

PEKING REVIEW

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January 21, 1972

北
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報

Refuting Y.A. Malik

— "Renmin Ribao" Commentator article

Coal Supply From North to South Changing

*Liberation of Long Cheng Hailed,
U.S. Imperialism's New Plot
Denounced*

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Great Lao Victories Greeted

Premier Chou En-lai on January 15 sent a message to Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front, extending the warmest congratulations on the recent great victories won by the patriotic armed forces and people of Laos.

The message said: "After the great victory in the Plain of Jars-Muong Soui region, the patriotic armed forces and people of Laos have pushed on without let-up and won the recent major victory of recovering Sam Thong and Long Cheng, strategic points in Upper Laos, and wiping out large numbers of Lao Rightist troops and Thai accomplice troops. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I extend the warmest congratulations to all the heroic patriotic armed forces and people of Laos.

"Pressing forward from victory to victory and fighting valiantly, you stormed counter-revolutionary lairs in which the enemy had long been entrenched. This is another heavy blow at the 'Nixon doctrine' of U.S. imperialism of 'using Laotians to fight Laotians' and 'using Asians to fight Asians.' This victory of yours is of great strategic significance and constitutes a new contribution to the three Indochinese peoples' war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

"We firmly believe that in the present excellent revolutionary situation in Indochina, the Lao people, uniting and fighting unremittingly together with the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples, will certainly win still greater victories."

China and Cyprus Establish Diplomatic Relations

The communique issued on January 12 on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Cyprus said:

"The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Gov-

ernment of the Republic of Cyprus, in conformity with the interests and desire of the people of the two countries, have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level with immediate effect.

"The Chinese Government and people firmly support the Government and people of the Republic of Cyprus in their just struggle against foreign intervention and interference in any form and for the complete independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Cyprus.

"The Government of the Republic of Cyprus recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government representing the entire Chinese people.

"The two Governments are firmly opposed to imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. The two Governments agree to develop the diplomatic relations, friendship and cooperation between the two countries on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence."

The communique was signed in New York on December 14, 1971 by Chiao Kuan-hua, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, and Spyros Kyprianou, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cyprus. On January 14, *Renmin Ribao* carried an editorial warmly greeting the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Cyprus. It pointed out: "The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Cyprus embodies the common aspirations of the two peoples."

Living in the eastern part of the Mediterranean, the people of the Republic of Cyprus have a long history and a glorious tradition of struggle. In 1960, they rid themselves of British colonial rule and won national independence. Since independence, they

have continued their valiant struggle against imperialism in order to safeguard national independence and territorial integrity.

The Chinese people have always sympathized with and supported the Cypriot people in their just struggle against imperialist interference and in defence of national independence.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Cyprus has opened a new chapter in the promotion of friendship between the two peoples.

Big Increases in Crude Oil

Adhering to the principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," China's petroleum industry has raised crude oil output at an average annual rate of 30 per cent in the five years ending 1970. Last year's production went up 28 per cent compared with the year before. Output of natural gas topped the 1971 state plan and showed a 25 per cent increase over that of 1970.

New oil resources were found and new oilfields opened in many areas. High-yielding oil and gas wells have been drilled in some places. This has contributed to further improving the regional distribution of the petroleum industry.

Capital construction in the industry has made swift progress. New wells and new refining equipment went into operation last year in the Taching Oilfield and in Yumen, Chinghai, Sinkiang, Szechuan and other places. Compared with 1970, the nation's crude oil extracting and processing capacity rose 17 and 16 per cent respectively. Production of gasoline, kerosene and lubricating oil surpassed their respective 1970 figures by big margins, and varieties met national economy and national defence needs.

Oil refineries not only provided the state with many high-quality and

highly-efficient new petroleum products, but also made such chemicals as synthetic rubber and fibre.

Messages of Condolences on Comrade Chen Yi's Death

Messages expressing deep condolences on the death of Comrade Chen Yi have been received from many Party and state leaders.

They are: Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Pham Van Dong, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and Vice-Chairman of the National Defence Council of the D.R.V.N.; Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation; Huynh Tan Phat, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam; Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth; Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Siaka Stevens, President of Sierra Leone; Julius K. Nyerere, President of Tanzania; Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, President of Pakistan; Ne Win, Prime Minister of Burma; Kirti Nidhi Bista, Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nepal; Ahmadou Ahidjo, President of Cameroon; Houari Boumedienne, Chairman of the National Council of Revolution and Prime Minister of Algeria; William Gopallawa, Governor-General of Ceylon, and Madame Gopallawa; Madame Sirimavo R.D. Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of Ceylon; Emilio Colombo, Premier of Italy; Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of Guinea; Moussa Traore, Head of

State of Mali; and Amir Abbas Hoveyda, Prime Minister of Iran.

Condolences were also received from the Foreign Ministers and other officials of Albania, Korea, Viet Nam, the Republic of South Viet Nam, Romania, Cuba, Arab Republic of Syria, Chile, Tunisia, Morocco, Arab Republic of Egypt, Algeria, Burundi, Turkey, Iraq, Mauritania, Burma, Italy, Britain, Pakistan and Kuwait.

Agricultural and Livestock Scientific Research In Tibet

A plateau more than 4,000 metres above sea level and known as "the roof of the world," the Tibet Autonomous Region has had good harvests and success in livestock breeding for 12 straight years. Scientific research in agriculture and animal husbandry has also made constant progress.

Over the past few years, the Tibet Institute of Agricultural Science and the Shigatse (the region's second biggest city) Agricultural Experiment Farm have successfully developed eight strains of wheat and five strains of barley. Resistant to drought and cold, they all give higher yields than ordinary strains and adapt to the plateau's climate and soil.

Tea, tobacco and sugar beet have also been successfully cultivated. The Tibet Institute of Agricultural Science has produced sugar by using its own sugar beet. Relying on local methods, a tea farm in Linchih County processed their own tea leaves into black, green tea and tea bricks. Thus, the Tibetan people, who not only like drinking tea but mix it with butter and baked barley flour as a staple, do not have to have the large quantity they consume brought in from neighbouring Szechuan and Yunnan Provinces.

Varieties of vegetables were greatly increased and dozens of kinds are grown. Tomatoes, cucumbers and green peppers which had been restricted to hothouses can now be raised in large fields.

Scientific personnel of the Han and Tibetan nationalities did scientific research together with the peasants. Many people's communes, production brigades and production teams have set up their own scientific experimental groups. Grain output of the Weihsing People's Commune in Shigatse had been low because of frost. The commune has obtained good harvests by sowing earlier so that crops ripen before the frost.

Newly cultivated hybrid cattle are strong and have stamina and hybrid milch cows give twice as much milk as ordinary breeds.

The peasants in Tibet are changing their custom of breeding a small number of pigs. Working with local commune members, scientific personnel on a people's commune in Nedong County cultivated a kind of hybrid pig generally weighing 150 to 200 *jin*, the biggest 300 *jin*. The number of pigs has increased rapidly in the commune and now averages one pig per capita.

NEWS BRIEFS

▲ Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu on January 15 sent a message to Her Majesty Queen Ingrid of Denmark, expressing deep condolences on the death of King Frederik IX of Denmark.

▲ A Chinese journalists' delegation on January 12 left Peking for friendly visits to Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Switzerland. Leader of the delegation is Teng Kang, Deputy Director of the Hsin-hua News Agency, and its deputy leader is Chang Ying, Deputy Director of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

▲ A Chinese government delegation with Yang Chieh, Minister of Communications, as its leader and Chen Mu-hua, Vice-Minister of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, as its deputy leader recently made a friendship visit to Zambia. The delegation visited a copper mine, the Kafue hydroelectric power project and the construction sites of a radio transmitter project and the Lusaka-Kaoma Highway.

Refuting Y.A. Malik

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

SOVIET representative Y.A. Malik made a speech over the Radio of the United Nations on January 6, 1972. He advertised vociferously that the so-called "programme of peace and international co-operation" of the Soviet Union has produced a "positive effect" and made a "substantive contribution" to the 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, vainly attempting to cover up the political isolation and moral defeat of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism at this U.N. session. This ugly show to represent defeat as victory is very clumsy indeed.

