

PEKING REVIEW

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December 22, 1972

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Chinese Foreign Ministry Statement

December 20, 1972

Public Ownership of Means of Production in China

On the Road of Mechanization

—The struggle of Hopei's Tsunhua County in
mechanizing farm production

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CONTENTS

THE WEEK	3
<p><i>Greeting Anniversary of South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation</i> <i>Viet Nam's Stand Supported</i> <i>Premier Chou Meets Vietnamese Delegations</i> <i>Guinean Prime Minister Beavogui Ends Visit</i> <i>Peking Meeting in Memory of Comrade Teng Tzu-hui</i> <i>China and Africa: Mutual Support</i></p>	
ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS	
Public Ownership of the Means of Production in China	5
Tsunhua County: On the Road of Mechanization — Our Correspondents	7
Chinese Foreign Ministry Statement (December 20, 1972)	11
Statement of Provisional Revolutionary Government of Republic of South Viet Nam	11
At the U.N.:	
China's View on Convening Law of the Sea Conference	13
Namibian People's Right to Self-Determination and Independence Reaffirmed	14
Namibian People's Struggle	15
ROUND THE WORLD	17
<p>Europe: CESC Preparatory Talks NATO Council: Winter Session Soviet Union: Many More Underground Nuclear Tests Australia and New Zealand: To Withdraw Troops From South Viet Nam Copper Exporting Countries: Supporting Each Other</p>	
FRIENDSHIP LOG	20
ON THE HOME FRONT	21
<p>Steel Targets in Shanghai and Tientsin Fulfilled Integrated-Circuit Computer The Tulung Nationality Workers' Night School</p>	

THE WEEK

Greeting Anniversary of South Viet Nam National Front For Liberation

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai sent a message on December 19 to Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, and Huynh Tan Phat, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, most warmly greeting the 12th anniversary of the founding of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation.

The message said: "Holding high the banner of resisting U.S. aggression and saving the nation and rallying the south Vietnamese people of various strata, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation has, in the past 12 years, waged protracted and indomitable struggles against the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs and won splendid victories. Your heroic war of resistance has set a brilliant example for the oppressed nations and peoples of the whole world in their struggles for liberation.

"At present, the south Vietnamese people are advancing victoriously on the road of the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, as the genuine legal government of the south Vietnamese people, enjoys the support of the broad masses of the south Vietnamese people and a high international prestige. The U.S. aggressors and their running dogs have met with disastrous defeats under the fierce blows of the south Vietnamese army and people; the U.S. scheme of 'Vietnamizing' the war is going bankrupt; and the whole situation is more favourable to the Vietnamese people. We are deeply convinced that, united as one and fighting valiantly, the heroic Vietnamese people, who are long-tested in war, will surely be able to realize their sacred

national aspirations and win genuine independence and freedom.

"The Chinese people have always regarded it as their bounden internationalist duty to support and assist the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. So long as the United States does not stop its war of aggression, the Chinese people will, as always, resolutely support and assist the just struggle of the Vietnamese people till complete victory."

Viet Nam's Stand Supported

Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, Chang Chun-chiao, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, met Le Duc Tho, Special Adviser to Minister Xuan Thuy, Head of the Delegation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to the Paris Conference on Viet Nam, and other Vietnamese comrades on December 17.

Comrade Le Duc Tho gave an account of the excellent situation in the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and expressed the Vietnamese people's iron will to fight for the realization of their noble national aspirations.

Premier Chou spoke highly of the victories won by the heroic Vietnamese people and expressed support for the correct stand at the Paris talks of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

Premier Chou pointed out that the Viet Nam question should be settled at an early date on the basis of respect for the Vietnamese people's

basic national rights. So long as the United States does not stop its war of aggression against Viet Nam and the Vietnamese people continue to fight on, the Chinese people will firmly continue their support until complete victory, he declared.

Comrade Le Duc Tho and his party left Peking for home on December 18.

Premier Chou Meets Vietnamese Delegations

Comrades Chou En-lai, Chang Chun-chiao and Keng Piao on December 17 met Truong Chinh, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly, Hoang Van Hoan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly, Nghiem Xuan Yem, Minister and Standing Vice-Chairman of the Central Agricultural Commission, and all the members of the Delegation of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the National Assembly and Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam as well as the Delegation of the Viet Nam Women's Union led by Nguyen Thi Thap, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the D.R.V.N. National Assembly and President of the Viet Nam Women's Union.

The meeting proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The Delegation of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the National Assembly and Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam led by Comrade Truong Chinh left Peking for Moscow by special plane on December 18.

Guinean Prime Minister Beavogui Ends Visit

The Government Delegation of the Republic of Guinea led by Prime Minister Dr. Lansana Beavogui end-

ed its one week friendly visit to China on December 16. During its stay, Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister Beavogui held fruitful talks and two agreements were signed — one on the Government of the People's Republic of China providing financial credit to the Government of the Republic of Guinea and the other on the Chinese Government providing credit in commodities to the Guinean Government.

Accompanied by Premier Chou, Prime Minister Beavogui went specially to Tientsin to meet Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and express the Guinean people's determination to firmly support the three Indochinese peoples' struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The Guinean guests also went to Honan Province to visit Chengchow and Linhsien County's famous Red Flag Canal, and were warmly welcomed by the local people.

Prime Minister Beavogui gave a grand farewell banquet on December 13 in Peking which Premier Chou En-lai, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and others attended.

In his speech at the banquet, Prime Minister Beavogui said: During our sojourn in the People's Republic of China we have had earnest talks with Premier Chou En-lai, the horizons they covered and their frankness and profundity confirm a convergence of appraisals and choices. The Chinese and Guinean peoples are friends of long standing with the same options and the same language.

He expressed thanks for the assistance the Chinese people have given and are continuing to give to the Guinean people. All the peoples of the world are becoming increasingly aware of the positive role you are playing in defence of the peoples of the third world, he declared.

Speaking on the occasion, Premier Chou said that the two countries had had cordial, friendly and fruitful talks on current questions of common interest and on the further development of friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries. The Guinean Prime Minister's visit, Premier Chou added, has made a new

contribution to the enhancement of mutual understanding and friendly co-operation between our two peoples.

Premier Chou expressed admiration for the Guinean Government's perseverance in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, support of the struggles for national independence in Africa and support for the Indochinese peoples in their patriotic struggle against U.S. aggression.

Peking Meeting in Memory of Comrade Teng Tzu-hui

Comrade Teng Tzu-hui, Member of the Ninth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Vice-Chairman of the Fourth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and Deputy to the Third National People's Congress, died in Peking on December 10 at the age of 76 after a long illness.

A solemn meeting was held in memory of Comrade Teng Tzu-hui at the Great Hall of the People on the afternoon of December 14.

Our great leader Chairman Mao and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China sent wreaths.

Chou En-lai, Chiang Ching, Yeh Chien-ying, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Chi Teng-kuei, Wang Tung-hsing and other Party and state leaders attended the memorial meeting.

In his speech at the meeting, Comrade Yeh Chien-ying said: "Comrade Teng Tzu-hui joined the revolution in 1925 and became a member of the Communist Party of China the following year. He was an outstanding member of the Communist Party of China. Loyal to the Party and the people, he worked energetically for decades under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee. He lived plainly, united with comrades, kept in contact with the masses and served the people diligently and conscientiously. His entire life was dedicated to the cause of the Chinese people's liberation and of communism."

"The death of Comrade Teng Tzu-hui," Comrade Yeh Chien-ying went on, "has taken from us a staunch

revolutionary fighter. It is a great loss to our Party. With deep grief we mourn Comrade Teng Tzu-hui. We should learn from his revolutionary spirit, transform our grief into strength, rally closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line **unite to win still greater victories!**"

China and Africa: Mutual Support

Diplomatic envoys of African countries to China gave a reception in Peking on December 11 on the occasion of Guinean Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui's visit to China.

On behalf of the African diplomatic missions in Peking, Malian Ambassador to China Assane Guindo proposed a toast at the reception. He said: Africa today is experiencing a crucial period in its history. As we see it, the year that will soon end is a year full of promise. The Rabat and Georgetown conferences, the upsurge of the armed struggle in the national-liberation movement and our achievements at international forums, the achievements in the United Nations included, vividly show that as long as we persist in unity, we will be able to liberate completely African territories now enslaved by the colonialists and racialists.

Speaking of the importance of the Organization of African Unity, Prime Minister Beavogui in his toast said: One of the main objectives of the Organization of African Unity is unity. Africa requires all her children to be united, requires that they, responding to the common ideals, engage in construction, ensure their happiness in progress and add a brick to world building by their positive contribution.

The present day is marked by the explosion of the anti-China myth, Prime Minister Beavogui said. While there are now only the representatives of 17 African states here, we are sure that before long four, five or ten more or even all the other African states will be represented in

(Continued on p. 23.)

Public Ownership of the Means of Production in China

THERE are two forms of socialist public ownership of the means of production in China at the present stage. One is socialist ownership by the state (that is, ownership by the whole people); the other is socialist collective ownership by the labouring masses.

Under the system of socialist public ownership, the means of production are no longer used as capital, nor is labour power sold as a commodity. This system of ownership enables the working class and the entire labouring people to free themselves once and for all from oppression and exploitation. It eliminates capitalist competition and anarchy in production as well as the recurrent economic crises characteristic of capitalist society. Manpower, materials and funds can thus be put to the most effective use. In contrast to capitalist ownership, the aim of social production under socialist ownership is not for profit, but to meet the growing needs of the state and the people. China's achievements in socialist revolution and construction are eloquent proof of the superiority of socialist public ownership.

Socialist State Ownership

Socialist state ownership of the means of production is the most advanced system of ownership in human history. Its appearance marked mankind's advent into a completely new era. It is a form of public ownership in a state under the dictatorship of the proletariat which represents the proletariat and the entire labouring people in owning the means of production and social products. In China today, the socialist state owns all the mines, waterways, forests and other natural resources as well as part of the land. Railways, postal and telegraph offices and banks also belong to the state, and the state runs factories, farms, shops and other enterprises and owns their products.

