefire throughout the territory of Laos on the basis of the 5-point political solution advanced on March 6, 1970. The Lao Patriotic Front's proposal expresses the Lao people's sincere desire for a peaceful settlement of the Lao issue and is entirely in accord with the interests of the Lao people, thus winning the sympathy and support of public opinion in various countries around the world. The Chinese people firmly support the 5-point political solution and 2-point proposal of the Lao Patriotic Front. The Lao problem should be resolved by the Lao people themselves without foreign interference, U.S. imperialism must cease its aggression against Laos, and the U.S. aggressors and Thai accomplice troops must withdraw immediately and totally from Laos.

Holding high the militant banner of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, the people of Laos, Viet Nam and Cambodia are now further strengthening their unity, supporting each other and fighting shoulder to shoulder. The three Indochinese peoples have won great victories in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, while U.S. imperialism and its running dogs are bogged down in innumerable crises. They can in no way escape eventual complete defeat no matter what sinister plot they resort to and how desperately they struggle. Following the teachings of their great leader Chairman Mao, the Chinese people firmly support the Lao people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and pledge themselves to be the powerful backing of the Lao people. We are deeply convinced that the Lao people, closely united with the Vietnamese and Cambodian people and persisting in protracted people's war, will certainly be able to defeat the U.S. aggressors completely and realize their national aspirations for independence and liberation.

(October 12)

Conquering the Yellow River

by Huang Chun

ORIGINATING in the Bayan Kara Mountains on the Chinghai-Tibet Plateau, the Yellow River, China's second longest river, flows 4,845 kilometres winding its way eastward and emptying into Pohai Bay. It goes through Chinghai Province, Kansu Province, the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region, the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, and the provinces of Shensi, Shansi, Honan and Shantung. The Yellow River basin covers 745,000 square kilometres.

The Yellow River valley was the political and economic centre of the country and the cradle of a splendid culture for quite a long time. It is still an important area today when China is engaged in socialist revolution and construction. There are 300 million *mu* of farmland and 110 million inhabitants in the vast valley region on the upper and middle reaches and in the areas along the lower reaches of the river. The rich water resources of the Yellow River and its tributaries are valuable in the building of our socialist motherland.

However, during the long years of reactionary rule under the feudal dynasties and the Kuomintang the Yellow River could not be harnessed and developed. Soil erosion, floods and frequent drought in the river's basin were unchecked. Because the river had brought untold suffering to the Chinese people, it was known abroad as a harmful river. In their efforts to cover up the brutality and impotence of the reactionary classes and to hoodwink the people, some decadent, reactionary bourgeois "specialists" prophesied that soil erosion in the Yellow River basin was "permanent" and "could not be changed," and that "the north China plain would also become deserts in the near future."

Led by the great leader Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese people overthrew imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, which lay like three big mountains on them, and became masters of their country.

Chairman Mao has always shown deep concern for harnessing the river and inspected areas along it many times. As early as 1952 when China was rehabilitating its national economy, Chairman Mao issued the call "Work on the Yellow River must be done well." This reflected the desire of the more than 100 million people in the river basin, expressed the great determination of the Chinese people to conquer the river and marked an entirely new stage in harnessing the river.

The author, an engineer on the Yellow River Water Conservancy Committee, has taken part in the work to harness the river for more than 20 years.

Notable achievements have been made as a result of this call and by relying on the masses, proceeding from agricultural development, carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and using materialist dialectics to understand and transform the river.

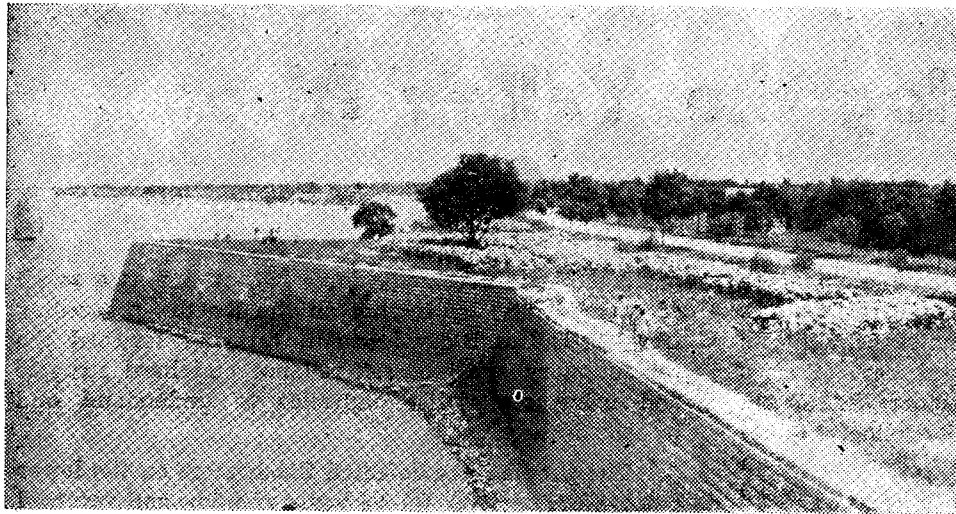
The people have defeated floodwaters on the lower reaches of the river for 24 years running and reversed the dangerous situation in pre-liberation days when the river overflowed the banks two years out of three. Enormous soil conservation work was done on the upper and middle reaches where soil erosion ran wild. Sanmenhsia and four other big key water conservancy projects were built on the river's main course and a group of big, medium and small reservoirs were completed on its tributaries. Non-existent before liberation, hydroelectric power stations are supplying electricity to industry and agriculture. Irrigated land in the basin exceeds 44 million *mu*, 3.7 times as much as before liberation. Compared with 1949, grain and cotton output in the entire valley increased 79 and 137 per cent last year.

These achievements are great victories for the Chinese people who have mastered Mao Tsetung Thought and implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The profound changes have shattered the ravings of reactionary bourgeois "specialists" and eloquently showed that the Chinese people are able to conquer the Yellow River.

The course of harnessing and conquering the Yellow River was not one of plain sailing. The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his gang continuously interfered in the work by pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in harnessing the river. The focus of the struggle between the two lines has always been putting politics in command and relying on the masses to harness the Yellow River or putting vocational work in command and relying on specialists to do it. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the masses firmly fought Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and guaranteed that the work of harnessing the Yellow River advanced along the correct road.

Defeating Floods

The biggest damages brought by the Yellow River in the past were the floods on its lower reaches. Carrying huge amounts of silt downstream, the river continuously choked up its bed on the lower reaches and the bed is higher than the ground. Generally this section is three or four metres above the ground and in certain places as high as ten metres. It relies entirely on the



Dyke and stone revetment reinforced and rebuilt on the lower reaches of the Yellow River.

dykes to hold the floodwaters. Because the reactionary ruling classes in the past ignored the people's safety, the dykes were low and full of defects. Whenever there were fairly big floodwaters, the dykes gave way.

According to statistics, there were more than 1,500 dyke breaches on the lower reaches of the Yellow River and 26 major changes in its course in more than 2,000 years before liberation. The floods affected Tientsin in the north and the Huai River in the south, spreading over an area of 250,000 square kilometres. This seriously threatened the safety of about 100 million people in the valleys of the Haiho River and the Huai River. Whenever the Yellow River overflowed or changed course, it caused tremendous losses in lives and property. For instance, when the river broke its dykes in 1933 it flooded an area of 12,000 square kilometres which embraced 67 counties in the three provinces of Hopei, Shantung and Honan. The flood affected 3,640,000 people and took 18,000 lives.