Malik talked glibly about the "correctness" of the Soviet stand and attitude on the India-Pakistan question, but he tried his best to avoid mentioning the fact that the armed aggression committed by the Indian reactionaries against Pakistan with Soviet backing was denounced by most of the member states. He dared not mention the fact that the General Assembly adopted by an overwhelming majority of 104 votes the draft resolution calling for ceasefire and troop withdrawal by India and Pakistan, a draft resolution which had actually been vetoed by the Soviet Union in the Security Council. This, as the whole world has seen clearly, is a heavy blow to Soviet revisionist social-imperialism whose ferocious features can never be camouflaged by any flowery words of Malik and his like.

For Malik to advocate the so-called "peace and international co-operation" is really a great irony. How can one pose himself as a peace-upholding angel when he has brazenly supported the Indian aggressors and undermined peace in the South Asian subcontinent? What right has he to prate about "international co-operation" when he has arbitrarily acted against the demand of most countries to stop aggression and safeguard state sovereignty and territorial integrity? The Soviet representative thrice abused the veto right in the Security Council, resorted to every trick to play for time and abetted the Indian reactionaries to dismember Pakistan. This is probably the "substantive contribution" to the U.N. trumpeted by Mr. Malik!

What is more preposterous is that Malik even asserted that the Soviet revisionists favoured a "cessation of the bloodshed" over the India-Pakistan issue, as if they were very much concerned about the destiny of the East Pakistan people. This is sheer hypocrisy. It is precisely you who helped the Indian Government in all respects to launch the war of aggression against Pakistan and inflicted the calamity of bloodshed on the Pakistan people. Your hands are stained with the

blood of the East Pakistan people. It is precisely you, a gang of accomplices of the Indian aggressors, who "took the side of tyranny and violence."

To hide the awkward position of the Soviet revisionists in the United Nations, Malik in this speech harped on the time-worn anti-China tune, and distorted and attacked with utmost effort the just stand taken by the Chinese Delegation in the United Nations by alleging that China took a "negative position" on the disarmament question, "showed no interest" in a settlement of the Middle East issue, and so forth. All these attempts are completely futile.

The Chinese Government and people have always favoured genuine disarmament. But we are resolutely against all kinds of frauds of the two superpowers in covering up their arms expansion and launching of aggression with empty talks of disarmament. We have consistently advocated the convening of a world conference to discuss the question of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, but we cannot agree to a world disarmament conference the Soviet Union has proposed to convene, which has neither set a clear aim nor put forward practical steps for its attainment. The Chairman of the Chinese Delegation had questioned the Soviet representative at the 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly whether or not he dared to declare that at no time and in no circumstances will the Soviet Union be the first to use nuclear weapons and that it will dismantle all nuclear bases and withdraw all nuclear weapons and means of delivery from abroad. To date, the Soviet Government dares not say a word about this question. Who is really taking a "negative position" on disarmament? Is it not crystal clear that you are carrying out sham disarmament but real arms expansion?

Malik also bragged about the treaty on the prohibition of bacterial weapons proposed by the Soviet Union. This is in fact the product of Soviet-U.S. collusion. Disregarding the desire of the majority of the medium-sized and small countries, this treaty separates the complete prohibition of chemical weapons from that of bacterial weapons, and fails to prohibit chemical weapons, thus essentially enabling the United States and the Soviet Union to continue to possess and develop chemical weapons, especially allowing U.S. imperialism to use chemical weapons freely in its war of aggression against Viet Nam to kill the Vietnamese people. So far as bacterial weapons are concerned, the substantial part of the treaty makes no explicit stipulations to

prohibit their use, so it has no binding force whatever on the superpowers which possess large quantities of bacterial weapons. This is but another fraud of sham disarmament you put up in the United Nations General Assembly.

On the Middle East question, the Chinese Government and people have all along resolutely supported the just struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against the U.S.-Israeli aggression, and supported the just demand of Egypt, Syria and other Arab countries to recover their lost lands and that of the Palestinian people to regain their national rights. We have all along advocated that Israel must immediately and unconditionally withdraw from all the Arab territories it has occupied. We are against the dirty political deal over the Middle East between the two superpowers. The Chinese Delegation has acted accordingly at the United Nations. The essence of the so-called "political solution" advocated by Soviet revisionism is to divide the spheres of influence in the Middle East with U.S. imperialism and to gag the just struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against the U.S.-Israeli aggression. Of course, we "showed no interest" for this but have to expose it resolutely.

By taking part in the work of the United Nations, the Chinese Delegation, together with a great number of medium-sized and small countries, as well as with all the peace-loving and justice-upholding countries, has made positive efforts in opposing imperialism, expansionism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and in safeguarding the national independence and state sovereignty of various countries, safeguarding world peace, and promoting the cause of progress of mankind. This is really unfavourable to the two superpowers in their manipulation and monopolization of the affairs of the United Nations. That is why Malik was so exasperated and so rampant in opposing China.

One sentence in Malik's speech can be said to be correct, that is, "imperialism, colonialism and reaction . . . found themselves isolated at the Assembly." But it should be stated clearly that the mentioned "imperialism, colonialism and reaction" refer mainly to U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. The trend of medium-sized and small countries uniting to oppose the hegemony of the two superpowers as reflected in the United Nations is irresistible. The attempt of Malik, no matter how he flies into a rage, is futile.

(January 19)

Coal Supply From North to South Changing

by Hua Ching-yuan

LACK of coal in the vast and rich areas south of the Yangtze River (including Kwangtung, Chekiang, Kiangsi, Hunan and Fukien Provinces, the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region and parts of Kiangsu, Anhwei and Hupeh Provinces) was a big problem handed down by history. Coal needed for economic construction and daily living had to be transported over long distances from the north. Responding to Chairman Mao's call, these provinces launched a mass movement during the Great Cultural Revolution to open up coal-fields. Small pits have been set up everywhere and many small and medium-sized mines put into production. Consequently the situation in which coal has to be moved south from the north is changing.

Coal production in the regions south of the Yangtze in 1970 more than doubled that in 1965, the year before the Great Cultural Revolution; last year it exceeded the 1970 figure by more than 20 per cent. The scale of shaft construction in 1970 rose more than ninefold compared with 1965 and there were new advances last year. The provinces and autonomous region south of the Yangtze all raised their rate of self-sufficiency in coal and some provinces have become basically self-sufficient in coal.

Bankruptcy of Fallacy — "No Coal South Of the Yangtze"

South of the Yangtze the coal industry was run down under the Kuomintang's reactionary rule. To

hold back the development of China's industry, the imperialists cooked up the saying that "there are no coal deposits south of the Yangtze." This preposterous conclusion was used as a spiritual shackle to strangle the coal industry there.

Following the liberation, especially after the big leap forward in 1958, the people south of the Yangtze started a mass campaign to open up coal pits under the guidance of the general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. The industry in these areas made considerable progress. But Liu Shao-chi and his agents wildly opposed the general line. Taking over the imperialist "there are no coal deposits south of the Yangtze" fallacy, they babbled that even if there were any there, they must be small deposits and not big ones. Dead set against opening up coalfields in the south, they forced large numbers of coal pits to close down.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the people south of the Yangtze thoroughly criticized the old fallacy, thereby tremendously enhancing their confidence in locating deposits and building mines.

Acting according to Chairman Mao's teachings "The standpoint of practice is the primary and basic standpoint in the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge" and "Discover the truth through practice, and again through practice verify and develop the truth" they plunged into the search for coal. They finally located it in the so-called "strongly folding and faulting" areas along the southeast coast which had long been regarded as holding out little hope of finding coal, in eastern Chekiang, southern Kiangsi, Fukien and Kwangtung where igneous rocks and red strata are widely distributed, and in fairly ancient strata. They also discovered huge quantities of new deposits in old coalfields which had been excavated for decades.

Coal now has been found in every administrative region and nearly every city in southern Kiangsu and high-quality coal deposits were located even under Taihu Lake. More than 20 counties in Hupeh have found coal; Fukien Province has also verified large quantities of coal, and deposits in one of the coal areas there amount to several hundred million tons. As the miners and the poor and lower-middle peasants put it: "Useful minerals are buried everywhere south of the Yangtze; but the idealists are unable to locate them. Following out what *On Practice* explains, we dig up thousands of 'black dragons.'"