It is imperative that the proletariat, after seizing state power, should transform capitalist private ownership into socialist public ownership and build up its own economic foundations. Only thus can the proletarian dictatorship be consolidated. Historical experience has shown that, if the proletariat fails to bring about this change on the strength of its dictatorship immediately upon seizing power, the overthrown bourgeoisie will use its economic strength, in conjunction with armed counter-attacks, to try to subvert the proletarian dictatorship and regain its lost "paradise." In summing up the experience of the Paris Commune, the great teacher Lenin pointed out that one of the two mistakes

This article is jointly written by the Workers' Political Economy Study Group of the Shanghai No. 4 Hosiery Factory and Cheng Ching of Fudan University's Political Economy Department.

which forfeited the Commune the fruit of its splendid victory was the failure to "expropriate the expropriators," to seize and put into the hands of the proletariat major enterprises, such as the banks, which formed the economic sinews of the nation.

Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line since liberation, China relied on the state power under the dictatorship of the proletariat to confiscate bureaucrat capital, effecting its "**transfer to the people's republic led by the proletariat.**" The bureaucrat-comprador bourgeoisie of old China, which had a myriad links with the feudal forces in the countryside, was suckled by and served the imperialists. Like the landlord class, it represented the most reactionary and most backward relations of production. In the 22 years of its rule (1927-49), the bureaucrat-comprador bourgeoisie headed by the four big family groups — Chiang Kai-shek, T.V. Soong, H.H. Kung and Chen Li-fu — amassed an enormous amount of capital valued at 10,000 to 20,000 million U.S. dollars. On the eve of nationwide liberation, bureaucrat capital owned 80 per cent of the fixed assets of China's industry and communications and transport, and monopolized the country's economic lifelines, but it was confiscated immediately after liberation. This eliminated the main part of China's capitalist economy. The economic lifelines henceforth came under the control of the socialist state.

National-capitalist industry used to occupy second place in China's modern industry, making up about 20 per cent of the total value of the fixed assets in industry and communications and transport. After bureaucrat capital was confiscated, the "redemption" method was used in carrying out the socialist transformation of national-capitalist industry and commerce. Step by step capitalist ownership was transformed into socialist state ownership — starting with the elementary form of state capitalism, that is, in industry, the private enterprises processed goods for the state and accepted state orders while the state purchased and marketed their entire output; in commerce, the elementary form of state capitalism consisted of designating private enterprises to purchase certain commodities or making them distributors on a commission basis. This developed into the higher form of state capitalism, that is, first turning individual enterprises into joint state-private enterprises and then bringing about this change throughout entire trades. While carrying out the socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce, planned economic construction on a big scale was undertaken, which expanded the socialist state sector of the economy and consolidated and strengthened socialist state ownership. This laid the main economic foundation for the proletarian dictatorship.

Modern industry and communications and transport, the nation's economic lifelines, also came under socialist state ownership. State-owned industry supplies large amounts of machinery and equipment, apparatuses, fuel and power to promote the technical transformation of various departments of the state-owned sector of the economy. It produces large numbers of tractors, harvesters and transport equipment as well as electric power to promote mechanized farming. It also provides technical equipment and capital for economic, cultural and national defence construction. The state-owned sector of the economy is a powerful material force speeding up socialist revolution and construction and consolidating the proletarian dictatorship.

The establishment of socialist state ownership sparked the swift development of the social productive forces. Total value of industrial output shot up in the two decades since liberation. In steel, for one, output rose as many as 130 times in the years 1949-71, from 158,000 tons to 21 million tons. Socialist revolution and construction, ceaselessly advancing, have already transformed China from a poor and backward country into a socialist country with initial prosperity.

Socialist Collective Ownership

Apart from state ownership, socialist public ownership takes the form of collective ownership in agriculture and handicrafts. After the proletarian seizure of state power, the question of whether the proletarian dictatorship can be consolidated hinges, in large measure, on the correct handling of the peasant question and on turning individual ownership by the peasants into collective ownership and the socialization of agriculture. **"Without socialization of agriculture, there can be no complete, consolidated socialism."** It is impossible for the dictatorship of the proletariat to rest for any length of time on two different economic foundations -- that of socialist industry and individual small-peasant economy. As Lenin pointed out: **"Small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale."**

Without transforming the small-peasant economy, the disintegration into the two extremes in the countryside will inevitably cause the mass of the peasants to become poor and bankrupt while a few well-to-do middle peasants will become rich peasants. If this should happen, the worker-peasant alliance which forms the foundation of the proletarian dictatorship will be in danger of splitting up. Without transforming the small-peasant economy, the scattered and backward individual agriculture will be unable to satisfy the increasing need of socialist industry and the cities for commodity grain and industrial raw materials, and socialist industrialization will not be able to proceed at full speed. Collectivization of agriculture -- transformation of backward individual agriculture into large-scale, collectivized, mechanized socialist agriculture -- is the only way to

resolve the contradiction between socialist industrialization and a small-peasant economy. This is the road that must be taken in reinforcing the socialist position in the countryside, in building socialism, and in strengthening the worker-peasant alliance and consolidating the proletarian dictatorship.

After completing the anti-feudal land reform, the first step is to realize agricultural collectivization, the second is to achieve mechanization of agriculture on this basis -- this is our Party's basic line in agriculture. Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"With conditions as they are in our country, co-operation must precede the use of big machinery (in capitalist countries agriculture develops in a capitalist way)."** Based on the universal Marxist law that any substantial development of the productive forces can only come after a change in the relations of production, this thesis of Chairman Mao's correctly handles the relationship between agricultural collectivization and mechanization in China. It has shattered the schemes of Liu Shao-chi and swindlers like him to obstruct and sabotage the agricultural co-operation movement through advocating "mechanization before co-operation." The road to developing socialist agriculture in China is "co-operation before mechanization." After the completion of land reform, it took only four years to complete in the main the socialist transformation of agriculture through the organization of mutual-aid teams, moving on to agricultural producers' co-operatives of an elementary type and then to those of an advanced type. This was achieved in accordance with the principle of voluntariness on the part of the peasants. Agricultural co-operation thus realized converted the ocean of individual ownership by the peasants into socialist collective ownership. Collectivization was a great spur to agricultural production, thus fully revealing the big part played by socialist relations of production in propelling the productive forces forward.

In 1958, under the guidance of the Party's general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism and the impetus of the Big Leap Forward, agricultural producers' co-operatives of the advanced type amalgamated to form rural people's communes in order to meet the needs of water conservancy construction in agriculture and the development of rural productive forces. The rural people's communes are the basic units of China's socialist society in the rural areas; they are also basic rural units of state power. Throughout a fairly long historical period, they are collective economic organizations of socialist mutual aid and co-operation. The advance of agricultural producers' co-ops of the advanced type to rural people's communes is a major development in China's collective ownership.

As Chairman Mao has pointed out, what distinguishes the people's commune is its characteristic of being **"big and public."** Big, in that its scale is much bigger than the advanced co-ops. With more land, more people and more funds, the commune can use man-

power and the means of production more rationally and go in for a more diversified economy, concentrating on one main line of production while engaging at the same time in industry and other side-lines. Public, in the sense that the degree of public ownership is higher than in the advanced co-ops.

The people's communes have expanded the scope of rural collective ownership and have raised it to a higher level. They are more favourable to promoting the development of the productive forces. Unified planning within a bigger scope can be undertaken and socialist co-operation organized on a larger scale according to the principles of voluntariness, mutual benefit and exchange of equal values. They can thus carry out agricultural capital construction such as water conservancy projects which would have been difficult for any single advanced co-operative to do in the past.

The collective ownership of the rural people's communes at the present stage is generally at three levels — commune, production brigade and production team. Neither collective ownership at the commune level nor at the production brigade level is basic at present. The basic form is collective ownership at the production team level, that is, the production teams are the basic

accounting units. As conditions gradually ripen, the basic form of ownership at the production team level will advance to the basic form of ownership at the production brigade level and then to that at the commune level. Collective commune ownership will eventually advance to socialist state ownership. This, of course, will be a fairly long process of gradual development.

At the present stage, the rural people's commune members still have small plots of land for their own use and engage in some side-occupations at home. In the pastoral areas, commune herdsmen own a small number of livestock. The state protects the people's private ownership of remuneration from labour, bank savings, houses and other means of livelihood.

Although both socialist state ownership and collective ownership by the labouring masses are forms of socialist public ownership, they differ in the degree of public ownership. Property belonging to state-owned enterprises and to people's communes, therefore, cannot be transferred gratis; this also applies to the property of the different people's communes. The principle of commodity production and exchange of equal values is used in economic transactions between them.

Tsunhua County

On the Road of Mechanization

by Our Correspondents

THE fundamental line of our Party in agriculture after the completion of the anti-feudal land reform in China is, first, to bring about collectivization and, second, to bring about, on that basis, mechanization and electrification.

In Tsunhua County, Hopei Province, we got a vivid first-hand account of the difficulties the people there came up against in mechanizing farm production, how they overcame them and are now advancing steadily after a good start.

An obscure agricultural producers' co-operative in the county came into the national spotlight in 1955 when Chairman Mao commended it in the book *Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside*: "Our entire nation, we feel, should pattern itself after this co-op." Now called the Hsipu Brigade of the Chienming Commune, 20 years ago it was a co-op consisting of 23 poor peasant families led by Wang Kuo-fan. They were so poor that between them they owned only a three-quarter share of a donkey — the donkey being the common property of many households and a

quarter of these households not having joined the co-op. It was nicknamed "The Paupers' Co-op." This notwithstanding, by pooling their efforts they acquired a large amount of means of production in three years' time, and the co-op was well established.

Today, the "paupers' spirit" is spurring the whole county forward. Although the degree of mechanization is not high, much has been accomplished, and hundreds of millions of peasants in China are feeling Tsunhua's influence.

The Fundamental Way Out for Agriculture

A hundred and fifty kilometres east of Peking, Tsunhua County has a cultivated area of 970,000 *mu*, of which 55 per cent are hilly land. There are 44 people's communes with 691 production brigades, and the population is 540,000.

At the time of liberation, there were only two handicraft workshops in the entire area. Average per *mu* yield of grain was pitifully low, only 140 *jin*. By 1952,



Responsible members of Tsunhua County mapping out a mechanized future. Wang Kuo-fan is fourth from left.

after the completion of the land reform and the setting up of agricultural producers' co-ops, it had climbed to 200 *jin*. When the people's communes were set up in 1958, the yield quickly doubled.

Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"The fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization."** Mechanization was the crying need of Tsunhua's people, who were eager to raise their yields further.

Twenty-odd factories turning out farm machinery, motors and so forth sprang up in Tsunhua in 1958, the Big Leap year in socialist construction. Like other places in the country, the county initiated steps to set up its own small industries.