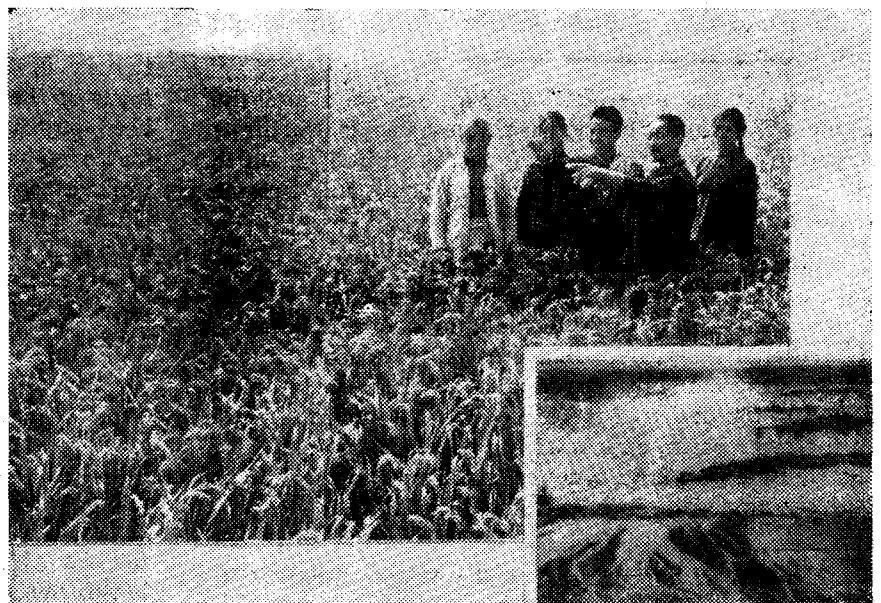
The vicious reactionaries often used the Yellow River as an instrument to slaughter the people and maintain their reactionary rule. They deliberately created disasters by breaking the dykes and making the river change course. Adopting a policy of non-resistance towards the aggression of Japanese imperialism, the Kuomintang and Chiang Kai-shek went out of their way to break the Yellow River dyke at Huayuankou near Chengchow, Honan Province, in 1938 in order to cover their flight. This made the river change course to the south and flooded 54,000 square kilometres of land in 44 counties in eastern Honan, northern Anhwei and northern Kiangsu. A total of 12.5 million people were affected and 890,000 of them died. In addition, it created the vast silt-covered desolate

stretches of land known as the flooded Yellow River region.

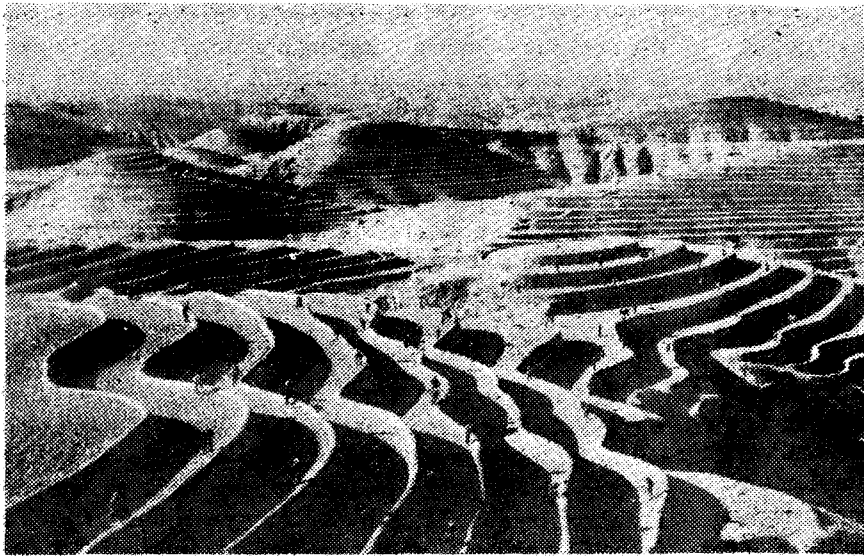
Led by the Party and relying on the masses, the battle against floods on the lower reaches of the Yellow River started from 1946. At that time the Chinese people had just won their victory in the anti-Japanese war. The Kuomintang and Chiang Kai-shek supported by U.S. imperialism launched an all-out attack against the liberated areas and, co-ordinating with their military actions, they hurriedly worked to seal the dyke at Huayuankou on the one hand and sabotaged work to repair the old dykes in the liberated areas on the other hand

under the pretext of "diverting the Yellow River to the old channel." What they really wanted was to use water in place of soldiers to divide and flood the Hopei-Shantung-Honan and Pohai Liberated Areas in the river's old channel and along its banks.

Responding to the Party Central Committee's militant call "Opposing Chiang Kai-shek and harnessing the Yellow River," heroic armymen and civilians in the liberated areas, with rifle in one hand and spade in another, rose up to battle valiantly against the enemy and floodwaters in the revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle and daring to win. The Yellow River dykes needed rebuilding, so millions of people took up the job. Everybody contributed his share to solve the shortage of raw materials and the people provided 150,000 cubic metres of stone and large numbers of bricks in a short period. While organizing resistance to bombings by enemy planes and the enemy's military attacks, the



Huayuankou today and yesterday.



Terraced fields built by a production brigade on the upper reaches of the Yellow River to check soil erosion.

armymen and civilians raced against time to build mattress revetments to protect the dykes. After indomitable struggles, they finally controlled the floods of 1947 and 1948 and won victories in battling Chiang Kai-shek and the Yellow River. This was a brilliant overture to the work of harnessing the Yellow River.

Under the leadership of the Party, the people along the lower reaches of the Yellow River set out on the enormous job of repairing dykes and preventing floods after liberation. In more than 20 years they have repaired and reinforced 1,800 kilometres of dykes and changed some 5,000 sections of mattress revetments into stone ones. This involved 350 million cubic metres of earthwork and more than 9 million cubic metres of stonework. The big dykes extending hundreds of kilometres along the river took on a new look and became the reliable material base for conquering Yellow River floods.

But controlling the floods depends not merely on dykes. It depends primarily on the wisdom and strength of the millions of people along the banks of the river. Big floodwaters rarely known before occurred on the lower reaches of the Yellow River in 1958 and in most places the water level exceeded the height by which the dykes could safely confine the waters. The situation was especially dangerous near Tsinan, Shantung Province, where the floodwaters were only half a metre below the dykes. Led by the Party, two million armymen and civilians rushed to the banks and heroically declared: "As long as we are here the dykes stand firm; the water rises, so will the dykes." In one day and night they built 600 kilometres of small dykes on the main dykes. They finally defeated the floodwaters and ensured the safety of the nearby areas.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "What is a true bastion of iron? It is the masses, the millions upon millions of people who genuinely and sincerely support the revolution." The living fact of continuously harness-

ing the floodwaters of the Yellow River in the past 24 years eloquently proves this teaching to be an incontestable truth. It also convincingly proclaims the bankruptcy of "relying on specialists to harness the Yellow River," a revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-chi and his gang.

Checking Soil Erosion

The upper and middle reaches of the Yellow River contains the world's largest loess highland which covers 430,000 square kilometres. Criss-crossed by numerous gullies, this area of rolling hills has loose soil but little vegetation. After a storm, rain-water carried away large quantities of top soil. A total of 1,600 million tons of silt was carried down from this area to

the lower reaches of the Yellow River each year and the volume added up to some 1,100 million cubic metres. If this silt was built into a dyke one metre high and one metre wide, it would be long enough to circle the equator 27 times. The loss of such a huge amount of silt each year reduced the cultivated areas, diminished soil fertility, aggravated drought and lowered farm production in the regions along the upper and middle reaches. Moreover, the enormous quantity of silt flowing down to the lower reaches steadily raised the river bed in this section and often caused serious floods. Therefore, checking soil erosion is not only necessary for transforming the poor and backward state in the affected areas, but the foundation for harnessing the Yellow River permanently.

Acting according to Chairman Mao's instruction "Attention must be paid to soil conservation," the working people have since liberation criticized the idea that "soil erosion cannot be changed" — an idea cherished by the cowardly and the lazy. With the revolutionary heroism of "transforming China in the spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains," they dauntlessly marched to the desolate mountains and gullies to transform them and this mass movement has seen one upsurge after another.

In the course of transforming nature, the masses resisted the interference of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, including "material incentives," pushed by Liu Shao-chi and his like. Persistently relying on the collective economy and combining the method of building engineering works with raising trees and sowing grass, they undertook concentrated, continuous and long-term transformation of hilltops and gullies one by one. A whole series of successful experience has been created. This includes building terraced fields on mountain slopes, damming gullies to silt up land, improving soil and creating farmland on river banks with the aid of silt from mountain floods and planting trees

and grass on steep slopes and desolate mountains. All the places that adopted such measures have effectively checked soil erosion. They thus promoted farming and contributed their share to harnessing the Yellow River. On the vast loess highland today there are many advanced units which changed their unfavourable natural conditions.

