

President Khama Ends China Visit

President Seretse Khama, Lady Khama and other distinguished guests from the Republic of Botswana wound up their official visit to China and left Peking on August 9 to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. They were seen off by Premier Hua Kuo-feng and others at the airport where a grand send-off ceremony was held.

An agreement on economic and technical co-operation between China and Botswana was signed on August 8 by Premier Hua Kuo-feng and President Khama on behalf of their respective governments.

Besides visiting Peking, President Khama and his party, in the company of Minister of Communications Yeh Fei, toured Shanghai, Changsha, Shaoshan, Nanking and other places where they received a warm welcome from the local people.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng and President Khama continued talks on August 8 after the President returned to Peking. During the talks, President Khama extended profound solicitude and cordial regards to the Chinese Government and people on the strong earthquake which had hit the Tangshan-Fengnan area.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng Meets Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary

Premier Hua Kuo-feng on August 6 met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Ieng Sary, Deputy Prime Minister in Charge of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary made a stopover at Peking on his way to the forthcoming conference of foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries in Colombo.

Iranian Princess Ashraf Pahlavi Visits China

On the eve of the fifth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic

relations between China and Iran, Princess Ashraf Pahlavi, sister of His Imperial Majesty Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, Shahanshah of Iran, paid an official visit to China from July 21 to August 1 at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Princess Ashraf Pahlavi had visited China on two previous occasions and made important contributions to the development of friendly relations between both countries. Her third visit has further promoted the development of friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries.

During her stay in Peking, the Princess met Premier Hua Kuo-feng and Minister of Foreign Affairs Chiao Kuan-hua. The two sides exchanged views on the further strengthening of the relations between the two countries and international issues of common concern.

Li Su-wen, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress gave a banquet on July 21 in honour of Princess Ashraf Pahlavi and other distinguished guests from Iran. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien also feted them.

On July 23 Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Iranian Embassy in Peking Djavad Rajabzadeh gave a banquet at the order of Princess Ashraf Pahlavi.

Princess Ashraf Pahlavi said at the banquet: The relations between our two countries enjoy particularly salubrious conditions, because Iran and China are the earliest founders of the cultures and civilizations of human society. The cultural and economic links which date back to ancient times have provided still more favourable conditions for furthering mutual understanding today. In other words, the vestiges left over by the ancient Silk Road, as ties of friendship, have brought the hearts of our peoples together.

Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the N.P.C. Li Su-wen said at the banquet: Our talks provide

further proof that we share many points in common on a great number of major international issues. Though with different social systems, our countries both belong to the third world. We are both opposed to outside aggression and interference and are determined to safeguard our own national independence and state sovereignty. In this common struggle, we need mutual sympathy and support. Precisely because of this, both sides attach great importance to the further consolidation and growth of the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Iran. We are convinced that, with our common efforts, the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries are bound to enjoy increasingly broad prospects.

Besides Peking, the distinguished Iranian guests visited Kweilin, Chengtu and Lhasa.

Vice-Premier Sun Chien Returns From Zambia and Tanzania

Vice-Premier Sun Chien and the Chinese Government Delegation led by him returned to Peking by special plane on July 30 after a friendly visit to Zambia and Tanzania. They were greeted at the airport by Vice-Premiers Chang Chun-chiao and Ku Mu and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Ulanfu.

After attending the Tanzam Railway hand-over ceremony the Chinese delegation paid a friendly visit to the two African countries. During its stay in Zambia (July 13 to 19), Zambian President Kaunda and Secretary General of the United National Independence Party Zulu separately received and had warm and friendly conversations with Vice-Premier Sun Chien and other members of the delegation. It held talks with Zambian Prime Minister Mudenda and government ministers on further strengthening and developing friendly relations and co-operation between

the two countries and on international issues of common interest.

In the company of Zambian Prime Minister Mudenda, Vice-Premier Sun Chien and his party visited Lusaka, Chingola, Kitwe and Livingstone. They were warmly received and welcomed by local officials and people.