Then the axe fell. In 1962, 70 per cent of the newborn industries were nipped in the bud on orders from Liu Shao-chi and his agents in the countryside, who pushed a Right opportunist line. Their two-pronged attack was directed against the collective rural economy and county-run industry. "Running industry is none of your business," they shouted. "Besides, it doesn't pay!" The upshot of all this was that only the big city plants supplied any machinery to the peasants, and that necessarily slowed down the speed of mechanization. Grain output remained low. In the 11 years from 1958 to 1969, per-*mu* grain yield hovered near 400 *jin*.

Tsunhua's peasants met difficulties at every turn. A dearth of electric motors, diesel engines and transformers to work the wells left many wheatfields unirrigated. Tractors lay idle for lack of parts and repairs in the busiest seasons when commune members had to use animals to plough from dawn to dusk. Pig herds were increasing, but fodder was in short supply due to

lack of fodder crushers. Machines were urgently wanted, if efficiency was to go up. But few were forthcoming; those supplied by the state and local industry fell far short of the demand.

The extent of this historical lesson was fully brought home to the county leadership in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Stagnation in agricultural production could only be overcome by building small industries on their own to speed up mechanized farming.

Existing Farm Machinery Used

The county turned its attention to fully utilizing existing farm machinery. The state had formerly supplied it with 142 large and medium-sized tractors, as well as 82 small and walking-tractors, all city-manufactured. Though these had played a big part, they could not suit all purposes in various localities because of the difference in natural conditions and farming methods. Moreover, farm machines, big or small, supplied by the state fell short of local needs.

The county leadership, therefore, concentrated on setting up a network of small plants at the county, commune and production brigade levels to repair and make locally needed farm machinery. Communes and brigades took care of ordinary repairs, while county plants did the major overhauls.

We visited the county's No. 2 Farm Machinery Plant—a single-storey building housing a number of lathes—which repairs tractors and manufactures various kinds of farm machinery. Home-made, semi-

mechanized shovels, ditching ploughs and seeders could be seen on its grounds.

These simple, locally made pieces of accessory farm machines diversified the operation of the tractors. By using them in conjunction with man and animal power, the Hsipu Brigade levelled hilltops into spacious fields and carved terraced plots out of hillsides, thereby expediting capital construction on the farmland. Last spring, Tsunhua County started work on three rivers. The tractor-powered shovels greatly speeded up progress in deepening river-beds and building embankments to free 15,000 *mu* of cultivated land from flood and sand encroachment.

The workers of the plant briefed us on the use of the ditch-diggers. Attached to a tractor, they can cut 10,000 metres of ditches a day, equal to 2,700 work-days by a peasant.

These mechanical aids were enthusiastically greeted by the peasants. Instead of just ploughing, harrowing and compacting by mechanical power as before, by adding these implements to the tractors, they could now do 15 other jobs, including seeding, levelling land, dredging rivers and sinking wells. Fitted up with the necessary accessories, the walking-tractors could perform 11 kinds of farm work.

Other small county industries set up in the last three years have increasingly left their mark, turning out simple lathes, diesel engines, motors and scores of other products. The advance in farm mechanization and other measures to increase output have brought conspicuous results. Per-*mu* grain yields have jumped another 25 per cent or so, to 500 *jin*.

Rolled Steel and Ore

The rapid growth of the agricultural machinery industry in the county brought on the problem of shortage

of rolled steel. The state supplied some, but not enough to satisfy expanding needs. Spunky workers of an iron bucket and kettle factory decided to make steel themselves, though they had never done it before. Others who had doubts said these workers were over-ambitious.

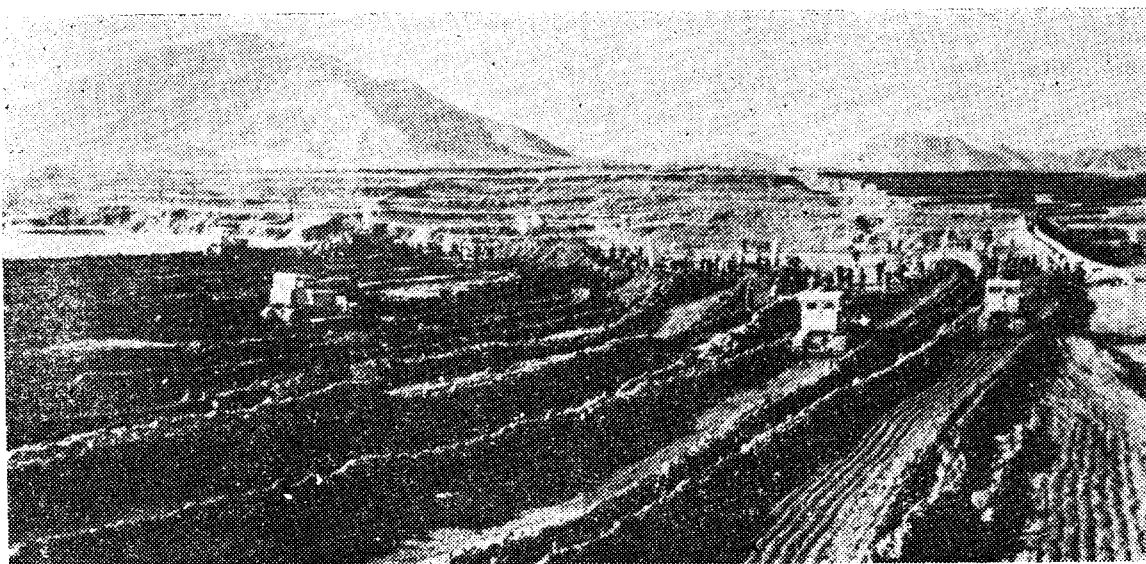
The factory Party branch gave its full support. The whole plant again studied Chairman Mao's comments on the "Paupers' Co-op," which steeled their determination.

Three workers were sent to a steel works in nearby Chinuangtao to learn how to build a furnace. They watched, listened and learnt, always bearing in mind their own conditions and needs. A few days later, they returned with a design, and work started.

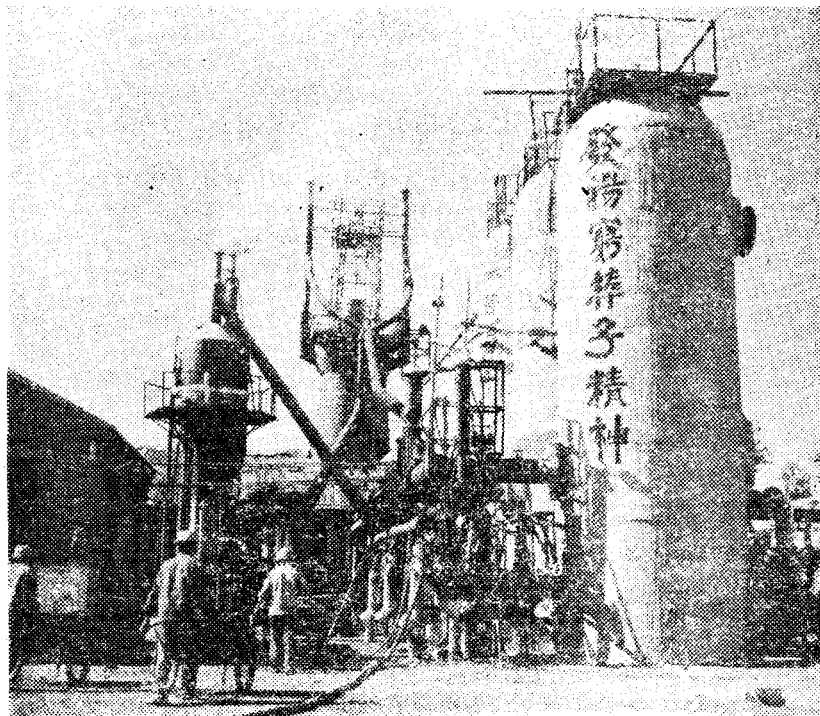
Plate steel was needed to make the body of the furnace, but none was available. The workers lugged in discarded plate steel more than a dozen millimetres thick and began thumping away with an 18-lb. hammer in lieu of plate-bending rolls. Through sheer will they slowly bent the steel plate into shape.

A small iron and steel complex for mining, coking, iron-smelting, steelmaking and steel rolling has risen in Tsunhua, a monument to the "paupers' spirit" displayed by these workers and others like them. Its annual capacity is 3,000 and 1,700 tons respectively for iron and steel, enough to meet most of the county's needs.

The problem of lack of raw materials cropped up in the wake of the growth of the machine-building and steel industries. Some people were for getting state supplies, but the majority of the county Party committee members were against this. Wang Kuo-fan, former director of the "Paupers' Co-op" and now secretary of the county Party committee, said: "Tsunhua does not lack mountains. Where there are mountains, there are mineral deposits. When we have mineral deposits, we will not be short of raw materials."



Tractors transforming farmland at the Hsipu Brigade.



The county-run small iron and steel works at Tsunhua.

The whole county joined in the search for ore. Geological prospecting teams took advantage of mass meetings or traditional village fairs to show people specimens and point out their importance. A mass ore-finding movement took shape, drawing in everyone from teenagers to greybeards. Commune members out cutting firewood or herding cattle on the hills went out of their way to look for ore. Centres were set up in the county town for people to report their findings. In a few months, 300 ore points were found, covering 22 different kinds of ore, including coal, iron, copper, chromium, gold, manganese, quartz and limestone.

Mining was also made a mass affair with commune members taking part, using indigenous methods and doing most of the work in the slack farming seasons.

More than 40 different small mines now in the county supply part of the raw materials needed.

Developing Light Industry

Heavy industry needs a great deal of investment but does not give quick returns, and sometimes losses are sustained in the initial period. This was another problem Tsunhua County confronted in developing its industry.

The county's small iron and steel works, for instance, had been known to have a 50,000-yuan deficit in one month. Production costs of coal and cement were higher than state prices. Light industry, on the other hand, was a quick way to accumulate capital. The county leadership therefore decided to go in for more light industry.

Tsunhua abounds in apples, peaches, pears and grapes. Over 30 million *jin* of fresh and dried fruits are produced yearly. Lack of transport in the past resulted in much wastage. Now the county's soya bean sauce factory has added a new wing processing 400,000 cans of fruit a year. A knitwear co-op originally had only six hand-operated stocking knitting machines. Now old looms have been redesigned to turn out a dozen products, including bed sheets. Requiring little investment, these small light industries are mostly built and put into operation in a short time and get immediate returns. In 1971 alone, light industrial accumulation more than paid for the deficits incurred by the local iron and steel industry.

Increasing Income From Side-Line Occupations

Still another problem met and overcome was that many production teams had little public funds to spare. Buying machinery on any scale may directly affect the members' income.