Shansi Province's Chuyu Brigade is an example. With the Yellow River in front and hills behind, it has over 400 households with more than 2,000 people; its nearly 20,000 *mu* of land are scattered over three ridges, 12 gullies, a stretch of river-bed and a dozen hills. Soil erosion here was very serious. Before liberation, the brigade was hit by either flood or drought and witnessed natural disaster nine years out of ten. As soon as they set up their elementary agricultural co-ops in 1952, the poor and lower-middle peasants began concentrating on soil conservation. In the spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains, they have been digging every day for almost 20 years. Because they lacked experience at first, the dams built were washed away by mountain floods. Refusing to be discouraged or retreat, they summed up their experience and carried on their work. Aware that the saplings on the hills were in danger of withering, they carried water from the Yellow River to water them.

After a long period of hard work, they finally transformed over 4,000 *mu* of sand-stone river-bed into fields giving high stable yields. They built 370 earth-stone dams in the 12 gullies, terraced more than 1,500 *mu* of fields on the slopes, planted over 10,000 *mu* with trees and some 2,200 *mu* with grass, set up a 5-

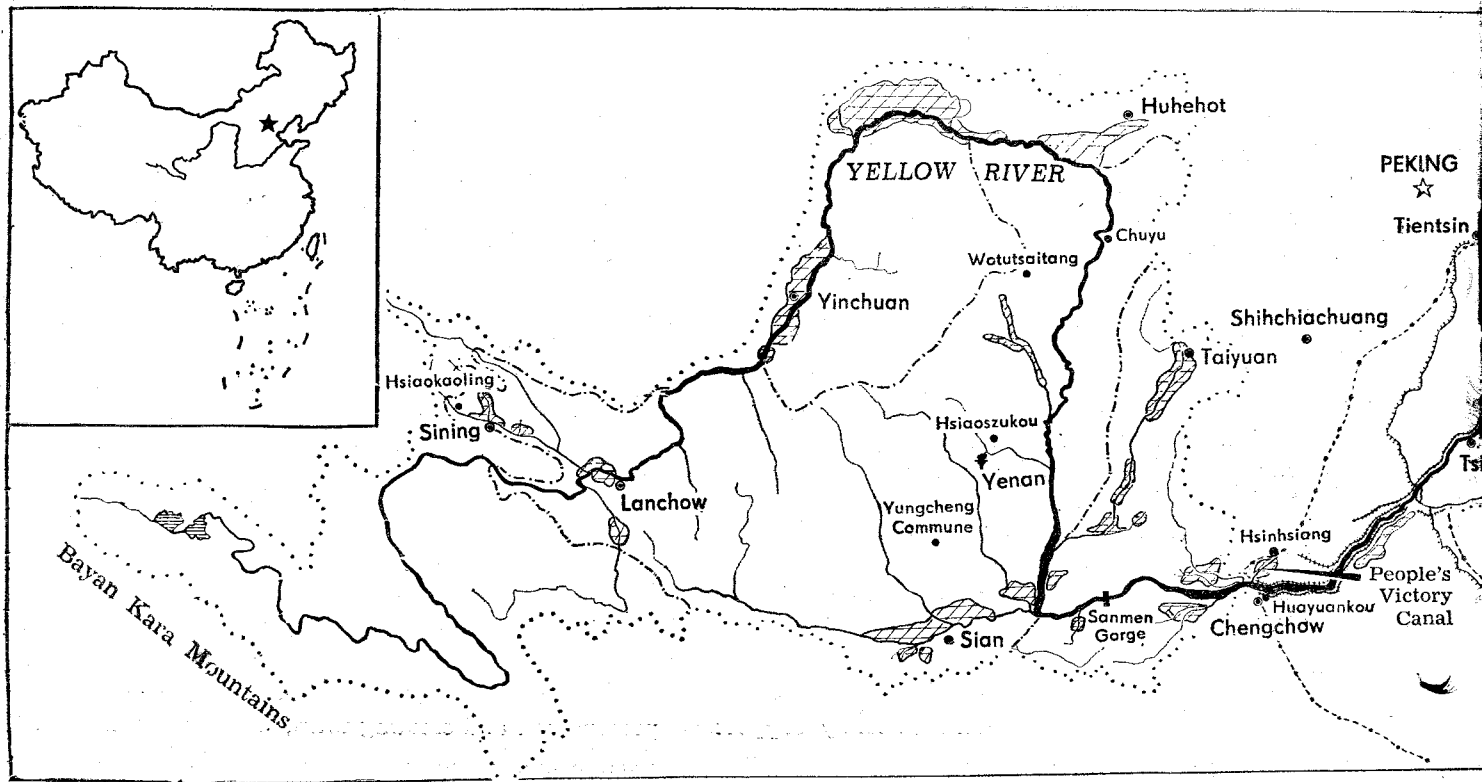
kilometre-long and 20-metre-wide shelter belt along the banks and built a pumping station. Now the Chuyu Brigade is covered with abundant vegetation and has achieved all-round development in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and side-occupations. Per-*mu* grain yield has jumped from 50 or 60 *jin* before liberation to some 520 *jin*; per-*mu* yield of sorghum has hit 1.990 *jin*. Gone for ever are the days when the brigade was subjected to soil erosion and low yields caused by frequent natural disasters.

Turning the Harmful Into the Beneficial

Before liberation, there was a saying: "Benefiting the Hotao Plain alone, the Yellow River brings much harm to other areas."* For thousands of years, the Yellow River waters had only been used to irrigate farmland on the Hotao Plain between Ningsia and the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region; it brought nothing but flood disasters to people living along its lower reaches.

While winning victories in their struggle to control the floods and improve the soil since nationwide liberation, the people have gone all out to divert Yellow River water to irrigate farmland and develop hydro-electric power works. Now more than 40 million *mu* of farmland on the upper and lower reaches of the river are irrigated by the river water and electric power is supplied to industrial and agricultural production. In order to explore ways of using water resources on the lower reaches of the Yellow River, the people in 1951 built the People's Victory Canal, the first big project to divert the water of the Yellow River to irri-

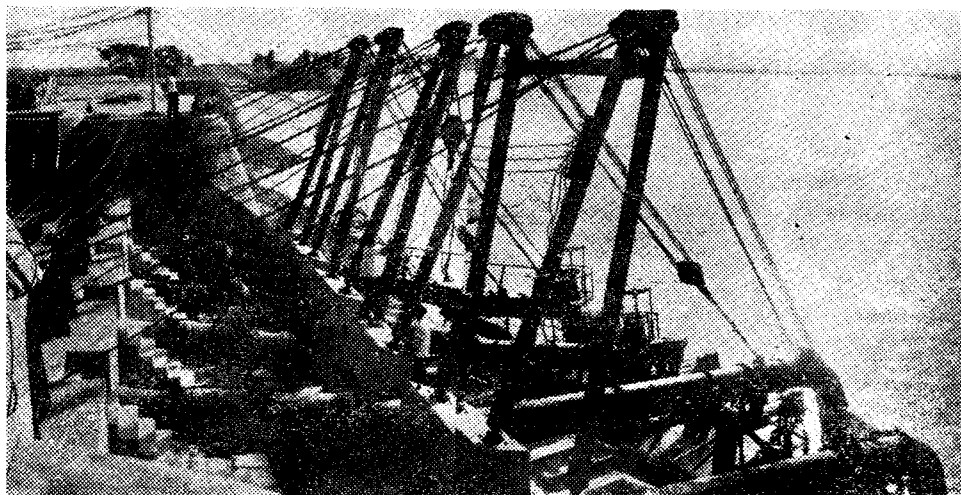
Sketch Map of the Yellow River



gate the farmland on its lower reaches in the Hsinhsiang Region of Honan Province. The canal runs through a plain covering six counties and cities on the northern bank of the Yellow River. It is located at the old Yellow River course. Seriously jeopardized by drought, waterlogging and alkali, farming here was very backward. In 1952 when this canal was initially completed and put into service, Chairman Mao went there on an inspection and issued important instructions which greatly encouraged the people in the irrigated areas. Having resisted obstruction by the revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and company over the past decade or so, the working people, upholding the spirit of enterprise and hard struggle, dug a 15,000-li-long irrigation and drainage canal in the irrigated area, built large numbers of sluice-gates and culverts and sunk over 2,500 power-operated wells, thus basically meeting the demands of "ensuring irrigation in times of drought and drainage in times of waterlogging."