Mighty Strength of Mass Movement

Developing the coal industry south of the Yangtze has long been the keen desire of the people there. Leading comrades at all levels in the provinces went into the mines and villages to elaborate on the significance of developing the coal industry. This further stimulated the enthusiasm of the masses who co-operated with the



technical personnel to locate deposits and build pits or mines in the spirit of "seizing the day, seizing the hour."

Several hundred thousand people joined in the battle to get coal in Kwangtung and Chekiang Provinces. The poor and lower-middle peasants vied to contribute their share to this drive and women commune members also were active in the campaign. An old poor peasant recalled how she had dug for "black mud" on a hillside to dye cloth when she was young. Thinking this might have some connection with coal, she reported this clue to commune cadres. Coal was discovered there. A poor peasant commune member had seen "black stones" while digging the foundation of his house. After the drive to get coal got started, he asked the geological personnel to come around, moved the beds and dug out some "black stone." This led to the discovery of a good coal-showing point.

In the mass movement to discover coal and build mines, the different areas systematically built some big and medium-sized mines as the backbone of the local coal industry while opening many small pits. The transport, machine-building, supply, commerce and medicine and health departments gave powerful assistance to the drive to mine coal and carried out big-scale socialist co-operation. More than 100 electric, transport and machine-building units in Soochow pooled their efforts to build a 44-kilometre high-tension transmission line for the Hsishan Coal Mine at Taihu Lake and the whole project was completed in a little more than

five months. In a short period, more than 20 plants in Changchow together designed, made and installed a big driller, which met the needs for overcoming shifting sand strata and building new coal shafts.

Once the masses were mobilized to take part in setting up mines, they quickly completed much which had remained undone for decades. The 1970 coal output in Kwangtung Province more than trebled that of 1965, setting a new high. Last year it rose more than 30 per cent over 1970. Coal deposits verified in a year in Chekiang Province exceeded the total for 20 years in the past and 1971 coal production there was more than six times as much as in 1965. Deposits verified since 1969 in southern Kiangsu are 14 times the previous estimates. The coal industry was still a blank in this area prior to the Great Cultural Revolution. Today a lot of coal is being produced. Since Hunan, Hupeh and Kwangsi began their mass campaigns to revolutionize designing, they have rung down the curtain on the old way of taking seven or eight years from prospecting, designing and building to production. Instead they have built at a fast rate better coal pits which produce more coal sooner.

Self-Reliance

Opening coalfields south of the Yangtze brought on all sorts of difficulties. Carrying out the principles of self-reliance and hard struggle and learning from the Taching Oilfield's revolutionary spirit of building an enterprise through arduous efforts, the people there proudly say: "Coalfields are battlefields and seizing coal is a fight. We will forge ahead when the conditions are available and create the necessary conditions to go ahead when they are not available."

There had been no houses, coal picks and pneumatic drills in some places, but they lived in thatched dwellings and used hoes and hammers to build many pits. The builders of the Chingtsaoping coal pits in Hunan Province repaired and restored 48 pieces of equipment they found among piles of waste and discarded appliances and material in a nearby old mine. This not only solved what was urgent in order to start the work, but shortened the building period. The Fushan Coal Mine in Tehan County, Kiangsi Province, was



Sunan Coalfield miner criticizes the fallacy "There are no coal deposits south of the Yangtze."

closed down for years by Liu Shao-chi and his agents and classified as a useless mine. All that was left was a one-storey building, one old diesel engine and a discarded pit.

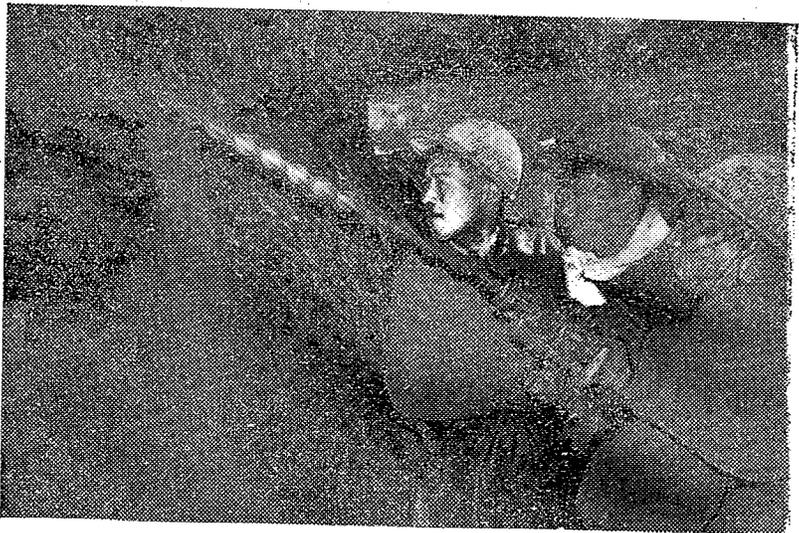
In 1968 Communist Party member Wang Hsin-min was at the head of 40 workers who went to the mine. They made adobes and brought timber across mountains to build simple sheds. Then they went to work on the old pit and produced coal from it, thereby solving the problem of funds for expanded reproduction. The abandoned mine was rebuilt. By going in for technical innovations, they introduced semi-mechanized production. Coal produced in the past two years is valued at more than 8.5 times the total investment.

Starting with local methods and using hoes and winnows, the Humen Commune in Chekiang's Yiwu County set up a dozen or so small pits. As the pits were expanded, the miners made technical transformations step by step and produced small cars, hand-operated blowers and other simple tools by themselves. Later they installed windlasses, pumps and electric coal drills and built new vertical and inclined shafts. Kwangtung Province introduced technical transformation to its small pits group by group and at different stages and thus rapidly changed their conditions. Production in 60 per cent of the small pits in Kwangtung's Foshan Administrative Region is now mechanized or semi-mechanized.

Many old mines south of the Yangtze also have raised their output enormously by fully tapping their potential. The Pinghsiang Mine in Kiangsi Province and other old mines nearly doubled their coal output last year compared with 1965. Since 1969 miners and staff members of this mine have made big efforts to diversify its economy and go in for multi-purpose use centred around coal. As a result dozens of small plants turning out iron and steel, machines, building materials and chemicals have been set up. By manufacturing equipment themselves, they changed their antiquated technical equipment and raised coal production tremendously. Output in old coal shafts exceeds designed production capacity by more than 70 per cent.

Profound Significance

The rapidly growing rate of self-sufficiency in coal south of the Yangtze is of profound significance in



Workers of the Yuankou Coal Mine in Chienteh County, Chekiang Province.

changing the geographical distribution of China's industry and carrying out the strategic principle "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

Opening up and building coalfields south of the Yangtze has pushed development of the iron and steel, chemical fertilizer, power and machine-building industries there, helped the localities establish their own industrial systems and acted as a spur to progress in the national economy in these places.

In setting up small coal pits, the people's communes and production brigades have consolidated and developed the socialist collective economy. After becoming self-sufficient in coal, more than 20 Kwangtung counties built a large number of machine-building, building material, communications and transport and power enterprises. In addition, they also increased their public accumulation and quickened their pace of farm mechanization and building water conservancy works. Using funds accumulated from its small coal pits, the Shihtang Commune in Kwangtung's Jenhua County purchased almost 200 farm machines, erected power transmission lines, and built highways and small reservoirs in the past few years. The small pits of the Kushui Commune in Hupeh's Yitu County accumulated over 140,000 yuan for the commune last year. This was used to buy 23 farm machines and utensils for the whole commune and to set up five processing mills.

Continuing their advance, the people south of the Yangtze are striving within a short period to put a final end to transporting coal from the north to the south.

The Two "Most Radical Ruptures"

— Gains in studying the "Manifesto of the Communist Party"

by Sun Chuan-mei

WRITTEN by the great revolutionary teachers Marx and Engels, the *Manifesto of the Communist Party* is a programmatic document of scientific communism and gives "an integral and systematic exposition" of the doctrine of Marx, "an exposition which has remained the best to this day."

Linking it up with the question of remoulding world outlook, I put the emphasis of my study on the elaborations concerning the two "radical ruptures" in the *Manifesto* and have acquired a preliminary understanding in this respect.