During its stay in Tanzania (July 20 to 28), the delegation held sincere and friendly talks with President Nyerere, First Vice-President and Chairman of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council Jumbe, Second Vice-President and Prime Minister Kawawa on international issues of common interest and further strengthening the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries.

When it toured Mbeya, Dar-es-Salaam, Arusha and coastal regions and Zanzibar, the delegation visited the Tanzam Railway, factories, Ujamaa Village and the Ruvu National Service Camp. It was accorded a warm welcome by the Tanzanian people. The visitors were deeply impressed by the Tanzanian people's efforts to safeguard their national independence and by the successes they won in building their country.

During his stay in the two African countries, Vice-Premier Sun Chien made many speeches pledging the support of the Chinese Government and people for the struggle of the African people to win national liberation and the struggle of the African countries to consolidate political independence and achieve economic independence. He especially condemned the racist Vorster regime of South Africa for threatening and carrying out provocations against Zambia.

China's First Ocean Scientific Research

In the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-ping and beat back the Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, two Chinese 10,000-ton-class ocean-going ships built specifically for making scientific research recently have successfully concluded research work over a vast expanse of the Pacific Ocean. This was the first

endeavour of its kind undertaken by China. The huge amount of first-hand multi-discipline materials obtained will contribute to the development of China's oceanographical work.

Subjects covered by this scientific research include marine hydrology, marine meteorology, marine chemistry, marine gravitation, seabed geology, seabed geomorphology, ship-to-shore telecommunications and navigation.

Before setting out on this mission, the workers, cadres, scientists and technicians conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's important instructions and exposed and repudiated Teng Hsiao-ping's crimes of pushing the revisionist line in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. They came to understand more clearly that in doing oceanographical research they must take class struggle as the key link and keep to the orientation of making their work serve proletarian politics. This in turn fired them with great determination to struggle with the elements, with the oceans and with superpower domination of the seas. Displaying the spirit of revolutionary heroism, they sailed to both the eastern and western hemispheres as well as north and south of the equator. While working for several weeks at sea, they overcame typhoons in the western Pacific and the sweltering heat around the equator, made their way across areas where conditions are complex, virtually without any navigation guides to go by. Braving storms, they collected a vast amount of samples, materials and data.

Applying Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking to their work, they analysed and studied the internal and external causes of weather changes in the Pacific region and the objective laws governing them. This provides a reliable basis for giving accurate weather forecasts. Some of the results obtained have filled certain blanks in China's oceanographical study and some have reached advanced standards.

The apparatuses and equipment used were all designed, manufactured and installed in China. Tests in the

course of the scientific research have proved them to be up to requirements.

Tientsin-Shanghai Railway Double-Track

The 1,300-km. Tientsin-Shanghai Railway, a trunk line in east China running from Tientsin in the north to Shanghai in the south through Hopei, Shantung, Anhwei and Kiangsu Provinces, has been double-tracked. Joined with the double-tracked Peking-Tientsin line, it forms an important link between the capital and east China. Double-tracking the line will help greatly to develop industry and agriculture in the coastal areas, facilitate construction in China's hinterland and consolidate its national defence.

The Tientsin-Shanghai line was built early this century by imperialists to plunder China's wealth. The old railway was of poor quality and its installations and equipment were obsolete. After liberation, the line was renovated several times and its capacity markedly raised. But it still could not meet the needs of the country's developing national economy. Construction of the second track began in 1958. The project, however, virtually stopped in 1960 owing to the interference and sabotage by Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line. Work was resumed in the Great Cultural Revolution thanks to the criticism of Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line. The movements to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and to repulse Teng Hsiao-ping's Right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts have heightened the builders' enthusiasm and thus given a big push to the project.

Apart from professional builders, local people along the line turned out in large numbers to help. Progress quickened in the second half of 1975. A year's hard work since then included the moving of 9,140,000 cubic metres of earth and stone for the roadbed and the building of more than 400 big and small bridges including a 5.7-kilometre-long one with 163 arches which spans the Yellow River at Tsinan. The double-tracking was completed ahead of schedule recently.