Applying the concept of "everything divides into two" in practice, they analysed the dual character of the river's silt. They saw both the unfavourable aspect — too much silt would choke the canal — and the favourable aspect — the silt could be used to improve the soil. In a planned way, they first directed the river water into the low-lying sandy land to let most of the silt precipitate and then channelled the water into the canal to irrigate farmland. In this way, they not only reduced the amount of silt blocking the canal but also transformed large tracts of barren alkaline land into fertile fields and turned harmful silt into something beneficial. The irrigated area of the People's Victory Canal has now expanded from the originally planned 400,000 *mu* to 600,000 *mu* and average per-*mu* grain yield in the whole irrigated areas has shot up from 70 or 80 *jin* before liberation to over 470 *jin* and average per-*mu* cotton yield from 10 or 20 *jin* to 105 *jin*.

The completion of the People's Victory Canal has been a big advance in the



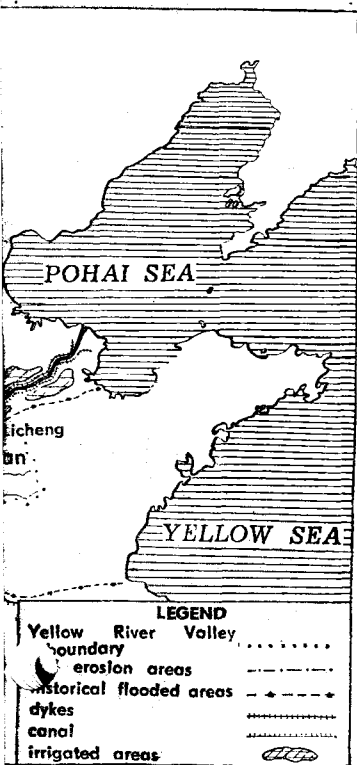
Siphon-tubes to deliver Yellow River water for irrigation. This is possible because the water level in this section is above the ground on both banks.

work to divert water from the lower reaches of the Yellow River to irrigate farmland. Now more than 40 culverts and sluice-gates and some 100 syphon-projects, which irrigate over 4 million *mu* of farmland, have been built along the banks on the lower reaches. In addition, people have gathered new experience in turning the harmful into the beneficial by skilful use of water conservancy works.

The Huayuankou Commune on the northern outskirts of Chengchow City in Honan Province is located in a place which had been inundated by the Kuomintang reactionaries' sabotage in 1938 when they made a breach in the big Yellow River dyke. After the flood abated, the site became a sandy desert, with stretches of alkaline and swamp land and pools. During the high water season, the whole embankment was under water which made it difficult to combat flood. In ordinary times, the place was affected by drought, waterlogging, alkali and sandstorms and farm production was low. Thanks to the concern of the Party and the People's Government after liberation, the poor and lower-middle peasants built waterlocks and canals and channelled the Yellow River water to irrigate farmland. Within a few years, they were using the river silt to improve 40,000 *mu* of land. The quickly silted-up 13-metre-deep pool behind the big dyke was turned into 2,500 *mu* of fertile land, and greatly raised the embankment's flood-control ability. The commune's average per-*mu* grain yield in 1970 was nearly five times as much as in the early days after liberation.

The success in harnessing the Yellow River over the past 20 years or so is only the first step in a long, long march. Advancing along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the people living in the Yellow River valley are continuing their efforts to harness it further.

* Taken as a whole, the two plains between the Holan Mountains and the Yellow River in Ningsia on the upper reaches of the river and between the Wuchia and Yellow Rivers in Inner Mongolia are called the Hotao Plain.



Shanghai — Booming Iron and Steel Centre

ONCE weak in its iron and steel industry, Shanghai has become a growing iron and steel centre consisting of large, medium-sized and small plants turning out a great variety of products.

Shanghai's iron and steel workers have made outstanding achievements in fulfilling the 1971 state plan and carrying out the Fourth Five-Year Plan for developing the national economy. Steel and rolled steel output in the first eight months of this year topped all previous records for the same period, with the completion of 73 per cent of its 1971 state steel quota. Production of rolled steel was 14 per cent more than in the corresponding period last year, and more kinds of steel and rolled steel were made.

Two-line Struggle

Shanghai began making iron and steel at the end of the 19th century. Under the reactionary rule of the feudal Ching Dynasty and then of the Kuomintang, the highest annual steel output was only a little over 6,900 tons in the more than half a century up to liberation. Only two ordinary varieties of carbon steel and some 40 varieties of ordinary specifications of rolled steel were produced. Today, one converter shop alone can produce in a year dozens of times the whole city's pre-liberation peak. Another shop can turn out as much rolled steel in a month as the whole city did in a year before liberation. There are now several hundred times as many varieties of steel and rolled steel.

There has been progress as a result of the workers, cadres and technicians triumphing over interference and sabotage by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi.

During China's First Five-Year Plan (1953-57), Liu Shao-chi and his agents in the metallurgical industry clamoured that "Shanghai's iron and steel industry cannot be developed because equipment is outdated and resources are lacking." The iron and steel workers and cadres struggled resolutely against Liu Shao-chi and company. They conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's instructions on correctly handling relations between coastal and inland industries. They saw that coastal industry had a very great potential; fully used and rationally developed, it could support inland industry more effectively and help it advance. They broke through the many obstacles set up by a handful of capitalist roaders in the Party. In the second half of 1958 alone they built a number of big converter workshops and raised the city's production capacity to a new level.

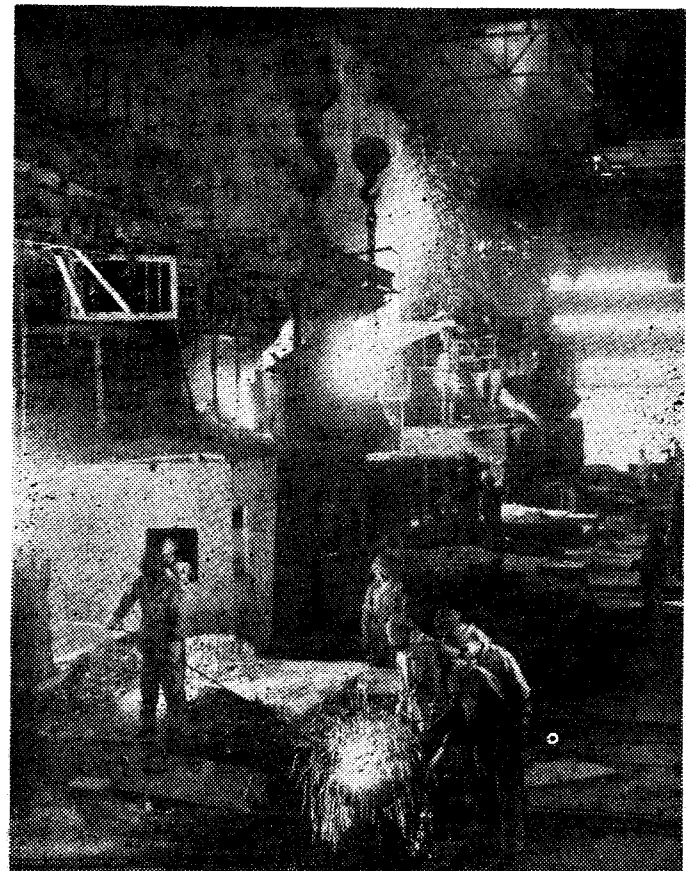
When China's national economy met temporary difficulties owing to serious natural disasters and sabotage by Soviet revisionism between 1959 and 1961, Liu Shao-chi and company venomously condemned the

converter process in making steel. They talked such nonsense as "fine quality steel cannot be made in converters" and "losses are more than gains in the converter process of steel making," ordering the converters dismantled and production stopped. After repeated experiments, Shanghai steel workers used converters to produce excellent new steel varieties, including fine-quality deep-drawing enamel sheet steel, low alloy steel and silicon steel. This shattered the nonsense of Liu Shao-chi and company and gave the Shanghai iron and steel industry a new view of things. Now an ordinary converter workshop can turn out dozens of varieties, including welding rod steel and farm implement steel.

Increasing Varieties of Our Own

The workers and technicians have started mass activities for technical innovations to tap production potential and speed up development of the city's iron and steel industry.

An electric furnace workshop in the Shanghai No. 5 Steel Plant has had one success after another by increasing the production capacity of its equipment. Displaying the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act, the workers experimented in 1970 on charging more



No. 2 converter workshop in the Shanghai No. 1 Steel Plant

raw materials and more than doubled the designed capacity per heat. After summing up their experience, they recently raised output per heat another 40 per cent. They have also worked out many new technological processes, reducing electricity consumption per ton of steel by 13 per cent while greatly shortening the smelting time.