Our Glorious Historical Mission

The *Manifesto* points out: "The Communist revolution is the most radical rupture with traditional property relations; no wonder that its development involves the most radical rupture with traditional ideas." Effecting these two "radical ruptures" is a glorious historical mission entrusted to Communists, and whether or not the two "ruptures" are firmly effected is the watershed between genuine and sham communism. The positive and negative experience in the international communist movement, particularly the lesson derived from the capitalist restoration in the Soviet Union, the first socialist country in the world, proves that after the proletariat has seized political power it must make the two radical ruptures; neither can be neglected. If the first is not put into practice, it is naturally out of the question to talk about scientific communism. If the proletariat only makes the first radical rupture without putting the second into practice, not only the fruits of the first cannot be consolidated, but society will inevitably go back to capitalism.

The *Manifesto* points out: In the communist revolution the proletarians "have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win." As I understand it, one of the "chains" mentioned here is the material chain of private ownership and the exploiting-class state machinery which upholds this ownership; another is the spiritual chain of traditional exploiting-class ideas. Only by putting into effect the two "radical ruptures," thoroughly shattering these two "chains," eliminating private ownership and the exploiting-class

state machinery and wiping out private ownership ideas can the proletariat gain complete liberation, win the whole world and bring about communism.

Chairman Mao has inherited and developed the brilliant thinking on the two "radical ruptures" of Marx and Engels. After China's socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production was basically completed, Chairman Mao emphatically pointed out: "It will take a fairly long period of time to decide the issue in the ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism in our country." "By itself the socialist revolution on the economic front (in the ownership of the means of production) is insufficient and cannot be consolidated. There must also be a thoroughgoing socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts." During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao further solved in theory and practice the question of how to put the second radical rupture into practice, advancing that "the proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the realm of the superstructure, including the various spheres of culture." And he summed up the class struggle in the political and ideological fields as "fight self, criticize revisionism." This points out for us the fundamental road of a radical rupture with the traditional ideas of the exploiting classes.

Correctly Knowing Oneself

I used the two "radical ruptures" as the criteria to compare and examine myself during my study and deeply realized that I must strive to remould myself ideologically.

I was born in a peasant family and after land reform in my native place in 1945 I joined the revolutionary ranks under the slogan "Protect the home, the land and the livelihood." In my mind at that time was nothing more than "fighting all the way to Nanking and capturing Chiang Kai-shek alive," every household having land to till and everybody not worrying about his meals. With this goal, I did well several times in battle after joining the revolutionary ranks. Afterwards I thought I was a qualified communist.

I studied the passages about the petty bourgeoisie in the *Manifesto*. They struggled against the bourgeoisie, it points out, to preserve their existence and "they are therefore not revolutionary, but conservative. Nay more, they are reactionary." To become a genuine revolutionary, those coming from petty-bourgeois families must "desert their own standpoint to place themselves at that of the proletariat."

I joined the revolution to find personal liberation. The goal was still within the realm of "preserving one's existence." "Protect the home, the land and the livelihood" actually means protecting private ownership and ideas about private ownership. Following nationwide liberation, the question of protecting these three things was superficially solved. But petty-bourgeois self-interest and conservatism still remained, sometimes emerging in the form of "protecting official positions, life and one's comfort."

For a certain period I was not very well physically and, out of concern for my health, the leadership relieved me of my leading post. Contradictory thinking emerged in my mind. I feared heavy duty might ruin my health. On the other hand, I hoped to occupy a leading post which fit my physical conditions. In a nutshell, all this stemmed from my self-interest. Because of this petty-bourgeois idea of private ownership, while making revolution I often stuck to old routines and dared not thoroughly shatter old systems and ideas. Owing to my lack of necessary ideological preparation for the socialist revolution, when faced with the sharp struggle between the two lines I often felt that things developed unexpectedly, was put in a passive position and sometimes even made mistakes.

From my revolutionary practice I deeply realize that without thoroughly making revolution against the ideas of private ownership in the mind and fostering a scientific proletarian world outlook, it is impossible to firmly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and resist the revisionist line. If I could go along cherishing ideas of private ownership in the period of the democratic revolution, I cannot go on with such ideas in my mind in the period of the socialist revolution. Unless I make a radical rupture with the petty-bourgeois ideas of private ownership, the steady deepening of the socialist revolution will certainly leave me behind.

The *Manifesto of the Communist Party* says, "The Communists fight for the attainment of the immediate aims, for the enforcement of the momentary interests of the working class; but in the movement of the present, they also represent and take care of the future of that movement." A Communist's life should be to struggle for the realization of communism and the liberation of all mankind. One who clings to indi-

vidual, immediate and narrow interests and departs from this great goal is not a Communist, at least not a pure Communist. One who joins the Party with petty-bourgeois selfish and conservative ideas, as in my case, must strive to remould his ideas and make the two radical ruptures. Only by doing so can he gradually become a thorough communist fighter.

Persist in Criticism and Self-Criticism

From the lessons and experience I have gained from ideological remoulding, I realize that criticism and self-criticism is a sharp weapon in bringing about the two radical ruptures. I had earlier studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is hard for any political party or person to avoid mistakes, but we should make as few as possible. Once a mistake is made, we should correct it, and the more quickly and thoroughly the better." Since I had not fully grasped this idea, I did not go out of my way to avoid making mistakes, and when they were made I would excuse myself by emphasizing that mistakes were unavoidable. Thus I turned a deaf ear to criticism from all sides.

In recently studying the viewpoint of the two "radical ruptures" from the *Manifesto of the Communist Party*, I again studied this teaching by Chairman Mao. I became aware that because man's knowledge is limited by objective conditions and exploiting-class prejudices one inevitably makes mistakes. Whoever does not recognize this idea is no materialist, or else he is fundamentally denying the necessity of criticism and self-criticism. On the other hand, we should realize that if we use our subjective initiative, strive to avoid one-sidedness and overcome our limitations we will commit fewer errors. If one fails to recognize this idea, he is discarding dialectics and is equally negating the necessity of criticism and self-criticism.

It is not an easy job to make criticism and self-criticism constantly, especially if no criticism is heard and one is mindlessly blissful about it. From a careful analysis, I am quite aware that in certain aspects it is dangerous for someone not to hear criticism. I understand this does not mean that the one concerned has no shortcomings, but that the masses, for different reasons, simply did not criticize him, either because they were unwilling or did not dare to.

To criticize and make self-criticism and get to the two radical ruptures is a long-term strategic task, because old problems may recur and new problems will arise, and one's ideas cannot be remoulded at one stroke. So long as we persist in criticism and self-criticism, we will enhance our consciousness after every reverse and continually advance on the path of realizing the two radical ruptures.

New Plot of U.S. Imperialism to Drag Others Into the Mire

THE U.S. Government is plotting to organize a so-called "international aid consortium" by mustering a group of countries for a blood-transfusion and a shot in the arm to the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak puppet clique of Cambodia. This is a new U.S. imperialist plot to step up aggression against Cambodia as its position in Indochina grows more and more difficult.

Under the ever more powerful blows of the patriotic Cambodian army and people for more than a year, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, lackey of U.S. imperialism, is in an impasse. It is only by their U.S. masters' fostering that the handful of Phnom Penh traitors can prolong their death throes. Beset with internal and external difficulties, U.S. imperialism is also having a very hard time because its financial and economic crises have become graver and graver as a result of its disastrous defeats in the aggression in Indochina. Since the United States wants to save the Lon Nol clique from impending destruction while at the same time reducing its own burden, it is trying to set up such a "joint stock company" and drag others into the mire. This is the so-called use of "the potential of America's partners" and "the motive and the inspiration to do it together" as publicized in the "Nixon doctrine."

It is not strange that the United States wants Japan to be No. 2 boss in the "joint stock company." U.S. imperialism is in deadly haste to make Japanese militarism its shock force of aggression in Asia, while the Japanese reactionaries themselves have set their minds on expansion in Asia. The reactionary Sato government has tried for a long time to meddle more

deeply in Indochina, giving considerable "aid" to the Lon Nol puppet clique. Now that the United States has officially invited Japan to join the company, the Japanese reactionaries will obviously jump at the offer. But we must warn them that by actively becoming an accomplice of U.S. imperialism in its aggression in Indochina, they will certainly come to no good end.