Hsipu Brigade found it a boon when it first used tractors to transform the hilly land. But soon the costs began to tell. The yearly fee amounted to the equivalent of 70,000 *jin* of grain. To solve this problem, they organized manpower to cut firewood, gather wicker and quarry stones on the hills. This not only paid their tractor fees, but gave them a surplus.

Acting on this experience, the county Party committee advised all communes and brigades in the region to go in for side-line occupations while ensuring increased grain production.

In response, all kinds of side-line occupations have flourished during the past few years: raising silkworms and bees, quarrying stones and mining ores, making mat bags, growing fruit, to mention only a few. Incomes have risen all around. In 1971, one-fourth of the communes' and brigades' income came from side-line occupations, part of which went into buying threshers, crushers, pumps and other small machinery as well as more tractors from the state.

In praising the "Paupers' Co-op," Chairman Mao wrote: "The wealth of society is created by the workers, the peasants, the working intellectuals. If they take their destiny into their own hands, use Marxism-Leninism as their guide, and energetically tackle problems instead of evading them, there is no difficulty in the world which they cannot overcome." It is under the guidance of Chairman Mao's line that Tsunhua County has solved one difficulty after another and is now advancing on the road of mechanization.

Chinese Foreign Ministry Statement

December 20, 1972

ON December 18 and 19, 1972 the United States dispatched large numbers of aircraft to carry out massive bombing raids against Hanoi, Haiphong and other extensive areas of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. U.S. Defence Secretary Melvin Laird has openly declared that the "restrictions" which halted the bombing of north Viet Nam above the 20th Parallel have been lifted and that air operations will be conducted "throughout north Viet Nam." This is a most serious step taken by U.S. imperialism to prolong and intensify its war of aggression against Viet Nam and a new obstacle placed by the U.S. Government to obstruct the peaceful solution of the Viet Nam problem. This act of aggression on the part of the United States is not only a new barbarous crime against the Vietnamese people but also a provocation to the American people and the people of the whole world who eagerly hope for an early realization of peace in Viet Nam. The Chinese Government and people express their utmost indignation at and strongly condemn it.

Since late October the U.S. Government has time and again delayed the signing of the agreement mutually agreed upon by the Vietnamese and U.S. sides. This is a fact clear to the people of the whole world. The matter has been dragged out to this day precisely because the U.S. side asked to make revisions in the substantive content of the agreement and backed out of the schedule for signing, and because it attempted to proceed from a position of strength and insisted on its unreasonable demands. Now the whole world can see clearly that it is the United States, and not the Vietnamese side, that has gone back on its commitment and

delayed the signing of the peace agreement on stopping the war.

The Vietnamese people are an indomitable, heroic people. No crafty tactics can dupe them, and no brute force can subdue them. The U.S. aggressors' tactics of imposing peace terms by bombing has long been rebuffed by the Vietnamese people, and its repetition today definitely will not succeed either. As is said in the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam: "The Nixon administration is trying to force on the Vietnamese people, by means of bombs and shells, a solution to the Viet Nam issue on U.S. terms. This, of course, is only a vain attempt."

The Chinese Government and people firmly support the solemn and just stand taken in the December 19 statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. The U.S. Government must stop its war of aggression against Viet Nam, stop all its bombing raids, mining, blockading and other acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and speedily sign the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Viet Nam." Should the U.S. Government disregard the desire of the people of Viet Nam, the United States and the whole world for peace and obdurately persist in its war of aggression, the Chinese people will, as always, resolutely perform their internationalist duty and give all-out support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory is won.

Statement of Provisional Revolutionary Government of Republic of South Viet Nam

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam issued a statement on December 16 on the U.S. Government delaying the signing of the peace agreement and dragging on its war of aggression in south Viet Nam. The statement reads as follows. — Ed.

AS agreed upon by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the U.S. Government, peace should have been restored in Viet Nam. But due to the U.S. Government's about-face, thus far the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Viet Nam" has not yet been signed, and the U.S. war of aggression is still dragging on more and more fiercely. To soothe the wave of indignation that has been sweeping the world and even the United States, the

Nixon administration, resorting to many tricky plays, has created illusions about its "goodwill for peace" and about "an early end to the Viet Nam war." In fact, however, the U.S. still refuses to give up its design of aggression, continues the war and prolongs the U.S. involvement in south Viet Nam.

In the past few weeks, the U.S. has massively sent tens of thousands of tons of modern weapons and war means to south Viet Nam while hastily handing over to the Saigon puppet army the whole network of U.S. military bases in south Viet Nam which should have been dismantled by the U.S. More serious still, the U.S. has frantically rigged a huge military machine in south Viet Nam, and sent tens of thousands of its disguised military advisors to continue commanding the Saigon army to fight as a mercenary of the U.S.

The U.S. aggressors and their stooges have launched a series of operations to savagely massacre the south Vietnamese people, and used B-52s to carry out extermination bombings in many densely populated areas, including the vicinity of Saigon. At the same time, they have stepped up their air raids against north Viet Nam by ordering aircraft to carpet-bomb many areas from Thanh Hoa Province to Vinh Linh region.

Frightened by the burning anger of the people, facing increasing isolation, and on order from his U.S. bosses, Nguyen Van Thieu has enforced a series of fascist laws, carried out downright repression, arrested and massacred anyone who favours peace and national concord, including members of the "opposition" political forces, and conducted an utterly inhuman campaign aimed at maiming and destroying patriotic and peace-loving people illegally detained by them in all prisons across south Viet Nam.

Obviously, the U.S. imperialists obdurately persist in their "Vietnamization of the war" policy and their neo-colonialism in south Viet Nam. Precisely because of these dark designs the U.S. has delayed the signing of the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Viet Nam" reached on October 20, 1972. Moreover, it schemes to revise the content of the agreement. Meanwhile, strangled by the U.S., the Thieu puppet administration has ceaselessly declared its "objection" to the signing of the agreement, thus causing "difficulties" for the negotiations. Nguyen Van Thieu's most brazen move came on December 12, 1972 when he publicly rejected all the basic provisions of the agreement.

The U.S. aggressors and Thieu keep on raising what they call the "question of withdrawal of north Vietnamese troops from south Viet Nam" as the "basic" condition for a peace settlement.

As everybody knows, the U.S. itself had introduced over half a million U.S. troops and troops of U.S. satellites to invade south Viet Nam and conducted a war of destruction against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, thus piling up heinous crimes on both zones of Viet Nam. It is natural, therefore, that the U.S. must end its war of aggression, and withdraw all U.S. troops and those of its satellites from south Viet Nam without setting any condition. As for the Vietnamese people, fighting against U.S. aggression anywhere on their homeland, they are justly exercising the sacred self-defence right to which all nations are entitled.

In their national salvation fight against the U.S. aggressors for more than ten years now, the south Vietnamese people have built up a firm and strong revolutionary administration and powerful liberation armed forces comprising the best sons of the Vietnamese people, among them combatants and sons of the south Vietnamese people who had regrouped to the north and have returned to fight on their native land. The P.L.A.F., born from the people and boundlessly loved by the entire nation, have always been fighting gallantly under the glorious banner of the N.F.L. and the

guidance of the P.R.G. of the Republic of South Viet Nam against the U.S. aggressors, and have defeated all the U.S. war strategies.

This is a great and undeniable reality.

By demanding the "withdrawal of north Vietnamese troops from south Viet Nam," the U.S. Government and the Thieu puppet administration not only want to erase the line between the aggressors and those who resist aggression, but also refuse to recognize the sacred resistance of the south Vietnamese people. In essence, this is a scheme to destroy the south Vietnamese people's patriotic liberation armed forces while the U.S. hurriedly beefs up the puppet army and tries by all possible means to leave behind in south Viet Nam tens of thousands of U.S. military advisors disguised as "civilians." This is an extremely absurd demand which the south Vietnamese people flatly reject.

The U.S. aggressors and Thieu have claimed for the "restoration of the demilitarized zone." Everybody knows that as stipulated by the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam, the military demarcation line along the 17th parallel is only a provisional one, and should not in any way be construed as a political or territorial boundary. Also under these agreements, Viet Nam should have been unified by 1956. But the U.S. has sabotaged these agreements, grossly violated the statute of the D.M.Z., waged a war of aggression against south Viet Nam, and conducted a war of destruction against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

Now the U.S.-Thieu demand for the "restoration of the D.M.Z." is clearly aimed at realizing their dark design to turn the provisional military demarcation line into a territorial boundary, perpetuate the partition of Viet Nam, and turn south Viet Nam into a separate country under the U.S. neo-colonialist domination. This design completely cuts across the Vietnamese people's aspiration for peaceful reunification of their country and unquestionably is opposed by the entire Vietnamese people.

The U.S. and Thieu now pose the problem of "right to self-determination" of the south Vietnamese people in a way entirely contrary to the principle laid down in the agreement reached on October 20, 1972. They deny the reality that there now exist two administrations in south Viet Nam. They want to impose on the south Vietnamese people the reactionary regime of the Saigon puppets, comprising all the repressive and coercive machine and fascist laws created by Thieu. Heedless of the hatred and contempt of the Vietnamese people and the world's progressive people, they arrogantly consider the Saigon puppet administration, an offspring of U.S. neo-colonialism, as the "only lawful and constitutional administration." They oppose the principle of equality with the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, authentic administration of the south Vietnamese people which has a very high prestige and position in the international arena, has been solemnly recognized by, and enjoys the sympathy and support of, all the socialist coun-

tries and nationalist countries. They also deny the existence of the third force comprising persons belonging to political and religious tendencies that do not side either with the Saigon administration or with the P.R.G. of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

According to the agreement reached on October 20, to materialize their right to self-determination, the south Viet Nam people will decide on the political future of south Viet Nam through really free and democratic elections, the two sides in south Viet Nam, namely, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Saigon administration, have to ensure democratic liberties to the people, materialize national reconciliation and concord, set up a national council of national reconciliation and concord and such councils at the various levels comprising three equal segments.

By rejecting these fair and reasonable principles, the U.S. and Thieu have sapped the basis for the building of a stable and lasting peace in south Viet Nam.