This fairly modern plant was built in 1958. Steel and rolled steel production has kept going up in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution without much metallurgical and rolling equipment being added. The increase has been mainly made by improving technological processes and equipment. Compared with 1965, the output of steel in 1970 rose 45.9 per cent and rolled steel 21.2 per cent. In the first eight months of this year, both showed fairly big increases over the same 1970 period.

Some steel making and rolling equipment used in the Shanghai plants dates back to the 30s. The workers have continually renovated such equipment so that better use can be made of it.

The Shanghai No. 2 Steel Plant has a rolling mill made in the 30s which used to be operated manually. Efficiency was poor. Determined to turn out more rolled steel for revolution, the workers made some 100 technical improvements on it and its auxiliary equipment. They turned the original single groove into a multi-groove unit and automated the whole steel rolling process. Output is 100 times higher than in pre-liberation days.

While tapping production potential, the plants have also added much new steel making and rolling equipment. Blast furnaces, pure oxygen top-blown converters, electric slag furnaces, plate, sheet and seamless tube workshops and ferro-alloy and silicon steel sheet plants, which were non-existent in the city, have been set up. Production capacity of the industry and varieties have both greatly increased.

Chairman Mao has taught us: **"We cannot just take the beaten track traversed by other countries in the development of technology and trail behind them at a snail's pace."** The Shanghai iron and steel workers and technicians have realized through their own experience that China's iron and steel industry can be expanded with greater, faster, better and more economical results only if they made bold innovations and follow China's own road in increasing varieties.

In producing ordinary low alloy steel in the past, Shanghai factories mechanically copied from foreign data. Up to 1965, there were only five varieties. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution the workers



Workshop in the Shanghai Irregular-Shaped Steel Tubing Plant

roundly criticized Liu Shao-chi's slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. Making better use of China's alloy resources, they produced new steel varieties and there are now over 80, some of them up to advanced standards. The high-grade alloy steel containing no chromium, trial-produced by Shanghai workers, is used for making drilling bits which raise efficiency fivefold in cutting stainless steel.

Mass Co-ordination

In developing the iron and steel industry, Shanghai persisted in taking the road of starting with indigenous methods and combining indigenous methods with modern ones. Well-known in China, the Shanghai Irregular-Shaped Steel Tubing Plant is an example of how a small mill makes important products.

The workers in this one-time small factory in a lane with simple buildings and outdated equipment did away with fetishes and superstitions and made equipment themselves by indigenous methods. They turned out China's first small diameter seamless steel tube in 1958 with the equipment and trial-produced China's first shaped steel tube in 1962, using old machines made in the 30s. To meet the needs of the state, the mill over the past decade or so has produced more than 2,200 varieties, including seamless steel tubes, alloy shaped tubes and shaped tubes of rare metals. Seventy per cent of the plant's equipment has been designed and manufactured by the workers themselves. Since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, they have made a 1,500-ton extrusion press, corrugated tube forming machines, a three-high cold rolling mill and other new equipment in its entirety. All these created favourable conditions for further developing new products.

In the past few years, the Shanghai iron and steel industrial departments, under the unified leadership of the Party, have organized mass socialist co-ordination among the city's various trades, iron and steel plants, production units, scientific research institutes and those

who use them. This effectively tapped the potential in manpower, technique, equipment and materials and speeded up production in the industry. For example, the ordinary low alloy silicon steel needed by a bicycle factory was produced through the concerted efforts of the co-ordination group formed by the Shanghai No. 1 and No. 10 Steel Plants and the bicycle factory. According to the old rule of specialization and division of labour, it required at least one or two years from designing a particular kind of steel, producing rolled steel to turning out a sample product. By co-ordinating the three plants, it took only two months to trial-produce the item.

While organizing socialist co-ordination in developing metallurgical products, the city also paid attention to bringing into play the medium-sized and small plants while taking the big plants as the backbone. There was

only one big plant producing high-grade cold-rolled silicon strip steel in Shanghai prior to the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Peak annual output was only dozens of tons and that was of uncertain quality. Five small cold rolled strip steel plants in 1970 collaborated in solving the key technical problems and turned out the silicon strip steel. Their combined production capacity tripled that of the big plant which was built eight years ago. Quality is fairly stable. Since then the big plant has increased output and improved quality.

In addition to producing a large amount of ordinary and low alloy steel, Shanghai is also turning out high-temperature alloys, precision alloys and other high-grade steel, and rolling various specifications of plates, wires, tubes and shapes to support industrial and agricultural production and national defence.

New Criminal Evidence of the Japanese Reactionaries' Hostility Towards The Korean People

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

Japanese reactionary authorities are estimated to have committed since the beginning of this year more than 700 atrocities in persecuting organizations under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan and the Korean citizens there. In June, two Korean residents were murdered in cold blood by Japanese hooligans. In early September, the factory, office and residence of Li Jae Dong, Vice-Chairman of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan, were attacked, as were other Korean businessmen in Japan. These have been denounced by a D.P.R.K. Foreign Ministry spokesman. Following is "Renmin Ribao" Commentator's article on October 7.—"Peking Review" Ed.

A SPOKESMAN of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement recently on the persecution of Korean residents in Japan by Japanese militarists and warned the Japanese Government that if it continues to infringe on the rights of Korean residents there, it will be held fully responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom. The Chinese people firmly support

the just stand of the D.P.R.K. Government and strongly condemn the Japanese reactionaries for their vile crimes of persecuting Korean residents.

The Japanese reactionaries have all along pursued a criminal hostile policy towards the Korean people. Regarding the Korean residents in Japan who ardently love their socialist fatherland as a thorn in their side, they have repeatedly created pretexts to trample on their democratic and national rights, hamper their proper activities and even try to wreck their lawful organization—the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan. The recent raids on organizations under the General Association of Korean Residents and murders of Korean residents in Japan by the Japanese militarists are new criminal evidence of the Japanese reactionaries' hostility to the D.P.R.K.

The atrocities of the Japanese militarists in persecuting Korean residents are by no means isolated incidents. After signing the notorious "Japan-ROK treaty" with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique with the backing of U.S. imperialism, the Sato government has stepped up its infiltration into south Korea. After

Nixon had come up with his "new Asia policy," the Japanese reactionaries further expanded their influence in south Korea and openly clamoured for a "pre-emptive" war against the D.P.R.K. It was against this background that numerous cases of persecution of Korean residents in Japan took place in recent years.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out, "Lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet" is a Chinese folk saying to describe the behaviour of certain fools. The reactionaries in all countries are fools of this kind."

Korea today is no longer the Korea that was trampled upon in the past. The D.P.R.K. is a socialist state which grows stronger daily. The Japanese reactionaries' criminal acts in encroaching upon the democratic and national rights of Korean residents in Japan and their hostility to the Korean people will certainly arouse strong condemnation from the Korean people and the people the world over, including the Japanese people. In doing so, the Japanese reactionaries are lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet and will certainly come to no good end.

Saigon's One-Man Show

by "Renmin-Ribao" Commentator

THE so-called "presidential election" farce acted out on October 3 by Nguyen Van Thieu, a faithful lackey of U.S. imperialism in south Viet Nam, fully revealed that U.S. imperialism and the Thieu clique are extremely reactionary and isolated and that their fascist rule in south Viet Nam is making its last gasp and bogged down in an insurmountable serious crisis.

To step up its "Vietnamization plan" and steady the Thieu clique's puppet rule, U.S. imperialism has tried its utmost to put a "democratic" and "legal" cloak on Thieu by this so-called "election." The U.S. "ambassador" in Saigon manipulated and intervened directly, backing him on the one hand and getting others to "compete" with him on the other so as to make it look like an "election." But because of the south Vietnamese people's strong opposition and the contradictions and strifes among different factions in the puppet clique, Thieu finally had to put on the one-man show of Thieu "competing with" Thieu, closely guarded by the military and police. No matter how shamelessly Thieu has worked to create public opinion and how U.S. imperialism has extolled and applauded him, the Vietnamese people and public opinion in every country in the world have seen very clearly that his votes really came from his bayonets and truncheons and his only "elector" was his American master. Without the support of U.S. imperialism, his traitorous and reactionary rule could not last a day.