The "joint stock company" also includes Thailand, Australia and New Zealand. These countries, which have sent troops to join U.S. imperialism in its war of aggression against Indochina and now want to render further service to the U.S. aggressors, will certainly reap the fruits of their misdeeds.

Certain Southeast Asian countries are also listed by the United States among those in the so-called "international aid consortium." As everyone knows, these countries stand for "the neutralization of Southeast Asia." But if they trail after the U.S. aggressors and support the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak puppet clique which is spurned by the Cambodian people are they not acting contrary to their advertised stand?

The Cambodian people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is rapidly developing and they have recently won great new victories. The tottering Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique will be buried sooner or later by the Cambodian people. Whatever their tricks, the U.S. aggressors can never save their lackeys nor avoid complete defeat in Cambodia.

(January 14)

Hail Liberation of Long Cheng

IN a smashing offensive that swept everything before it, the Lao patriotic armed forces and people on January 10 and 12 liberated Sam Thong and Long Cheng, important strategic points long occupied by the enemy. This spectacular new victory is a stunning blow to U.S. imperialism, the Lao Rightist forces and Thai accomplice troops, and is a significant contribution to the struggle by the people of the three countries in Indochina against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The Chinese people enthusiastically congratulate the heroic Lao people.

The lair of the U.S. imperialist-fostered Vang Pao "special forces," Long Cheng was also a huge espionage-intelligence centre in Laos run by the U.S. imperialists for years. Stationed there and in its vicinity were large numbers of the Vang Pao bandit armed forces and U.S. military personnel as well as thousands of Thai accomplice troops. For years the U.S. imperialists had done all they could to hold on to this strategic base, ordered the Vang Pao bandits and Thai accomplice troops to launch "nibbling" attacks on the Lao liberated areas and directed U.S. strategic bombers to

wantonly bomb the Lao liberated areas and main communication lines. The Lao patriotic armed forces and people have now demolished this Vang Pao bandit lair after fierce fighting, annihilated large numbers of Thai accomplice troops and done away with this strategic point set up by U.S. imperialism. This is of great significance to the consolidation of the liberated areas in Upper Laos and the development of the war situation in all of Laos.

The liberation of Long Cheng and Sam Thong and the big Plain of Jars-Muong Soui victory have effectively proved the rapid growth and development of the Lao patriotic armed forces. Its fighting will is rising higher and higher and its combat strength getting stronger and stronger. From the north to the south in Laos, the liberated areas have been joined into one. Following up their victory, the Lao patriotic armed forces and people are mounting offensives and pursuing the enemy in both the Plain of Jars in Upper Laos and the Bolovens Plateau in Lower Laos. These new suc-

cesses are a powerful impetus to the victorious development of the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation waged by the people of Laos and the other two Indochinese countries.

The current situation in the whole of Indochina is excellent. The peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia are winning victories. No bombing attacks and ground counter-attacks by the U.S. aggressors can save them from defeat. "Vietnamization," "Khmerization" or "Laotianization" will not work. The Indochina question can only be solved according to the interests and desires of the people of the three Indochinese countries. U.S. imperialism must immediately stop all war acts in its aggression against Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia and withdraw all its aggressor troops and those of its foreign accomplices unconditionally, speedily and completely. Any desperate struggle by the U.S. aggressors in Indochina can only quicken their complete defeat.

(January 15)

Accomplices of U.S. Imperialism Will Come to No Good End

HAVING suffered repeated defeats on the Indochinese battlefield, U.S. imperialism is hatching a new plot to send more Thai accomplice troops to Cambodia and Laos to serve the U.S. war of aggression there. This is another grave step by U.S. imperialism to further push the "Nixon doctrine" of using Asians to fight Asians. The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front issued statements on January 15 and 17 most strongly denouncing U.S. imperialism and the Thanom-Prphas clique of Thailand for hatching this new war plot. The Chinese people firmly support the solemn and just stands of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front.

U.S. imperialism has always regarded the Thai reactionaries as accomplices in its aggression against Indochina. It has long dispatched many Thai mercenary troops to fight in the war of aggression against south Viet Nam and Laos. After instigating the reactionary coup in Cambodia, it again sent Thai mercenary troops to Cambodia. Acting as a cat's-paw, these troops have committed grave crimes against the three Indochinese peoples and have been severely punished by them.

Of late, as a result of the repeated vigorous offensives launched and the subsequent victories won by the patriotic armed forces and people of Laos and

Cambodia, the Lao Rightist authorities and the Cambodian Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique are in a tottering position and U.S. imperialism is in a great panic. Under such circumstances, G.W. Abrams, military boss of U.S. aggression in Viet Nam, hurried to Bangkok and conspired with the reactionary Thai authorities in an attempt to send more Thai accomplice troops to Cambodia and Laos to save the U.S. aggressors from defeat.

However, this intrigue of U.S. imperialism and the Thai reactionaries will never be realized. The U.S. aggressors can never avert their destiny of complete defeat in Indochina. In the recent big victory in the Plain of Jars-Muong Soui area, the Lao patriotic armed forces and people, after fighting four days and nights, annihilated seven battalions of Thai accomplice troops. In Cambodia, the patriotic armed forces and people are also getting stronger in fighting and their advance cannot be checked. They have badly battered the U.S. aggressors and the south Vietnamese and Lon Nol puppet troops. Even if U.S. imperialism sends more Thai accomplice troops to Laos and Cambodia, it would certainly be of no avail. The Thai reactionaries' acts as accomplices of U.S. imperialism will surely arouse still stronger opposition from the Thai people. By insisting on playing the role of an accomplice of U.S. imperialism, the Thanom-Prphas clique will come to no good end and can only be buried together with its U.S. master.

(January 18)

Vang Pao Bandit Lair Captured

NORTH of Vientiane, Long Cheng was the lair of the Vang Pao bandit forces. Located at the south-western approach to the Plain of Jars about 130 kilometres from Vientiane and not far from the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and close to the liberated areas of Laos, it had long been used by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency as the U.S. "special forces" headquarters.

To intensify its aggressive war in Laos, U.S. imperialism set up the "special forces," organized, equipped and trained by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and under its direct command, soon after the signing of the Geneva Agreement on Laos in 1962. Vang Pao who had been a sergeant in the French colonial mercenary troops was picked by U.S. imperialism to be the chieftain of the U.S.-nurtured "special forces." Since then, U.S. imperialism has recruited bandits and spies, employed Thai accomplice troops, built secret airfields and installed electronic devices in Long Cheng especially for the vicious purpose of disruptive activities against the liberated areas of Laos and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. And it has used the Vang Pao "special forces" as a commando force in invading the liberated areas, and Long Cheng as a headquarters for intelligence and disruptive activities against these areas.

With the rapid growth of the patriotic armed forces and heavy Lao Rightist troop casualties, U.S. imperialism has stepped up support for the Vang Pao "special forces" since 1968. It spends 250 million U.S. dollars a year, using them as a "shock force" in the U.S. aggression against Laos.

After the liberation of Muong Soui and the wiping out of over 2,000 enemy troops by the Lao People's Liberation Army in 1969, U.S. imperialism mustered over 50 battalions of the Vang Pao forces and Rightist troops and 5,000 Thai ac-

complice troops in the rainy season in an effort to retrieve its failure. With Long Cheng as its base, it made a large-scale attack against the Plain of Jars-Xieng Khoang liberated area, supported by large numbers of U.S. planes. The Lao patriotic armed forces and people heroically struck back, and a fierce battle for the Xieng Khoang-Plain of Jars area ensued.

After two weeks of heroic fighting in February 1970, these forces drove the enemy completely out of the Plain of Jars-Xieng Khoang area and the Muong Soui-Phou Khout area. On March 18, they continued their advance and on one occasion captured Sam Thong, an important enemy stronghold north of Long Cheng. The large-scale enemy offensive was smashed and a total of more than 6,000 enemy troops were wiped out. The remnants of their forces fled back to their Long Cheng lair.