Along with acts to intensify the war, the above-mentioned arrogant demands put forth by the U.S. and Thieu have further exposed the U.S. scheme to continue realizing its "Vietnamization of the war" policy, prolonging its involvement in south Viet Nam, perpetuating

the partition of Viet Nam, and turning south Viet Nam into a new-type colony of the U.S.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam condemns with vehemence the said scheme and manoeuvre of the U.S., resolutely demands that the Nixon administration end its war of aggression and its involvement in south Viet Nam, stop backing the Nguyen Van Thieu puppet administration, and sign immediately the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Viet Nam reached on October 20, 1972.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam declares that it will thoroughly respect and scrupulously implement this agreement once it is signed, and will immediately hold consultations with the Saigon administration to solve together the internal affairs of south Viet Nam in the spirit of equality, mutual respect, mutual non-elimination, elimination of all enmity, and realization of national reconciliation and concord.

If the U.S. Government and the Saigon administration maintain their double-crossing attitude, stubbornly

(Continued on p. 19.)

At the U.N.

China's View on Convening Law Of the Sea Conference

The First Committee (Political and Security) of the United Nations General Assembly adopted on December 7 a draft resolution on the convening of a conference on the law of the sea unanimously without voting.

The draft resolution notes with satisfaction the further progress made towards the preparations for a conference on the law of the sea, especially the acceptance of a list of subjects and issues relating to the law of the sea.

The draft resolution requests the U.N. Sea-Bed Committee to hold two further sessions in March and July, 1973, with a view to completing the preparatory work for the conference and to submit a report with recommendations to the General Assembly at its 28th session and to the conference.

The First Committee began its debate on the subject on November 27.

In their speeches during the debate, representatives of a number of countries reiterated their reasonable stand in defence of state sovereignty and national interests and opposed the superpowers' outrageous acts of plundering marine resources. Following is the speech by the Chinese Representative Chen Chu at the meeting on December 4. — Ed.

THE Sea-Bed Committee of the United Nations held two sessions this year, during which questions concerning the international regime for the sea-bed and the preservation of marine environment were discussed, preliminary considerations were put forward for the time and venue of the conference on the law of the sea, and particularly a list of subjects and issues relating to the law of the sea based on the proposal of 56 states from Asia, Africa, Latin America and

Europe was adopted, thus creating favourable conditions for the convening of the international conference on the law of the sea.

At the Sea-Bed Committee, a most acute struggle was unfolded in connection with the list and the question of the exploitation of marine resources. Playing the bully and running amuck on the seas and oceans, the one or two superpowers totally disregarded the sovereignty of other countries. They arbitrarily insisted on restricting the limit of the territorial sea and areas under the jurisdiction of other countries, adamantly protecting the old regime of the law of the sea which serves the interests of imperialism. Such acts of seeking gains at the expense of others could not but arouse the righteous indignation and opposition of the great majority of medium and small countries. In order to defend their state sover-

eignty and protect their national economies, the developing countries and other medium and small countries firmly maintained that every nation has the right to determine a reasonable limit of its territorial sea and the areas under its jurisdiction; they resolutely demanded a break-away from the bondage of the old law of the sea and the creation of a new law of the sea, and severely condemned the superpowers for their outrageous acts of wantonly plundering marine resources. The struggle at the Sea-Bed Committee reflected the current historical trend of the people of various countries opposing the power politics practised by the superpowers and demonstrated the might of the united struggle of the medium and small countries, particularly the developing countries.

The superpowers are certainly unwilling to give up their policies of hegemony. Not long ago when this committee was discussing the question of the treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in Latin America, a superpower which assumed the air of a world overlord babbled that "the definition of this zone contained in this treaty is not in keeping with the

rules of international law." Obviously, the spearhead of these words is against the 200 mile territorial sea rights of the Latin American countries, and it is also an open negation of the rights of states to determine the breadth of territorial sea and limits of jurisdiction. The facts show that the developing countries have to carry on serious struggles before they can acquire a truly equal status on the question of the rights over the seas and oceans.

Although the Sea-Bed Committee has now achieved some results in its work, it must be noted that serious differences still exist on many basic problems related to the law of the sea, and the drafting of the provisions of the law of the sea has just got started. In order to make a success of the international conference on the law of the sea, it is very important to make adequate preparations in advance. For these reasons, we agree that the Sea-Bed Committee should hold two further sessions next year, so that full discussions and consultations can be held among states. We also agree in principle to the convening of the international conference on the law of the sea in 1974, and we are

of the opinion that the committee should submit a report on its work to the 28th session of the General Assembly for final review. As to the venue for the international conference on the law of the sea, we once again express our appreciation and support to the Chilean Government for its invitation. Chile is a developing country and, together with many other Latin American countries, is standing at the forefront of the struggle against maritime hegemony. Therefore, it is most appropriate for the international conference on the law of the sea to be held in Santiago.

The Chinese Government and people have always deeply sympathized with and resolutely supported the just struggle initiated by the Latin American countries in defence of their rights over the territorial sea, and firmly supported the peoples of Asian, African and Latin American countries in their just struggle to defend state sovereignty and oppose the superpowers' plunder of marine resources. We will, as always, firmly stand by the developing countries and all the justice-upholding countries to work for a fair and reasonable settlement of the question of the rights over the seas and oceans.

Namibian People's Right to Self-Determination And Independence Reaffirmed

The Fourth Committee (Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories) of the United Nations General Assembly on December 14 adopted a draft resolution sponsored by Afghanistan and 37 other countries on Namibia, which reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle by all means against the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa.

It calls upon the South African authorities to withdraw forthwith from Namibia. It condemns them for their establishment of separate "homelands" based on racial and tribal distinctions, including the eviction, displacement and transfer of the Namibian people to other areas,

and for their continued extension of the apartheid policies in Namibia.

The Fourth Committee began its debate on Namibia on December 11, with the representatives of more than 40 states speaking at the meetings. Many expressed dissatisfaction with the U.N. Secretary-General's representative Escher's "dialogue" with the South African racist regime and supported the Namibian people's struggle against the South African colonial authorities. Following are excerpts from the speech of the Chinese Representative Chang Yung-kuan. — Ed.

THE question of Namibia before us is a question of principle as to whether or not the Namibian people's

national rights should be defended, whether or not the correct U.N. resolutions on Namibia should be implemented and whether or not the South African racist regime and colonialism should be opposed. As a result of the unremitting struggles waged by a great number of Asian, African and Latin American countries and all other justice-upholding countries over the past two decades and more, the U.N. General Assembly and the Security Council have adopted a considerable number of correct resolutions on Namibia which can be summarized as follows: The South African illegal rule in Namibia must be ended; the United Nations is the administering authority of

Namibia, the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia must be preserved and the South African authorities' policy of the so-called "Bantustan" for divide and rule must be opposed: the Namibian people are entitled to inviolable political rights and basic human rights and the South African authorities' policies of apartheid and racial discrimination must be opposed; the South African authorities must release the political prisoners. However, the imperialist and colonialist forces have given energetic support to the South African colonialist authorities and tried by every possible means to distort these resolutions and obstruct and sabotage their implementation, thus leaving Namibia still under the

illegal occupation of the South African authorities.

The "dialogue" between the representative of the U.N. Secretary-General and the South African authorities has produced no positive results whatsoever. The "dialogue" has created confusion within and outside the United Nations. It has been exploited by the South African authorities to extricate themselves from their political isolation and mollify their condemnation by the people of various countries.

The Chinese Government and people have always deeply sympathized with and firmly supported the Namibian people in their just struggle for national independence and

firmly supported their following just demands: The South African authorities must immediately end their illegal occupation of Namibia and the South African authorities' attempt to disrupt the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia must be opposed: the Namibian people are entitled to inviolable political rights and basic human rights and the political prisoners must be released immediately. We firmly believe that so long as they persevere in unflinching struggles, the heroic Namibian people, with the support of the justice-upholding countries and peoples of Africa and the whole World, will certainly win final victory.

Namibian People's Struggle

Living on Africa's southwestern coast and lapped by the waters of the Atlantic, Namibia is bounded by Angola and Zambia on the north, by South Africa on the south and by Botswana on the east. Formerly referred to as South West Africa, it was renamed Namibia in 1968 by the United Nations in a resolution sponsored by the African countries according to the wish of the people of Namibia where the Namib Desert is located. Its area is over 824,000 square kilometres, or Britain and France put together, and its population by the 1969 census was 615,000, an average of less than one person per square kilometre. Only 96,000 are white people, mostly South African immigrants, who nevertheless hold sway in the political, economic and other fields. The oppressed Namibians, who make up the overwhelming majority, consist of several ethnic groups, the largest three being the Ovambo, Herero and Nama. The Ovambo, about 300,000 in number, is the biggest of the three.

Namibia is rich in natural resources. Minerals being mined include copper, lead, zinc, tin and uranium. It also boasts the world's biggest diamond mine and produced 2 million carats in 1969. Namibia is



also famous for its livestock industry, including the karakul industry known for its curled, black pelts. However, all the mineral resources, cattle and sheep and dairy farms are in the hands of American, British and South African monopoly capitalists and other white colonialists.

South African Occupation of Namibia

From the 15th to the 18th century, colonialists from Portugal, Britain and the Netherlands invaded Namibia one after another. This was followed by the German colonialists in the 19th century, who in 1884 declared Namibia its "protectorate" and completed its conquest by 1890. In 1915,

during World War I, the armies of the South African colonialist regime invaded and occupied Namibia in the name of the Allied countries which were at war with Germany. Against the wishes of the Namibian people, the League of Nations in 1920 "appointed" South Africa the "mandatary" over Namibia. After World War II, on the proposal of many Asian-African countries, the United Nations wanted to place Namibia under U.N. trusteeship but was rejected by South Africa. In 1949 the South African "parliament" adopted the so-called South West African affairs (amendment) act which was in fact an act annexing Namibia. Under the strong demand of Asian-African countries, the United Nations ruled on many occasions that South Africa should terminate its illegal occupation and colonial rule in Namibia so that Namibia may become independent. But all this was of no avail.

Brutal Colonialist Exploitation And Oppression

The reactionary South African regime has been treating the Namibian people as slaves creating super-profits for foreign monopoly capital. It has been incessantly emigrating white colonialists to Namibia to seize

vast tracts of fertile farmlands from the Namibian people. According to a statistical survey, the white people there numbered only 14,000 in 1913 but possessed more than 11 million hectares of land. By 1962, their number had increased to over 70,000 with land holdings aggregating 40 million hectares on which over 5.800 colonial farms were founded. In sharp contrast to this, the half million Namibians had only 21 million hectares of land.