The sham "election" in south Viet Nam shows that U.S. imperialism has not given up its ambitions to commit aggression in Viet Nam and occupy south Viet Nam by force. It vainly attempts to use the Vietnamese trai-

tor Thieu, long spurned by the south Vietnamese people, as the pillar for implementing its "Vietnamization plan." This plot of U.S. imperialism can never succeed. The Viet Nam question can only be solved in accordance with the will and interests of the Vietnamese people as embodied in the 7-point peace proposal of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. U.S. imperialism must put an end to its aggression in Viet Nam, withdraw its aggressor troops and all its satellites' troops promptly, completely and unconditionally within a definite time limit, stop supporting the Thieu puppet clique and let the south Vietnamese people settle their own affairs themselves without foreign interference.

The gigantic revolutionary struggle by the south Vietnamese people before and after the bogus election is a powerful reply to U.S. imperialism and its lackey, the Thieu clique. In Saigon, Da Nang and many other places, the people held meetings and demonstrations against Thieu's traitorous dictatorial rule and U.S. imperialist war of aggression. They resolutely demanded that Thieu step down at once and the U.S. aggressor troops pull out of south Viet Nam immediately, totally and unconditionally. The raging flames of the struggle of the south Vietnamese people are unquenchable. The intrigues of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys will only serve as oil on the flames, making them burn more and more fiercely. The staging of the Saigon puppet election farce shows that the Thieu clique's and its U.S. master's days in south Viet Nam are numbered.

(October 9)

How the "One-Man Election" Is Run

IGNORING the strong opposition of the masses of the people in south Viet Nam, Saigon puppet chieftain Nguyen Van Thieu presented a "monologue election" farce on October 3 with the support of his U.S. master and was re-elected puppet president.

The "election" was held in an atmosphere of terror caused by the U.S.-puppet clique's suppression of the people. The authorities of the U.S. aggressor troops in Viet Nam imposed a 12-day "grey alert" beginning September 24, forbidding U.S. military personnel to leave their barracks until after the puppet election so they could be called in at any time to put down the south Vietnamese people's resistance to the puppet election. On September 29, Thieu ordered puppet troops and police to shoot demonstrators opposing the puppet election, on the trumped-up charge of "disrupting public order." On the day the puppet election took place, south Vietnamese puppet troops and police were fully mobilized to get "election results" with their bayonets. Despite all this, demonstrations against the ludicrous election were held for a few days in Saigon, Da Nang and other cities of south Viet Nam. In their October 3 demonstrations, the people in enemy-occupied areas destroyed

polling boxes and distributed leaflets, rejecting Thieu's fixed "election results."

To deceive public opinion, the U.S.-puppet clique cooked up the election results, alleging that Thieu was re-elected president by receiving "94.3 per cent of the vote." Thieu boasted unblushingly of his "victory" in the puppet election he himself had manipulated and thanked the puppet armed forces for "providing effective security" during it.

The phoney "final returns" released by the Saigon puppet clique gave rise to suspicion and mockery from the Western press. DPA correspondent Hans Joachim Bargmann in a dispatch from Saigon on October 4 said that the "overwhelming vote" for Thieu "has surprised even political observers here who felt they were familiar with the political realities of south Viet Nam."

In its October 5 editorial, the British paper *The Guardian* pointed out: "The election . . . is one more act in an embarrassing farce." "The extent of demonstrations," it added, has shown the outcome "to be untrue."

The *New York Times* said on the same day that "far too many American lives have been lost already in a mistaken cause that has been further demeaned by Sunday's electoral farce."

(Continued from p. 4.)

aggression and for national salvation, he declared.

President Anwar Sadat Congratulated

Premier Chou En-lai sent a message on October 9 to Anwar Sadat, warmly congratulating him on his being elected President of the Presidency Council of the Confederation of Arab Republics.

The message said: The Chinese Government and people always firmly support the Arab peoples in their struggle against U.S.-Israeli aggression and support their desire to achieve unity and solidarity in the manner of their own choice. We believe that so long as the Arab people uphold unity and persevere in struggle, they will certainly overcome the difficulties on their road of advance

and push forward their cause of unity against imperialism.

Premier Chou Meets Zambian Ambassador to China

Premier Chou En-lai on October 9 met and had a cordial and friendly talk with J.K. Chivunga, Ambassador of the Republic of Zambia to China.

At the meeting, Premier Chou expressed the indignation of the Chinese Government and people at the intrusion into and threat to the Republic of Zambia by the South African white racist regime. He declared firm support and solidarity with the Zambian Government and people in their just struggle against the South African white racists' encroachment on Zambia's territory and sovereignty and military threat to Zambia.

Premier Chou Meets American Friends

Premier Chou En-lai, Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Keng Piao, Head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Ting Hsi-lin, Vice-President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, on October 5 met and had a cordial, friendly conversation with more than 70 American friends visiting or working in Peking.

Among the American friends at the meeting were: All members of the Delegation of the Revolutionary Union of the United States; Pablo Y. Guzman, leader of the Young Lords Party of the United States and Puerto Rico; leaders of the Black Panther Party of the United States Huey

Newton, Elaine Brown and Robert Bay; the 16 American young people led by Mrs. Carmelita Hinton; and Mr. and Mrs. Max Granich, Bill Epton, Jack Belden, Mrs. Susan Warren, Dick Frank, Mr. and Mrs. Hosea L. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Service, William H. Hinton, Joanne Hinton, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Shulman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Willcox, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rosen, Mr. and Mrs. Victor W. Sidel, and Geoffrey Collins.

Present were also American friends and friends from other countries in Peking Frank Coe, Ruth Coe, Sol Adler, Pat Adler, Erwin Engst, Joan Hinton, Bertha Sneck, Eleanor Chaidin, Julian Schuman, Norman Shulman, Sidney Shapiro, Ione Kramer, Betty Chandler, Alice E. Cheng, Lucille Stewart, Carmelita Hinton, Fred Engst, Mr. and Mrs. George Hatem, Rewi Alley and Hans Muller.

Leading members of Chinese organizations concerned were also at the meeting.

Albanian Gymnastic Team Welcomed

The Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission held a grand ceremony on September 29 to welcome the Albanian Gymnastic Team's friendship visit. At the end of the ceremony, Chinese and Albanian gymnasts gave a friendly exhibition.

Attending the proceedings and watching the exhibition were Comrades Chou En-lai, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien and Yeh Chien-ying. Before the ceremony, leading Chinese comrades met and had a cordial and friendly talk with Saim Bejta, leader, and Anastas Bojaxhiu, deputy leader, of the Albanian Gymnastic Team; Rahman Hanku, Albanian Vice-Minister of Construction, and Jani Miho, Vice-President of the State Planning Commission of Albania, who are visiting China. Albanian Ambassador to China Xhorxhi Robo and his wife were also present.

Chinese and Korean Opera Troupes Exchange Visits

Pyongyang National Opera Troupe in Peking. On the eve of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the

People's Republic of China, the Pyongyang National Opera Troupe of Korea headed by Sin In Ha, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Cultural Relations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, came to China on a visit of friendship and to present the opera *A Sea of Blood*.

The revolutionary opera *A Sea of Blood* is an outstanding work by Korean literary and art workers guided by their great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's idea on literature and art. It deeply reflects the Korean people's great revolutionary feats in their armed struggle against Japanese aggression, and sings the praises of the fearless heroism and unswerving fighting morale of the Korean people in resisting aggression and fighting for national independence and liberation.

A grand opening ceremony, attended by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, N.P.C. Standing Committee Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo and Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China Hyun Jun Keuk and his wife, was held on October 2 for the troupe's tour in China. It was followed by a performance of *A Sea of Blood*, which got a warm response from the audience.

Peking Opera Troupe of Peking in Korea. The Peking Opera Troupe of Peking with Tien Kuangwen as leader and Tan Yuan-shou as deputy leader was on tour in Korea from September 3 to 29. The troupe presented the Chinese modern revolutionary Peking operas *Shachiapang* and *Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy* in Pyongyang and Wonsan. They were most warmly welcomed and hospitably received by the Korean comrades.

On September 27, while the troupe was performing in Pyongyang, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, received the troupe's leader and deputy leader and watched the performance.

This exchange of performances by opera troupes of China and Korea will further contribute to strengthening the unbreakable militant

friendship sealed in blood between the literary and art workers of China and Korea, and promote cultural exchanges.