During the 1970 rainy season, the Vang Pao "special forces" made

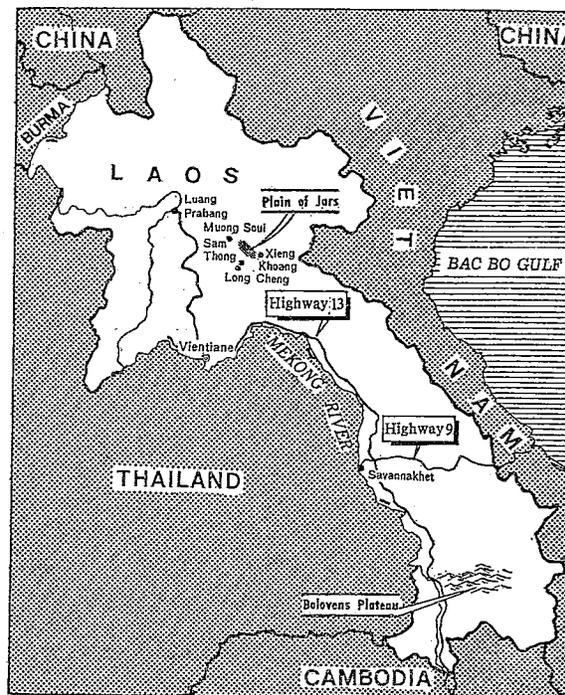
another attempt to attack the Plain of Jars, but its ambition was greater than its ability and it could not advance further after occupying the Muong Soui area.

In the 1970-71 dry season, while striking fiercely at the Saigon puppet troops invading the Highway 9 area in Lower Laos, the Lao patriotic armed forces launched continuous attacks on Vang Pao's bandit troops. Throughout that dry season, they annihilated more than 10,000 of his "special forces."

In the fierce fighting in 1969, 1970 and the first half of 1971, the Vang Pao "special forces" lost more than 16,000 men and grew steadily weaker, while the Lao patriotic armed forces and people became stronger. The Sam Thong-Long Cheng area, the Vang Pao bandit lair, was seriously threatened. In these circumstances, U.S. imperialism desperately tried to save the situation by shoring up the Vang Pao forces with Thai accomplice troops. Last June in the rainy season, it set out on another military adventure. It massed more than 10 battalions of Thai accomplice troops and three mobile Vang Pao regiments in a furious counter-attack on the Plain of Jars-Xieng Khoang liberated area with the support of the U.S. air force. They captured some places and tried desperately to build up a defence line for their Sam Thong and Long Cheng bases.

The rainy season was soon over. Immediately after the arrival of the dry season, U.S. imperialism and its lackey Vang Pao suffered crushing blows. Its wanton air strikes and reinforcements of the Thai accomplice troops in order to halt the attack by the Lao patriotic armed forces and people turned into a shattered dream in the face of the latter's victorious attack.

Sketch map on war situation in Laos



On the night of last December 17, the heroic Lao People's Liberation Army, under cover of darkness, rapidly pressed close to and drew a tight circle around the Vang Pao bandit 21st mobile regiment in the northern part of the Plain of Jars. At dawn the following day, they started a fierce attack on the enemy. Opening up with artillery fire, they scored many direct hits on the enemy headquarters. Infantrymen stormed enemy positions under cover of armoured units. Taken by surprise, the enemy troops were thrown into a panic, fleeing in all directions. In less than an hour, the patriotic armed forces had destroyed the 21st mobile regiment headquarters and at-

tacked the positions of the 23rd mobile regiment, wiping out the greater part of these two regiments. This was the prelude to the Plain of Jars-Muong Soui victory.

The patriotic Lao armed forces continued their advance beginning on the morning of December 19 and took Muong Soui at one stroke. From December 18 to 21, the Lao patriotic armed forces and people wiped out over 3,100 Thai accomplice troops and Vang Pao bandits, captured 200 others and completely liberated the western part of the Plain of Jars and the Muong Soui area.

On the crest of victory, the patriotic armed forces and people in Xieng

Khoang Province, crossing mountains and covering difficult terrain, pushed on towards Sam Thong and Long Cheng. Beginning on December 30, the patriotic armed forces fought bravely and one by one removed the strongholds around the two towns, which were liberated on January 10 and 12 respectively. Long Cheng, the lair of the Vang Pao bandit troops, was thus captured and bandit chief-tain Vang Pao ran off to Thailand. This splendid victory of the patriotic armed forces and people in Xieng Khoang Province is of great importance in consolidating the liberated areas in Upper Laos. It marks the collapse of the Vang Pao bandit forces and the bankruptcy of the "Nixon doctrine" in Laos.

Huang Hua Sends Note to U.N. Secretary-General

— Urging U.N. and all its related organizations to immediately cease all contact with Chiang Kai-shek clique

HUANG HUA, Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations, on January 12 sent a note to Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations, urging the U.N. Secretariat immediately to take corresponding measures to cease all contacts with the Chiang Kai-shek clique and immediately stop all the assistance and contacts of the "Development Programme," the "Office of Technical Co-operation" and all other related U.N. bodies with that clique in accordance with the resolution adopted at the 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly on October 25, 1971, restoring to the People's Republic of China all its lawful rights in the United Nations and expelling forthwith the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from the United Nations and all the organizations related to it.

The note reads:

"The Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to state the following:

"1. At its 26th session, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted on October 25, 1971, a resolution restoring to the People's Republic of China all its lawful rights in the United Nations and expelling forthwith the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from the United Nations and all the organizations related to it. Upon the adoption of the above resolution, the United Nations and all its related

organizations should immediately cease all their contacts with the Chiang Kai-shek clique and immediately stop all projects of assistance to that clique.

"2. However, it is understood that after the adoption of the above resolution some U.N. bodies, such as the 'Development Programme' and the 'Office of Technical Co-operation,' are still continuing their on-going programme of assistance to the Chiang Kai-shek clique although they have reportedly decided to stop their projects of assistance to that clique which have not yet begun. The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China considers that the continuation of such a state of affairs is in complete violation of the above resolution of the United Nations and is, therefore, impermissible. The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China asks the Secretariat of the United Nations immediately to take corresponding measures to cease all contacts with the Chiang Kai-shek clique and to immediately stop all the assistance and contacts of the 'Development Programme' and the 'Office of Technical Co-operation' as well as all the other related U.N. bodies with the Chiang Kai-shek clique, including on-going projects and projects which have not yet begun, so that the resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its 26th session on October 25 last year may be implemented in earnest.

"3. The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China hopes that the Secretariat will inform it at an earliest possible date of the results from actions taken in regard to the above question."

Year of Decline for U.S. Imperialism

RECALLING the past and comparing it to the present precarious condition of the United States, U.S. President Nixon said on July 6, 1971 that 25 years ago, the United States was "number one in the world militarily," "we had a monopoly on atomic weapons," "we also at that point were number one economically by all odds"; "in fact, the United States of America was producing more than 50 per cent of all the world goods," "putting it in terms of a poker game, the United States had all the chips," and "the U.S., as compared with that position we found ourselves in immediately after World War II, has a challenge such as we did not even dream of."

Nixon argued that to cope with the "challenge" facing the United States and to "maintain the position of world leadership," it was necessary for the United States to continue to "retain the pre-eminent position in the economic field." However, it is precisely on this fundamental question that events last year fully testify to the fact that U.S. imperialism, the so-called "dollar empire," like a wormeaten tree, is riddled with crises.

"New Economic Policy" on Verge of Bankruptcy

Since World War II, U.S. imperialism has become bogged down deeper and deeper in the quagmire of economic crisis. It has become subject to a malignant growth of inflation, a steady dwindling of markets, successive years of deficits in its balance of payments, a drastic decline in gold reserves and continual increases in its financial deficits. In the three years since his inauguration Nixon has tried to pull the United States out of the swamp of financial and economic crises. He has racked his brains, dreamt up various measures to cope with the situation and made a number of fine promises, all to no avail. Up against the wall, he announced the "new economic policy" last August 15. Internally, this meant application of a wage-freeze and other measures intensifying exploitation of the working people. Internationally, it meant stopping the convertibility of U.S. dollars in the hands of foreign central banks into gold, imposing a 10 per cent import surcharge and other measures to shift the U.S. financial and economic crises on to other countries.