Meanwhile, Namibians have been herded to live on barren "reserves" and are not allowed to leave without a "permit"; any breach of this is punishable by a fine or imprisonment. Namibians who have lost their land are forced to toil in the mines or on farms as "contract labourers." In 1943, the white colonialists, encouraged by the South African authorities, founded the "South West Africa Native Labour Association," which was a kind of monopoly to recruit "contract labourers" from among the various Namibian tribes, mainly the Ovambos, to work in the mines and industrial enterprises and on farms owned by the white colonialists. The pay went directly to the "association" which took the lion's share before it was distributed among the workers. No Namibians were allowed to find jobs without signing such "contracts." The "contract" labourers, therefore, have no rights whatsoever and receive only very meagre wages. In a petition sent to the United Nations by the Hereros in 1958, it was noted that the monthly wage for a male worker was barely enough to buy some 20 loaves of bread. Wages for the farm hands are naturally even lower and they are oppressed still more brutally.

The South African authorities carry out racial discrimination and *apartheid* in Namibia as they do in South Africa. In 1964 they put forth a so-called Odendaal report recommending the establishment of ten "homelands" (or Bantustans, see *Peking Review*, No. 32, 1972, p. 16) to fence the Namibians in. In 1967, the first of its kind, known as Ovamboland, was set up in a place adjoining Angola and forced on the Ovambos. The establishment of the so-

called "homelands" is apparently a vicious means of "divide and rule" to facilitate the exploitation and enslavement of the Namibian people.

Glorious Tradition

The people of Namibia have a glorious tradition in their struggle for national independence. They are firmly opposed to colonial rule by the South African racists.

As early as the 19th century when the German colonialists invaded Namibia, the Nama people, led by their tribal chief Hendrik Witbooi, repulsed the attacks of the German colonialist troops. In 1903, Samuel Maharero, a Herero leader, with 7,000 men under his command, rose against the white colonialists who had taken away their land and domestic animals. Only one-third of them were equipped with primitive weapons or outdated firearms. The struggle against the German colonialists lasted nearly a year. Soon after this rising was suppressed, Witbooi, in alliance with the various tribes in the south, staged another uprising. After Witbooi had laid down his life, the command was taken over by Jacob Marengo and they fought on for another three years in a guerrilla war against the German colonialists. Notwithstanding the brutal massacre and suppression by the German colonialists, the Namibian people's struggle continued unabated.

During the South African occupation of Namibia, Mandume, the 21-year-old leader of the Ukuanyama tribe in the ethnic group of Ovambo, led his people in an uprising. With the help of the Portuguese colonialists entrenched in Angola, the South African authorities stopped at nothing to put down the rebellion. Five thousand Ukuanyama tribesmen were killed.

Armed Struggle in Full Swing

After World War II, the struggle of the Namibian people against the reactionary rule of the South African authorities has been waxing strong with each passing day. On August 26, 1966, the guerrillas organized by the Namibian people launched an armed struggle in the Caprivi area in the north adjoining Angola and

Zambia. Often ambushing the South African colonialist forces, they have constantly won victories. The South African authorities, in collusion with the Portuguese colonialists in Angola, have tried every means to stamp out the struggle and made indiscriminate arrests. But all efforts to put out the blazing people's guerrilla war have failed. The guerrillas which make frequent and successful attacks on the enemy have grown in strength in the past few years.

Inspired by the victories in armed struggle, the broad masses in Namibia have also made headway in their fight against the South African authorities. In December 1971, an unprecedentedly big strike was staged by the local inhabitants demanding an end to *apartheid* and racial discrimination and a change in the "contract labour" system. The strike which first took place in Windhoek, the capital city, soon spread to 23 central districts and 11 mining areas involving some 25,000 people. Many mines owned by foreign monopoly capital were brought to a standstill. When suppression failed to serve the purpose the South African authorities were compelled in January this year to abolish the "South West Africa Native Labour Association," so that workers are to be recruited by the tribal chiefs instead of the "association." But discrimination against the Namibian people remains unchanged and exploitation and enslavement of the local inhabitants continues. The big strike, however, was a demonstration of the great strength of the Namibians.

The valiant struggle of the Namibian people has won the firm support of the African countries and people and, indeed, the people of the whole world. At the Ninth African Summit Conference held this year, a resolution was adopted calling on African countries to give all-out support to the just struggle of the Namibian people. With the powerful backing of the world's anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist forces, the people of Namibia are now carrying on a heroic fight to drive away the South African colonialists and win national independence and liberation.

ROUND THE WORLD

EUROPE

CESEC Preparatory Talks

The multilateral preparatory talks on a Conference on European Security and Co-operation (CESEC) were recessed in Helsinki on December 15 after more than three weeks' consultations, according to a report from the Finnish capital. The talks will resume on January 15, 1973.

Thirty-two European countries and the United States and Canada were represented at the ambassadorial level at the talks which started on November 22. The aim of the talks was reported to be "working out an agenda for the conference and deciding on its procedure, date and venue, as well as the level at which it should be held."

Western press reports disclosed that a heated debate arose from the very outset over the procedure of the preparatory consultations. The small and medium-sized nations played a very "active" part in the talks, showing "no intention to allow themselves to be pushed around by the big powers."

During the debate on procedure, the Romanian representative called for the stipulation that "all states take part in the talks on the basis of equality and independence," no matter whether they are members of military alliances. This was strongly opposed by the Soviet representative. The Romanian proposal was adopted, in the form of a compromise, with the support of most of the countries represented. The adopted version reads: "All states taking part in the consultations shall participate on the basis of equal sovereignty, representing independent states and under conditions of full equality. These consultations will take place outside military alliances."

The Soviet representative spoke first when policy speeches were delivered. He demanded that prin-

cipled documents "assuring European security" should be drawn up and urged "quick work and speedy agreement" at the talks. He proposed to hold a conference on European security in Helsinki at the end of next June.

The U.S. representative opposed a hasty decision on the date and venue of the conference and stressed the need to seek agreement first on "the components of an agenda for a conference." He emphasized that Europe's security is "indivisible" from that of the United States. He demanded that the Soviet Union and the East European countries be "open to greater contacts among people, as well as to a free interchange of ideas and information."

The British representative held that the drawing up of a document of broad principles on European security in the future will not in itself ensure that they are respected. "Paper guarantees and statements of good intentions are no protection against military power," he added.

The representatives of France, the Federal Republic of Germany and other countries unanimously called for placing on the CESEC agenda the question of "contacts between individuals and peoples" and "free movement of ideas and persons."

Commenting on the "fundamental differences" between Eastern and Western nations, UPI said that Western diplomats considered the Soviet scheme to be aimed "at consolidation of the present status of Europe," "generating the illusion that peace is secured for ever on the continent," thus "enabling them [the Soviet Union] to interfere in other countries affairs." On the other hand, the West wants to "open the door to better East-West exchanges," and "to insist on the outlawing of the so-called Brezhnev doctrine," it noted.

The Romanian representative stressed that all the states should pledge

"not to have recourse to the use of force or threats of force in international relations under any circumstances, in any form or on any pretext" and recognize the principles of "equal rights, respect of national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference, reciprocity of advantages. . . ."

The Swedish representative said that one of the conditions for the success of the European Security Conference is that neither the North Atlantic Treaty Organization nor the Warsaw Pact should seek to influence the non-aligned countries of Europe. The Swiss representative stressed that detente could be based "not on words but on facts."

The representatives of some countries pointed out at the talks that the political and military phases of the question of security should be dealt with as a whole. Some raised the question of security in the Mediterranean area. The representative of Malta voiced concern about the U.S. and Soviet military deployment in the Mediterranean.

The procedure for the next stage was discussed in the last few days of the talks, but no agreement was reached after heated debate.

NATO COUNCIL

Winter Session

The foreign ministers of all 15 NATO member nations and the defence ministers of 14 states took part in the NATO ministerial council session on December 7 and 8 in Brussels. Since France had withdrawn from NATO's military system in 1966, the French Defence Minister was absent.

Western press reports disclosed that the session dwelt mainly on NATO "strategy" for talks on the projected European security and co-operation conference and on mutual and balanced force reductions in central Europe. Discussions also centred on the "continued strengthening and expansion of Soviet military forces."

In a letter read by Secretary of State Rogers to the NATO council, U.S. President Nixon referred to a conference on security and co-operation in Europe and mutual and balanced force reductions. "These prospects for peace," the letter said, "must rest on a foundation of continued military preparedness." Nixon pledged that the United States "will maintain and improve our forces in Europe." He urged "a similar approach" by the West European allies of the United States.

Rogers was reported by USIS to have advised the Western allies, at a closed-door session on December 7, "to remain wary of any Soviet effort to use the 34-nation conference to confirm Soviet hegemony over Eastern Europe." He noted the need to "move the Soviet Union to end its doctrine of limited sovereignty in Eastern Europe." He also urged the NATO nations to stay together in negotiating with the Warsaw Pact countries.

British Foreign Secretary Alec Douglas-Home told the ministers that NATO must not face negotiations "from a position of weakness." Both the British Foreign Secretary and F.R.G. Foreign Minister Walter Scheel warned against "euphoria" over the planned East-West negotiations. Any "wishful thinking" that the future of Europe was already secured must be ended, Scheel stressed. He told the meeting on December 7 that there should be no "detente euphoria," nor any belief that European peace was secured with the beginning of such negotiations.

French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann said that all states must defend their national identity at the projected European security and co-operation conference. Italian Foreign Minister Giuseppe Medici said that "the continued presence of Soviet air and naval forces" in the Mediterranean area demanded total vigilance on the part of the NATO allies.

The final communique of the NATO council stressed: "In view of

the continued strengthening of the Warsaw Pact military forces," NATO's military forces should not be reduced and negotiations "must proceed from a position of effective partnership and strength."

Referring to the European security conference, the communique stressed that the "aim" of the governments at the multilateral preparatory talks now being held in Helsinki "would be to ensure that their proposals were fully considered at a conference" through the process of "detailed and serious negotiation, without artificial time limits," so as to "enable such a conference to produce constructive and specific results" and bring about "closer, more open and freer relationships" between all Europeans "to stimulate a wider flow of information and of ideas."

Referring to the talks on mutual and balanced force reductions in central Europe, the communique stressed that force reductions "should not operate to the military disadvantage of any side."

The defence ministers of 14 NATO states held a "defence programme" meeting on December 6. The Soviet naval buildup in the Mediterranean and the situation facing the countries on NATO's northern flank (Norway and Denmark) and southern flank (Greece and Turkey) were discussed. It was reported that "the Western alliance has recently expressed concern about the growing Soviet naval activity in the Indian Ocean, Mediterranean and Atlantic."