Chinese Embassy in Tunis To Resume Work

Through friendly consultations between the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Tunisia and on the basis of the common desire of the two sides to develop friendly relations, the Chinese Government has decided that the Chinese Embassy in Tunis will resume its work and an ambassador will be sent there.

Chin Min-sheng, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Tunis, left Peking for his post by air on October 5.

NEWS BRIEFS

▲ Premier Chou En-lai and Wang Kuo-chuan, leading member of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, met woman writer Han Suyin on October 6.

▲ Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien on October 5 met and had a very friendly and cordial conversation with all the members of the Albanian Feerze Hydro-Electric Power Station Work Team with Rahman Hanku, Albanian Vice-Minister of Construction, as its leader and Chief Designing Engineer Professor Petrit Radovicka as its deputy leader.

▲ Premier Chou En-lai on October 9 met and had a friendly talk with the Turkish Delegation led by Cihat Baban. The delegation was the first sent by the Turkish Government to China since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. A banquet welcoming the delegation was given by the Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade.

▲ The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of Ceylon signed in Colombo on October 8 an agreement on providing an interest-free loan from the Chinese Government in the form of supplies of 100,000 metric tons of rice to the Ceylonese Government.

ROUND THE WORLD

CHILE

"Compensation" to U.S. Companies Reduced

A decree signed by Chilean President Salvador Allende on September 28 stipulates that excess profits of 774 million U.S. dollars will be deducted from "compensation" to be paid to two U.S. companies for their three copper mines in Chile which have been nationalized.

Formerly owned by the U.S. Anaconda and Kennecott Companies, the mines, 51 per cent of whose shares had been bought by Chile over different periods, were nationalized by the Chilean Government in July.

After the decree was issued, U.S. White House spokesman Ronald Ziegler and state department spokesman Charles Bray made a big fuss in their statements that the deduction was too big. Bray even threatened that the Chilean measure could affect U.S. aid and relations between the United States and the Government in Santiago.

The U.S. threat, however, has been strongly rebuffed by the Chilean Government. Minister of the Interior Jose Toha made it clear on September 30 that "we neither seek nor want an unnecessary conflict, but nobody can dissuade us from fulfilling our duty to defend the dignity of Chile."

The decree has won enthusiastic public support in Chile. The paper *La Nacion* pointed out in an editorial that it "is another step forward along the road to Chile's economic independence." It declared emphatically, "we continue down the path to national dignity." The daily *El Clarin* said that the decree reflects the determination of the Chilean Government to achieve a second independence, that is, economic independence.

Meanwhile, hundreds of trade union organizations all over Chile have also expressed support for the government's measure against the U.S. copper companies that have plundered Chilean wealth.

The Political Commission of the Chilean Socialist Party said in a statement on October 3 that the decree "represents a sovereign act which expresses to the world the patriotic and unshakable determination of the Chilean people and their Government to march firmly along the road to complete liberation."

ZAMBIA

Ready to Repulse Enemy Intrusion

Speaking at the parade of the First Home Guards at Lusaka's Arakan barracks on October 8, Zambian President Kaunda denounced the South African racist regime's armed incursion into Zambia. He called on the Zambian people to organize themselves in readiness to repulse the intruding enemy.

The President pointed out that since 1964 Zambia had continually been threatened by the hostile regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia and subjected to their unprovoked aggression. South African and Rhodesian forces have time and again bombed Zambian villages, killed Zambian people, destroyed their property and kidnapped innocent civilians.

He said that Vorster's policy was aimed at enforcing economic and political imperialism in the whole of southern Africa, thus constituting a threat to peace in the area. "In fact, Zambia has been held to ransom by vicious economic and political blackmail," he added.

President Kaunda announced that the National Service and Home Guards are to be set up on a nationwide scale to reinforce the regular army. "We will defend our country to the last man," he stressed.

In a letter to the U.N. Security Council, Zambian Ambassador to the United Nations Vernon Johnson Mwaanga condemned the South African forces for invading Zambian territory on October 5 from the Caprivi Strip in Namibia (South West Africa) which is illegally occupied by

South Africa. He demanded that the U.N. Security Council put an immediate end to continuous violation of Zambian territory by South Africa.

On October 8, representatives to the United Nations of Somalia, Sierra Leone, Burundi and Syria put forward a joint draft resolution to the Security Council denouncing South Africa for violating the sovereignty, air space and territory of Zambia, and demanding an immediate end to such violation by South Africa.

Hearing the news of South Africa's incursion into Zambia, Mauritanian President Moktar Ould Daddah, Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), who was visiting Finland at the time as head of the OAU Mission, sent a message from Helsinki on October 8, expressing "unreserved support and total solidarity" regarding Zambia. President Daddah emphasized that an attack on any OAU member was an attack on all free Africa.

FRANCE

U.S. "New Economic Policy" Denounced

French President Georges Pompidou at a press conference on September 23 severely denounced the "new economic policy" of the United States which is meant to shift the burden of its financial and economic crisis on to others. He reaffirmed the French proposition for reforming the capitalist world monetary system which has the dollar as its pillar and appealed to other West European countries to take a common position in the current monetary crisis.

Speaking of the emergence of the monetary crisis in the capitalist world, Pompidou stressed that it is the result of the dollar crisis and U.S. exporting of inflation. He pointed out that the 1944 Bretton Woods Agreement had been the base of the Western international monetary system and at that time the United States announced the convertibility of the dollar into gold. Since then, the dollar had attained a special position as a reserve currency. He went on to say: "Little by little, the United States let itself glide down the slope of inflation with utter indiffer-

ence... However, everything has an end. Then came the moment when prices began to rise in the United States in such proportions as to make the dollar lose its real value. Then came the moment when the balance of payments registered excessive deficits. Then came the moment when a certain distrust began to grip at least the specialists and when the central banks tried to change their dollars into gold... And from that moment onward, the dollar was no longer really convertible."

The French President strongly denounced the U.S. "new economic policy" trotted out on August 15, which suspends the convertibility of dollar holdings into gold and imposes a 10 per cent surcharge on imports. He said: "These decisions evidently run counter to the rules of the International Monetary Fund, those of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and to the commitments concerning the special drawing rights."

He complained that these measures by U.S. President Nixon are not only meant to shift trouble on to others but also to use this opportunity to engage in blackmail. He said: "From the weakening position of the dollar, he [Nixon] has taken a position of strength." "The notorious 10 per cent import surcharge," he added, "is a big stick, but it could eventually become a carrot if only somebody is willing to play the role of an ass." He warned the United States that "this is not our intention."

He continued: "The international monetary system is in ruins and it is quite necessary to reconstruct it." He expressed the French stand that fixed parities between the currencies of various countries must be restored.

The French President urged the West European countries, the Common Market nations in particular, to "organize a common defence" against the mass of U.S. floating dollars.

CUBA

Committee in Defence of Revolution Develops in Anti-U.S. Struggles

Hundreds of thousands of people in Cuba's capital, Havana, held a

grand rally on the evening of September 28 to mark the 11th anniversary of the founding of the National Committee in Defence of the Revolution of Cuba (C.D.R.).

Prime Minister Fidel Castro, President Osvaldo Dorticos and other Cuban leaders attended the rally. Addressing the rally, Prime Minister Castro praised the achievements scored by the C.D.R. since its founding.

Formed on September 28, 1960, the C.D.R., set up by the Cuban people in the course of their struggle to oppose U.S. imperialist aggression, sabotage, subversion and blockade and to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, has grown steadily into a powerful mass organization with a more than three million membership.

When U.S.-hired mercenaries landed at Giron Beach in April 1961, vast numbers of C.D.R. members immediately rose and took vigorous action. They patrolled and stood guard to forestall counter-revolutionary sabotage and, in co-ordination with the Government, unearthed U.S. secret agents in inland Cuba to ensure security in the rear. They also lent a hand in the battle at the front which was crowned with a magnificent victory, the wiping out of the mercenaries who had landed. Three small invading groups of mercenaries organized by U.S. imperialism have been wiped out completely and swiftly since May 1969 by Cuban armymen and people.

Over the past year, together with other mass organizations, the C.D.R. has organized large-scale movements to oppose U.S. imperialist extension of the war of aggression in Indochina and support the Indochinese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation as well as to protest against the flagrant U.S. imperialist abduction of eight Cuban fishermen on the high seas.