The four and a half months of the Nixon government's "new economic policy" has been the equivalent of lifting a rock only to drop it on its own feet. Intending to protect the U.S. dollar hegemony, the Nixon government finally was compelled to agree to an official devaluation of the dollar — the first in 40 years — after intense and sustained overt and covert strife. Stable

after World War II, the dollar began thereafter to decline with little hope of recovery. Washington expected its "new economic policy" would ease the U.S. balance of payment deficits, but the result was the opposite. These deficits continued to mount and big foreign trade deficits have also taken place. It hoped to squelch other countries one by one with this policy and maintain its domination over them, but this has instead aggravated the upheaval, division and regrouping of countries in the Western world, stimulated their joint resistance to the United States and left it more and more isolated.

Aggressive Policy Rebuffed Everywhere

U.S. imperialism has suffered repeated setbacks in its policies of aggression, subversion, control and intervention. On the Indochina battlefield, U.S. imperialism continues to suffer one defeat after another though it has spent more than 300,000 million dollars and sent hundreds of thousands of troops and all kinds of modern weapons except nuclear weapons there during the past ten years. Ever since the Nixon government took office, it has been trying to use Indochinese to fight Indochinese by energetically pushing "Vietnamization," "Laotianization" and "Khmerization" of the aggressive war. However, under attack by the three Indochinese peoples, who have become more firmly united and who are fighting shoulder to shoulder in their war of resistance, nothing has worked, and U.S. imperialism is in a fix. Should the war drag on, it will suffer more disastrous defeats.

In the Middle East, the Palestinian and other Arab peoples have persevered in their struggle against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors. This has seriously obstructed the two superpowers' collusion and contention to carve out spheres of influence there.

Many African and Latin American countries have defended their national independence and honour by smashing the subversion schemes of U.S. imperialism, its accomplices and its running dogs one after another. The voice of the Latin American countries and their peoples defending their sovereign rights over the 200-nautical-mile territorial waters rings out in U.S. imperialism's own "backyard." Daring to struggle against and to defy U.S. imperialism, they have detained and punished scores of U.S. pirate fishing-boats.

Last year U.S. imperialism made strenuous efforts in the United Nations, worked out all sorts of plots and used many tricks in a vain attempt to maintain the wall of hostility against the Chinese people it had erected

over the past 22 years. It hoped thereby to continue to deprive the People's Republic of China of all her legitimate rights in the United Nations. However, this wall finally collapsed when the 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly adopted by an overwhelming majority the draft resolution of Albania, Algeria and 21 other countries for the restoration of all the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations and the immediate expulsion of the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique. This reflects the historical current of our time and demonstrates the general world trend and the feelings of the people. UPI admitted it was "the worst U.S. defeat in U.N. history."

Domestic Contradictions Sharpened

In the United States, class contradictions and contradictions within the ruling circles further sharpened; the struggle of the working class and other sections of people against the government's reactionary policies at home and abroad, particularly the aggression in Indochina, intensified arms expansion and war preparations and the shifting of the burden of economic crisis on to the labouring people, developed in depth. The American people demanded that the Nixon government stop using the "troop withdrawal" fraud as a ploy, stop the war of aggression and really pull all U.S. troops out of Indochina. There were also large-scale strikes in many trades. Particularly the tenacious walkout by the east and west coast dockers which dealt the monopolies a heavy blow. The struggles of the Afro-Americans, youth and women raged one after another. Volcanoes under the U.S. ruling circles kept erupting.

Three Different Tunes in Three Decades

The U.S. position today is a sharp contrast with that of more than 20 years ago. As the first postwar U.S. President, Harry Truman once blandly boasted: "The United States had the permanent responsibility of leading the world, which was unrivalled by any of those of emperors in the history of the world. He carried on like an overlord. When John F. Kennedy took power in the early 60s, he had to cry out in alarm: "Each day the crises multiply. Each day their solution grows more difficult. . . . In each of these principal areas of crisis, the tide of events has been running out and time has not been our friend." But he still tried to pretend to be calm, saying he did not believe that the tide of history was on the side of the world's people. "I do believe," he shouted, "that history is not moving against us, but in the long run is moving with us." Then in the late 60s and early 70s, Richard Nixon came to power. He could not but bemoan, "In coping with a cycle of recurrent crises," the United States exhausts its "resources, both physical and moral," and that it was in "the most difficult time in history." Deploring the situation in the United States today, he said it reminded him of the decline of ancient Greece and the Roman empire, and that "the United States is now reaching that period."

The three different tunes sung by three representative figures of the United States in three decades indicate how rapidly U.S. imperialism is declining.

Decisive Factor

U.S. imperialism's rapid decline is above all the result of the perseverance of the world's people in revolutionary struggle. Since the end of World War II, U.S. imperialism, acting as an overlord of the world with the atom bomb in one hand and the dollar in the other, has carried out aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying against other countries. This has aroused strong resistance from the people all over the world. Their mounting struggles against U.S. imperialism have seriously weakened it. More and more medium-sized and small countries are joining forces to a greater extent to oppose the hegemony and power politics of the superpowers. Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution — this has become an irresistible trend of history. Far from being able to halt this powerful tide, U.S. imperialism has been heavily pounded by it.

The decline of the United States is also a result of the law of uneven development in the entire capitalist world. The great revolutionary leader Lenin pointed out: "Uneven economic and political development is an absolute law of capitalism." By stretching its hands out to all parts of the world in frenzied aggression and expansion as the self-appointed world gendarme, U.S. imperialism has placed a heavy load on its own back and seriously weakened itself financially and economically. In the meantime, Japan, West European countries and other capitalist countries, by taking advantage of this, have swiftly restored and developed their strength. The profound change in the balance of forces between the United States and these countries has inevitably sharpened their contradictions and competition. In the past few years, social-imperialism has also been fiercely contending with U.S. imperialism for world hegemony. All this has posed the United States with its toughest postwar challenge.

In the final analysis, the decline of U.S. imperialism is determined by the decadent and moribund monopoly capitalist system that exists in the United States. The *Manifesto of the Communist Party* points out: "The development of modern industry, therefore, cuts from under its feet the very foundation on which the bourgeoisie produces and appropriates products. What the bourgeoisie, therefore, produces, above all, are its own grave-diggers." The inextricable economic crisis and the reactionary external and internal policies pursued by the U.S. monopoly capitalist groups for obtaining super-profits have increasingly impoverished the working class and the labouring people in the United States, and have thereby accelerated their political awakening and aroused them to constant struggles. It is precisely the raging revolutionary struggles of the American people that have badly battered and weakened the U.S. imperialist colossus.

U.S. imperialism's decline clearly shows that the capitalist system will certainly be buried.

Soviet Revisionism's Neo-Colonialism in India

Through continual economic infiltration, expansion and control, the Soviet Government is working feverishly to make India a Soviet dependency.

BY using so-called economic "aid," Soviet revisionism has taken control of India's economic life-line in recent years. Actually this "aid" is "export of capital" and ruthless exploitation of India's cheap labour power. What is most shameful is that to cover up this fact, Soviet revisionism has even notified one and all that its relations with India are a "shining model" of peaceful co-existence.

"Credit." The Indian weekly *Blitz* reported last August 21 that since the first economic agreement was signed with India in 1955, Soviet revisionism has provided India with "credits" totalling 10,220 million rupees and become its No. 2 creditor. This "credit" mainly "helped" India set up various economic enterprises in the public sector. The weekly admitted that "India's public sector is largely a Soviet creation," accounting for 25 per cent of the Indian economy.

Indian Defence Minister Jagjivan Ram confirmed that Soviet control of India's economy is 30 per cent of the steel production, 35 per cent of the oil refining, 20 per cent of the electric power, 60 per cent of the electrical equipment and 85 per cent of the heavy machines. In addition, Soviet revisionism controls 75 per cent of the production of the electric motors, 80 per cent of the oil extraction and exploration industry's production and 25 per cent of the aluminium output. Projects built with Soviet "aid" are strictly Soviet controlled from designing, investment, installation of equipment and raw material supply to actual management. Barking out orders, the "experts" sent by the Soviet Government act like overlords. An Indian parlia-

mentary committee criticized their "overbearing attitudes in much the same way as the government has found fault with Americans in the past."