SOVIET UNION

Many More Underground Nuclear Tests

The Seismological Institute in Uppsala, Sweden, registered two underground nuclear tests in the Semipalatinsk area of Siberia in the Soviet Union on December 10. The two explosions registered 5.9 and 7 respectively on the open-ended Richter scale.

It should be noted that these are the third and fourth registered

underground nuclear tests by the Soviet Union since November. Prior to these tests, on November 2 it carried out an underground nuclear test in the Semipalatinsk area equal in intensity to a major earthquake. And the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission announced on November 24 that it had registered on the same day an underground nuclear test equal in intensity to an explosion of between 20,000 and 200,000 tons of TNT in the Soviet Union's southeastern Ural area.

Statistics on registered tests show that in the first 10 months of 1972, there was about one underground nuclear test a month in the Soviet Union. Four were made in less than 45 days from early November to mid-December. Simultaneous with these nuclear tests, the Soviet Union announced the launching of rocket carriers to an area in the Pacific on two occasions.

All this took place after it had feverishly peddled the resolution on "the non-use of force in international relations and the permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons" at the current U.N. General Assembly session. This is only a mockery of the Soviet revisionists' resolution and their much-vaunted "sincerity" about "nuclear disarmament." Paying loud lip-service to "the prohibition of nuclear weapons" and "an end to the arms race," they took a diametrically opposite line in actual deed. This helps people see through the hypocrisy of the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

To Withdraw Troops From South Viet Nam

Lance Barnard, Deputy Prime Minister and Defence Minister of the Australian Labour Government, announced on December 11 that Australian military personnel sent to south Viet Nam by the former government would be withdrawn in three weeks.

He said: "This will end Australian participation in the Viet Nam war."

The Nguyen Van Thieu clique of south Viet Nam, the Lon Nol clique of Cambodia and the U.S. and New Zealand Governments had been informed of the Labour Government's decision, he indicated.

The New Zealand Labour Government announced the same day that all military personnel sent to south Viet Nam by its predecessor to participate in the war of aggression in Viet Nam would be withdrawn before the end of the year after consultations with the U.S. Government and the Thieu regime in south Viet Nam.

The people of Australia and New Zealand have always strongly opposed their governments sending troops into the dirty war of aggression against Viet Nam. Victorious in recent general elections, both Labour Parties have formed new cabinets. During their election campaigns they attacked their predecessors for the policy of sending troops to take part in the war of aggression in Viet Nam, which they said they would change if elected.

COPPER EXPORTING COUNTRIES

Supporting Each Other

The special ministerial meeting of the Inter-Governmental Committee of Copper Exporting Countries from

November 29 to December 1 in Santiago adopted resolutions expressing full support for Chile and opposition to the economic aggression by a supra-national company. The resolutions proposed that member nations of the committee suspend all economic and commercial ties with the U.S. Kennecott Copper Company if it continues its aggression against Chile.

The committee is composed of Chile, Peru, Zambia and Zaire whose copper exports make up 60 per cent of the world's total. The aim of the special meeting is to study concerted measures to be taken against the Kennecott Company's obstruction of Chile's copper exports. Representatives from Algeria, China, Romania, Yugoslavia and Mexico attended the meeting as observers.

The resolution on "immediate measures of solidarity and defence" said that "any act that impedes or prevents the exercise of the sovereign right of the countries to dispose freely of their natural resources for their development constitutes economic aggression."

The resolution also proposed that member nations of the Inter-Governmental Committee of Copper Exporting Countries should use every available diplomatic means to denounce before the international com-

munity the acts of aggression of the Kennecott Copper Company. It also proposed that all member nations undertake not to utilize the situation created by the aggression against Chile.

The three other resolutions adopted at the meeting are: "On the creation of a permanent machinery of protection and solidarity in face of economic and commercial aggression," "On the admission of new members to the Inter-Governmental Committee of Copper Exporting Countries" and "On a study of the integration of equipment and human resources."

Commenting on the meeting, the Chilean paper *La Nacion* said: The aggression by the U.S. Kennecott Company against Chile is "an offensive" against "the norms of the right of all under-developed countries to nationalize their natural resources." It pointed out: If it is possible for the big imperialist companies to grab such fabulous profits in the poverty-stricken countries, it is in a large measure because an institute of collective defence against foreign penetration has not yet been set up in the third world. With the establishment of such an organization as the Inter-Governmental Committee of Copper Exporting Countries, it is possible to break the monopoly of foreign companies.

(Continued from p. 13.)

cling to their arrogant demands to drag on the negotiations, and to prolong and intensify the war of aggression, then the south Vietnamese people, united millions as one man and living up to the sacred last wishes of the great President Ho Chi Minh, are resolved, together with the people across the country and shoulder to shoulder with the Cambodian and Lao peoples, to fight and completely defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their henchmen.

No brutal force, no tricky move of the U.S. imperialists can shake the iron-like determination of the heroic south Vietnamese people.

The people and Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam earnestly call upon the peoples and governments of the socialist countries, non-aligned countries and all peace- and justice-loving countries and international organizations and the people all over the world to struggle in all

suitable forms to demand that the U.S. Government sign immediately the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Viet Nam," and to increase their support to the south Vietnamese people's just struggle till total victory.

The people and Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam call upon the American people, for the sake of peace and justice, for the honour and legitimate interests of the United States, to step up their struggle to demand that the U.S. Government end its criminal war of aggression in Viet Nam and Indochina and sign the agreement that has been reached, so that all the sons of America may soon return home and that the United States and Viet Nam may move into a new period, that of peace and friendship in their relations.

The struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and national concord of the south Viet Nam people will be crowned with glorious victory!

FRIENDSHIP LOG

Time-Honoured Sino-Japanese Friendship

Between China and Japan there exists a 2,000-year-old history of friendly relations and cultural ties. Records about Japan can be found in the *Han Shu* (History of the Han Dynasty) written by Pan Ku in the 1st century A.D. In 57 A.D. a Japanese envoy came to China. The golden seals found in Japan's Kyushu and verified to be gifts from the Han Dynasty serve as the earliest witness to this centuries-old Sino-Japanese friendship.

Cultural Ties

From the 7th to the 9th century, or roughly during the Tang Dynasty (618-907), contacts between the two countries became increasingly frequent. Japanese "missions to the Tang Court," whose members included students, Buddhist monks, sailors and craftsmen, visited China on more than ten occasions, and the biggest mission had as many as 500 men. Defying the hazards of the sea, they had contributed much to the two countries' cultural intercourse. They had brought with them Japanese silver coins minted in the Wado period. Treasured by the Chinese people at that time, some of these coins were unearthed in 1970 in the ancient Chinese capital Sian.

Japanese students who had studied in China introduced the political and economic institutions of the Tang Dynasty to their own country upon their return. Not a few Japanese lived in China for many years, and some even made China their place of

permanent abode. In 716 A.D., Abe Nakamaro came at the age of 19 to study and spent over 30 years in China, working for a time as the Chief Imperial Librarian and at various other posts. On his voyage home, he was shipwrecked and drifted to present-day Viet Nam. Thinking that he had died, the famous Chinese poet Li Po, who was a great friend of his, wrote an elegy for him.

Ancient Japan used Chinese characters as a means of expression and keeping records. Later these were used as an aid to pronouncing Japanese words, and then gradually evolved into two sets of *kana*, or Japanese syllabaries. One is known as *katakana*, mostly derived from abbreviated Chinese characters in their regular style of writing; the other is *hiragana*, most of which are Chinese characters written in running-hand.

Chinese arts and crafts of the Tang Dynasty also found their way to Japan and many of them are still well preserved at the Shosoin Museum in the ancient Japanese capital city Nara. These include a screen, an incense burner, a catapult, a chessboard and a bronze mirror. Also in the museum are a Tang sword as well as a Japanese sword made after the Tang pattern, which was a product of the wisdom and skill of the Japanese craftsmen.

Buddhism is one of the links in Sino-Japanese cultural relations. Japanese Buddhist priests Saicho and Kukai brought back from their visits to China not only Buddhist sutras but also Chinese literature and art. The Tang Dynasty Buddhist monk Chien Chen and his disciples who reached Japan after years of

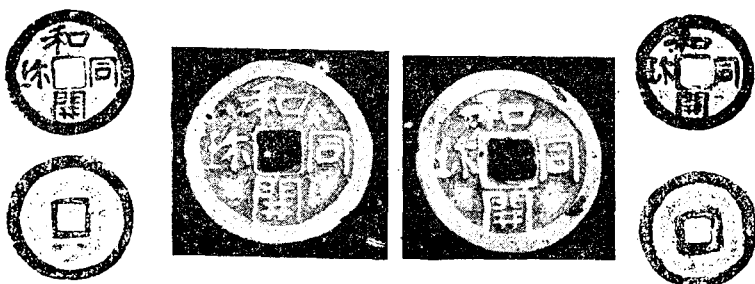
difficult seafaring life passed on to the Japanese people the Chinese art of building monasteries and making sculptures of the image of Buddha as well as Chinese medicine and pharmacology. The magnificent Toshodaiji Monastery modelled after Tang Dynasty architecture stand to this day in Nara as a grand monument to the Sino-Japanese cultural ties.

Economic Intercourse

Economic ties between the two countries are just as close and time-honoured. Trade went on practically uninterrupted from the Tang Dynasty to the Ching Dynasty (1644-1911). In the Sung Dynasty which ended in 1279, the principal items of Chinese exports to Japan included herbal medicines, spice, porcelain, stationery, books and paintings, damask and other silk fabrics, while China imported Japanese sulphur, timber, swords, fans and lacquerware among other things. Japanese swords and fans were especially popular among the Chinese people at that time. Chinese copper coins too were once in large circulation in Japan. Ranging from those minted between 713-741 under the reign of the Tang Emperor Yuan Chung to those between 1403-24 under the reign of the Ming Emperor Cheng Tsu, Chinese copper coins unearthed in Japan total more than 560,000 pieces. From the 17th century onwards, which was the period of *sakoku* (which literally means locking up the country, i.e., the period of exclusion) in Japanese history, Chinese merchants were allowed to visit Nagasaki and engage in trade by special permission.

After the Meiji Restoration, many patriotic Chinese intellectuals travelled to Japan to study natural science and social and political theories.

In the autumn of 1905, Dr. Sun Yat-sen arrived in Japan from Europe. Together with other revolutionaries, he founded the bourgeois political party Tung Meng Hui to lead the Chinese Revolution of 1911. A number of Chinese students who studied in Japan played a positive role in that revolution. This is also a page of historic significance in the annals of Sino-Japanese relations.