At present, the C.D.R. grass-roots organizations all over the country, in close co-ordination with the armed forces and government organs concerned, have reinforced their collective guard system to strengthen national security and be ready at all

times to smash any new provocation or sabotage by U.S. imperialism and its running dogs.

BRITAIN

Joblessness Highest in 31 Years

Unemployment in September passed the 929,000 mark, the highest since 1940.

With industrial production stagnating and declining as well as a cancerous inflation, Britain's financial and economic difficulties have been deepening since the beginning of this year. To shift the burden of its economic crisis on to the working people, the British monopoly capitalist class has rapidly expanded the ranks of the unemployed by mass dismissals of workers. According to figures released by British official circles, the total number of unemployed rose from over 731,000 to 904,000 from January to August, while in September it was over 25,000 above that of August. It is worth noting that unemployment not only has continued to increase in Northern Ireland and other places where the rate has always been higher, but it has also shot up in the Midlands and Scotland, where industry is highly concentrated, as a result of plants and enterprises closing down and a fall in production. The average rate of unemployment in September in England, Scotland and Wales was 3.9 per cent, as against 2.7 per cent in the corresponding period last year. The rate in Northern Ireland was as high as 8.8 per cent. Not only have a great many factories dismissed workers but they have also reduced their operating hours, thereby forcing more and more workers into a state of semi-unemployment.

The country's ruling class is jittery over the rapid rise in unemployment. The alarmed British Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity Robert Carr said: "The overall position is disappointing and very serious." The *Times* said in an editorial that the present unemployment reached a "crisis point."



SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS

An Industrial Base's Scientific And Technical Work

THERE has been a new rise in the scientific and technical level of China's Liaoning Province, where the industrial base has been fairly good, since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Statistics show that in the first eight months of this year, the province's factories and mines made more than 21,000 technical innovations, including 1,000 or so important ones. New materials and techniques, such as precision casting, nodular cast iron, powder metallurgy, engineering plastics, cold extrusion, hydraulic pressure, fluidics and electronics have been widely adopted by metallurgical, chemical, machinery, railway and other industrial departments.

The rise in the scientific and technical level has advanced Liaoning's industrial production. Total industrial output value in the first eight months this year increased 13 per cent over the same 1970 period.

An extensive mass movement for technical innovations got under way in the province's enterprises after the beginning of the year. Three-in-one technical innovation contingents of veteran workers, cadres and technicians have been organized in many factories and mines, which have played a tremendous role in advancing their work by combining revolutionary spirit with a scientific approach. The Shenyang No. 3 Machine Tool Plant has set up a three-in-one backbone force with more than 700 members. Together with the workers, they have made a set of special equipment for standard parts, including a cold-heading machine, a thread rolling machine and a cutting machine, and realized streamlined production. As a result, production efficiency in processing these standard parts has shot up 20 to 50 fold. The plant has already met 94 per cent of its 1971 state plan.

As the movement proceeded, the three-in-one groups and the workers renovated equipment in old and big enterprises and obtained many new technical results. The Talien No. 7 Oil Refinery is over 30 years old. Most of its production equipment date back to the 40s. By technical renovation, the workers have created a new device of advanced level to replace much of the refinery's old and large equipment. The new device reduces the number of equipment by two-thirds and the refinery occupies 80 per cent less floor-space than before. It also cuts fuel consumption by one-third and more than doubles production capacity.

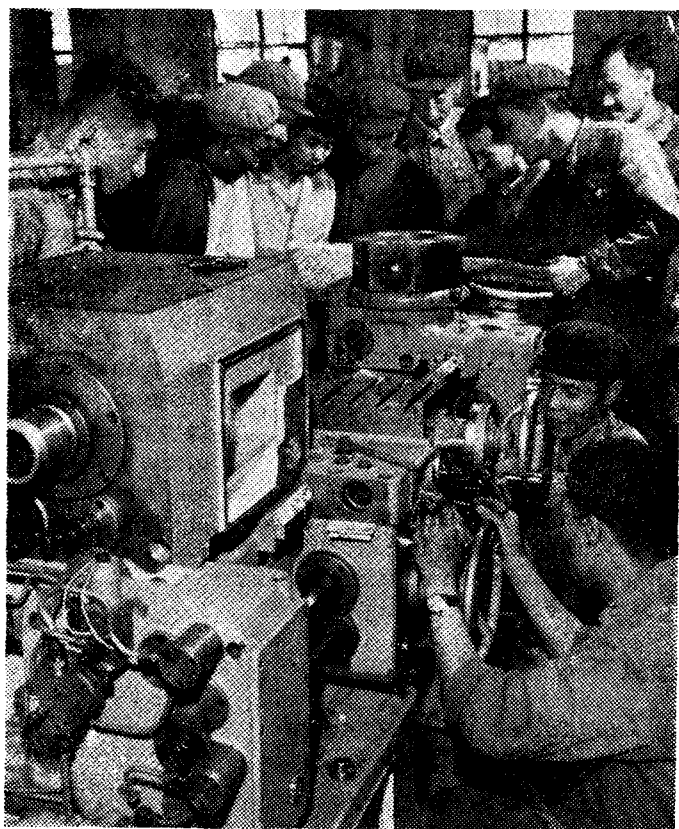
Giving full play to its favourable conditions, the province has evolved many new techniques. A weed-killer scientific research group of the Shenyang Chemical Industry Research Institute, through co-operation with workers at a pharmaceutical plant, has produced a new type of highly efficient weed-killer by using a by-product of chloromycetin, thus meeting the annual needs for 300,000 *mu* of farmland. By multi-purpose use, the General Chemical Works of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company has in the past three years or so trial-manufactured and turned out more than 50 new products. Of these, 16 fill in gaps in

China's coking products. Some are up to advanced world levels.

Mass Scientific Experiments In Rural Areas

MASS scientific experiments in agriculture on an extensive scale throughout China's countryside since the beginning of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution have produced fruitful results.

The Tachai people's experience in building "Tachai fields," which yield good crops despite drought or water-logging, has been popularized in many places in accordance with local conditions. Deep ploughing, improving alkaline and sandy soil and other experiments have transformed large tracts of sandy, saline and alkaline land in the Yellow River and Huai River basins and along the coast into fertile fields. Breeding and popularization of good strains of wheat, rice, maize, sorghum, cotton, rapeseed, peanuts and tuber crops have sent their per-*mu* yield in many places zooming.



An electronic-controlled turret lathe trial-produced by Shenyang No. 3 Machine Tool Plant.

Introduction of interplanting and growing two or three crops a year instead of one in a good number of places have greatly raised the land utilization rate. In addition, bacterial fertilizers and microbe insecticides, made from local materials by indigenous methods, have been popularized in many areas. Other successful experiments include: Tea indigenous to southern China is now being grown in some places in the north, sugar beet cultivated in the north has been introduced to the southern provinces, and silkworms can now be bred outdoors.

All over the country, scientific farming experimental groups with the poor and lower-middle peasants as the main force have been formed. Many counties now have agro-technical popularizing stations, seeding and good strain stations, and many communes, production brigades and teams have their own scientific experimental teams, centres or groups.

There is at present an agro-technical contingent made up of "indigenous experts" trained through practical day-to-day work.

In Kwangtung Province, more than 1,300,000 peasants in communes, production brigades and teams take part in scientific experiments. Last year they had fairly good results in over 300 of the more than 2,000 research items they undertook. The agro-technical group of the Liushih Brigade in Shansi Province succeeded in breeding sorghum hybrids which gave a record yield of 2,194 *jin* per *mu*. The Hsinhsien Special Region in Shansi has more than 100,000 agro-technicians with poor and lower-middle peasants as the main force. They have cultivated scores of good hybrid varieties of sorghum in the past few years, and nearly 1,000,000 *mu* of land in the region are sown to these. Peasant experts in the Hsinyeh Brigade in Shensi Province have experimented with

a variety of long-staple cotton which, though very useful, used to be low in yield and could not be grown in China's hinterland. By hybridizing it with the local strain, these "indigenous experts" succeeded, through repeated experiments, in developing a very good variety of high-yielding long-staple cotton. The new strain, suitable for China's hinterland, has been popularized on an extensive scale.

Scientists and technicians from many agricultural scientific research departments have gone to the forefront of agricultural production to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, and at the same time joined the masses in making scientific experiments. Those from the Chinese Academy of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences went to some areas in Shantung Province where they worked out a method of growing sugar beets on saline and alkaline land.

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