Japanese silver coins of the Wado period unearthed in China (photo and rubbing).

ON THE HOME FRONT

Steel Targets in Shanghai And Tientsin Fulfilled

SHANGHAI and Tientsin have fulfilled their annual steel and rolled steel targets well before the end of the year.

Shanghai's January-November output in both was the highest for any corresponding period in history. While output was raised, higher quality was reached and many new products turned out as a result of a series of proper measures taken by the workers. The percentage of up-to-standard electric furnace ingots has never been higher, and the percentage of up-to-standard rolled stock has risen from 1971's 98.91 to 99.18. Over a thousand new varieties of steel, rolled stock and metal stock were successfully trial-produced this year.

The metallurgical industry in Tientsin continued to report higher output and better quality. Annual targets for steel and rolled steel and other major products have already

been reached. Consumption of raw and other materials and electricity has dropped and the quality of products and labour productivity have steadily risen. Profits earmarked for the state have been paid as planned; in addition, 181 new varieties of steel and rolled steel have been produced in this city this year.

Party committees and revolutionary committees at all levels in the Shanghai iron and steel industry made criticism of revisionism and the rectification of style of work this year's primary task. They led the workers and staff of the metallurgical industry to seriously study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works, and launched thoroughgoing criticism of the revisionist fallacies of Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers. The workers swiftly developed iron and steel production as their response in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. They launched a mass movement to learn from the advanced, introduce technical innovations in a big way and make the fullest use of equipment and installations.

Spurred on by the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, Tientsin metallurgical industrial departments in the first quarter set up the best quarterly record in history for steel and rolled steel output, thus providing the basis for overfulfilling this year's planned targets.

Deep-going investigation and study and speedy solutions to crucial problems by leading cadres were an important factor in developing the city's metallurgical industry.

After Tientsin had met more than half its annual quota by the end of June, members of the Party committee of the Tientsin bureau of metallurgical industry visiting more than a dozen of the more important plants found that some leading cadres were getting complacent over what had been achieved. A campaign was launched to combat this trend and to compare themselves with the advanced so as to discover and bridge the gap. This timely move helped raise enthusiasm for production to new heights.

Integrated-Circuit Computer

AN integrated-circuit electronic digital computer capable of 110,000 calculations per second has been successfully trial-produced by research workers of the Shanghai Institute of Computer Technology, faculty members of the computational mathematics section of Fudan University and workers of a small factory which makes door and shutter handles and precision instruments.

The computer has functioned satisfactorily for 1,600 hours over a six-month period, solving such problems as calculating the tide table for the next two to three years of the Whangpoo River flowing through Shanghai. A monthly tide table which normally takes one man three solid months to work out takes the computer 15 seconds.

Not long ago the Shanghai Institute of Computer Technology only used computers and did not make them. However, production demands forced its research personnel out of the institute to work together with workers and computational mathematicians to design and make an integrated-circuit electronic digital computer. In the past few years some workers of the door-handle factory have branched out to make precision instruments, mastering the required skills step by step. When work on making the computer began, the research staff and faculty members explained the fundamental theory of electronic computers, computing formulas and draughting to the factory workers. With their



Tapping steel at the Shanghai No. 3 Iron and Steel Plant.

guidance, the workers studied as they worked, made many experiments and gradually overcame crucial technical difficulties. Before long, they assembled and aligned over 50 pieces of testing apparatus of diverse types. Then they built the memory device, which consists of 1,500,000 tiny magnetic cores, each with three fine wires passing through its centre. The workers did all this in less time than planned and their work was up to standard. When it came to designing the power source, the research workers incorporated many of the workers' rational proposals to make operation more convenient and safer.

Faculty members of Fudan University who had taken part in this work have edited a book *Principles of Electronic Computers* for use as a college textbook.

The Tulung Nationality

ONE of China's smallest nationalities, the Tulung people live in the Tulung and Nu Autonomous County in the Tulung River ravine, 150 kilometres long and half a kilometre wide, in northwestern Yunnan Province. The Tulungchiang People's Commune and its well laid-out terraced fields and orchards are at the foot of the snow-capped Kaoliung Mountains.

Ruthlessly oppressed and exploited by the reactionary ruling classes in pre-liberation days, the Tulung people lived for generations in caves and on wild herbs, and used leaves for their clothing. With a population of less than 2,000 on the eve of liberation, the nationality was on the verge of extinction.

In the early period after liberation, the Party and People's Government provided them with free food grain, clothing and other daily necessities as well as farm tools.

The slash and burn farming method which they used in the past gave very low yields. What they harvested in a year could barely keep themselves alive for two to three months. For the rest of the year, they lived on herbs or went digging for medicinal herbs and hunting wild

animals for which they exchanged part of their means of livelihood. After liberation, the Party sent large numbers of cadres of fraternal nationalities to pass on farming techniques and teach them to grow paddy-rice.

The Tulung people embarked on the road of socialist collectivization in 1958. The setting up of the people's commune enabled them to join efforts to build water conservancy works. Members of a production team used the slack winter and spring farming seasons to terrace 157 *mu* of hillside in five years by putting up 125 one-metre-high stone embankments with a total length of 5,700 metres and removing 9,800 cubic metres of rock. In 1971, the team grew more grain than it needed, and output was more than double the 1965 figure.

Thanks to the efforts of this and other teams over the years, the 1971 grain output of the commune was more than twice the 1965 figure, or 4.8 times that before collectivization.

Draught animals were practically non-existent in many villages. Today the number of oxen and sheep raised by the teams is 362 and 500 respectively, while over 1,300 pigs are being raised by the collective and individual households. Increased farm and side-line production has re-

sulted in more public funds and an improved living standard year after year. The commune has built three small hydroelectric stations to provide enough electricity for lighting and a radio rediffusion network.

Without a single school before liberation, the commune now has 17 primary schools with one class that gives the equivalent of a junior middle school education. Many young Tulung people have been recommended to study in institutes of higher learning in Peking and Kunming, capital of Yunnan Province. Many functionaries in government organs at the autonomous *chou* and county levels are of Tulung nationality and some hold leading posts.

People's health has improved markedly and the Tulung population is now more than 2,700.

In the past there were only rugged paths in the ravine. In some places where cliffs were too steep to be accessible, the gullies were spanned by tree trunks. After liberation, the Party and People's Government allocated funds and grain every year to help the local people build roads. During the Great Cultural Revolution, they cut over 150 kilometres of roads on 370 cliffs and built some 20 suspension and simple wooden bridges. All this has made it easier



A class for veteran workers.

for the Tulung people to buy daily necessities and other products made in Peking, Shanghai and other cities and to sell their medicinal herbs, animal skins and other local goods.

Workers' Night School

TJENTSIN'S Yungchung Plastic Plant is a small factory, an amalgamation of several co-operatives set up by housewives in 1958. Main products include plastic bags and plates. With the development of production in recent years, many young workers have been recruited, who now make up 60 per cent of the 160 workers today.

Many workers want to study the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism systematically. A good number of veteran workers who were housewives with little education are

anxious to improve their knowledge, and young workers are eager to learn technique to raise production. To meet their needs, the plant's Party organization decided to set up a night school for them to study political theory, raise their educational level and learn techniques. Eighty per cent of the workers here attend these classes.

With no professional teachers available, competent workers were recommended for the job. Still mainly doing their regular jobs, they take half a day a week to prepare their lectures. These teachers are welcomed by the workers because they are full of enthusiasm and understand the workers well. They use the workshops as classrooms and prop the blackboard up against the machines while worker-students listen to them.

The workers join the night school on a voluntary basis, subject to approval by the leadership. As a rule, they attend the classes once a week.

They are taking a three-year course in political theory, the aim being to understand the basic viewpoints of Marxist philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism and to complete their study of Chairman Mao's main works. Apart from learning reading and writing, veteran workers also study geography, history and other subjects. The technical course is closely linked with practice in production. Teachers mainly use the plant's machines as examples to explain techniques and principles. Combining study with work, young workers in the moulding workshop improved their equipment by getting it to operate more quickly and raised output 60 per cent.

(Continued from p. 4.)

Peking. Because the leaders of these states will recognize that one cannot but take China into account, that one cannot close his eyes and ignore 800 million souls, and that one cannot deliberately follow the former colonialist power which itself is doing its utmost to maintain good relations with Peking while concealing the truth to its former colonies by maintaining the nursery tales about communism and the anti-China myth. The Prime Minister also added: The road of various African countries' co-operation with China is a road of true friendship.

Premier Chou On China-Africa Relations

Premier Chou En-lai in his toast expressed once again his deep thanks to the African countries whose envoys were present at the reception for their support for the resolution put forth by Algeria, Albania and 21 other countries at the 26th Session of the United Nations General Assembly for the restoration to China all its lawful rights in the U.N. and the immediate expulsion of the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from that world organization. For this reason, plus the efforts of our friends from various countries,

he said, the number of African countries with which we have established diplomatic relations has greatly increased, from around a dozen to 28.

Premier Chou reaffirmed the full support of the Chinese Government and people to the movement for African unity, to the South African people in their struggle against racial discrimination and against the whites' reactionary rule and to the national-liberation movement in South Africa. He said: Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, we have never extended recognition to the Union of South Africa, nor to Portugal, because the former is a representative of racial discrimination and the latter still holds vast colonies in Africa.

He also reiterated the all-out support of the Chinese Government and people to the people of the Arab countries and Palestine in their struggle against Israeli Zionism and for the legitimate rights of Palestine. He pointed out that since its birth the People's Republic of China had never extended its recognition to Israel.

Premier Chou thanked the African people for their support for the struggle of the Chinese people and the national-liberation movement in

Asia, especially the struggle of the Vietnamese people and the other Indochinese peoples against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

NEWS BRIEFS

▲ Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Chu Teh, Madame Teng Ying-chao and Madame Kang Ke-ching on December 14 met American friend Nym Wales, author of *Inside Red China*.

▲ The Lao Patriotic Youth Delegation with Somsanit as leader and Visai and Vandy as deputy leaders arrived in Peking on December 15 for a friendly visit to China on invitation.

▲ The Youth Delegation of the National Liberation Front of Algeria led by Saadna Abdelkader, national secretary in charge of external relations of the front's youth organization, paid a friendly visit to China recently.

▲ A Chinese table tennis team returned to Peking on December 16 after a friendly tour of Yugoslavia, Sweden, Switzerland and Malta.

▲ A Chinese volleyball team has returned from a recent visit to Burma, Pakistan and Kuwait.

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