"Industrial Co-operation." One Soviet revisionist chieftain boasted that "a new form can be mentioned in the development of Soviet-Indian economic ties, such as industrial co-operation in the production of several engineering products." So-called "industrial co-operation" is in fact a refurbished version of "specialization in production" pushed by Soviet revisionist chieftains in certain East European countries and Mongolia. They used Indian raw material and labour power to produce what they need, further making India their accessory processing factory. The engineering products made by India for the Soviet Union in 1967 amounted in value to 32.62 million rupees but soared to 141.35 million rupees in 1969, an increase of over fourfold. Between 1968 and 1970 the Soviet-"aided" Bhilai Steel Plant turned out 600,000 tons of steel for the Soviet Union. A Soviet-Indian trade agreement stipulated that India will supply 150,000 to 200,000 tons of rolled steel to the Soviet Union every year from 1971 to 1975.

Soviet revisionism has even asked India to set up factories for manufacturing products specially for the Soviet Union. It has been reported that a Soviet-operated project in India cost an enormous sum of money to produce a drug and output was over ten times as much as India's actual needs. The Indian press also revealed not long ago that "Russia buys cotton from Sudan and sends it to India, which then turns it into fabric textiles and sends the same to Russia," thereby exploiting the Indian working people. Five thousand builders of the Bokaro Steel Plant set up with "aid" from the Soviet revisionists went on strike against oppression and exploitation by the Soviet revisionists

and the Indian comprador bourgeoisie.

"Trade." "Trade" between Soviet revisionism and India has gone up sharply in recent years. In 1953-54, volume of trade between the two sides was 28 million rupees, while in 1969-70 it rose to 3,724 million rupees, a 133-fold increase. Soviet revisionism alleges that its trade with India is based on "equality and mutual benefit." But facts have shown what Soviet revisionism calls "equality and mutual benefit" is nothing but "exchange of unequal values." It sells India large quantities of worn-out machinery and equipment, usually at prices 20-30 per cent higher than those in the international market, sometimes even three times. It imports large quantities of raw material and finished goods from India, usually at prices 20-30 per cent below those in the international market.

Over 82 per cent of Soviet exports to India consists of machines and equipment, while over 65 per cent of India's exports to the Soviet Union includes leather products, tea, nuts, jute bags, clothing, cotton fabrics, spices, tobacco, oil cakes, jute, leather shoes, mica, castor oil and medicine. Through such "trade" Soviet revisionism has stolen large quantities of raw material from India. The Indian press disclosed not long ago that after importing Indian raw material and finished goods, the Soviet Union "utilizes partly and capitalizes or re-exports mostly" so as to make enormous profits. Soviet revisionism recently signed a 1971-1975 trade agreement with India which provides that this trade on unequal terms will go up 15 per cent annually.

Commenting on Soviet revisionism's policy of exploitation and plunder in India, the *Indian Express* said, "India is the egg safe in the Russian basket." Another Indian paper *Statesman* said, "India at present was behaving like a satellite of Russia."

What Soviet revisionism is doing in India today shows that it has completely followed in the footsteps of old-line imperialism. The policy it is engaged in is social-imperialist policy.

Shaoshan Irrigated Area

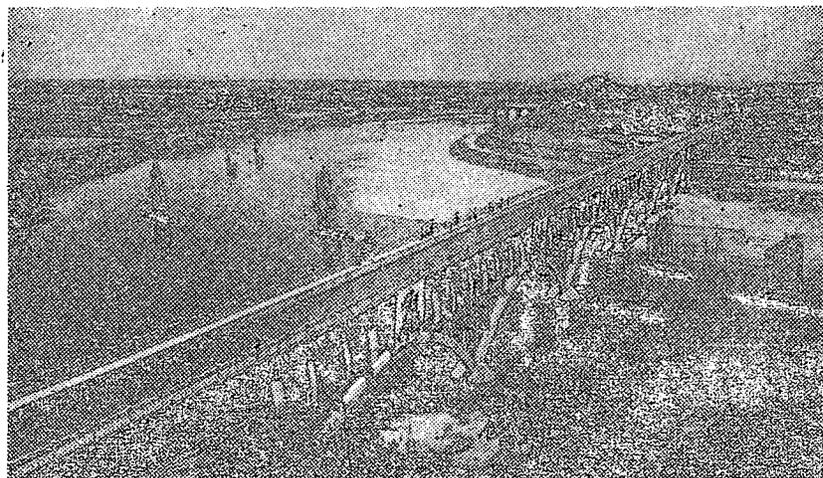
THE Shaoshan Irrigation Project is the first big irrigation work to be built in Hunan Province. It diverts water from the Lienshui River, a tributary of the Hsiangkiang River, to irrigate the hilly farmland between Hsianghsiang, Hsiangtan and Ningshiang Counties and Hsiangtan City. The building of this project was decided in 1965 by the Hunan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China as a result of mass demand in the area.

With the Tachai Brigade as their example, the masses over the last few years conscientiously carried out the general line formulated by Chairman Mao, "Go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism," and displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. The project went quite smoothly. The first stage of work, including digging the main channel and the north channel, was completed in ten months and put into operation in June 1966. The second stage, mainly building the south channel, started on July 1, 1966 and was completed in six months. The total length of the three channels is 240 kilometres. In addition, 1,600 kilometres of branch channel, a power station and 193 pumping stations with a capacity of 10,000 kilowatts were built.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the people in the irrigated area paid great attention to auxiliary equipment on the project and expanded the irrigated area to 810,000 *mu*. The banks of the

Lienshui River were often flooded when there was torrential rain and became dry when there was no rain. Irrigation has basically solved harm resulting from dry spells or water-logging. Farmland has been expanded by more than 50,000 *mu* in the irrigated area and the percentage of farmland sown to rice twice a year increased to over 95 as against 25 in the past. Some barren land on the slopes was reclaimed. Successive harvests were reaped in the irrigated area. The per-*mu* average in 1971 reached 957 *jin* and total output 775 million *jin*—more than double the figure in 1965.

Wooden boats of 10 to 20 tons can sail on 100 kilometres of the channels. A boat-raising jack was fixed on the dam to facilitate navigation. The 100,000 *mu* water surface of the irrigated area can be used to breed fish. Many communes and brigades also use water power to process farm and side-line products in 180 mills.



An aqueduct in the north channel of Shaoshan irrigated area.

The Fengchia Brigade in Yintien Commune in the Shaoshan area of Hsiangtan County historically was known as a locale that suffered severe drought. After the Shaoshan irrigation project was completed, the water supply was guaranteed. The brigade's Party branch led the commune members to build four drainage and irrigation stations, dig 15-kilometre-long waterways to water the brigade's more than 1,000 *mu* of farmland. Besides, the brigade diverted the water up the hills and reclaimed 130 *mu* of paddyfields and dry land. Since 1968, its per-*mu* yield has annually exceeded the target set by the state for the area. Per-*mu* yield in 1970 was over 1,000 *jin*.

In the past few years, the brigade bought more than 20 kinds of farm machines including tractors, threshers and rice transplanters. It cultivated more than 130 *mu* of orchards, tea farms and bamboo groves. Every household has electricity and radio diffusion.

Commune members in the eastern suburbs of Hsianghsiang County have dug many big and small canals, small reservoirs and ponds in the irrigated area to form a natural irrigation network. Grain output there in 1970 doubled that of 1965.

FRIENDSHIP LOG

Chinese Sportsmen and Sportswomen Abroad

With "friendship first, competition second" as their slogan, China's sportsmen and sportswomen are having increasingly wider friendly international contacts.

A Chinese table tennis team, with Chi Yu-hua as leader and Kuan Hui-kuang as deputy leader, is on a friendly visit to Romania. It will take part in an international table tennis championship sponsored by Romania to be held in Cluj. Before going to Romania, the Chinese team had taken part in the 14th Scandinavian Table Tennis Championships and visited Sweden, Britain, Denmark and West Germany. During its Denmark visit, Chinese, Danish and Swedish players had two friendly matches in Aarhus and Aalborg. Players from the three countries had joint practice sessions before meeting in competition. After the matches players from different countries paired up to give men's doubles exhibitions. They also had cordial conversations, exchanged experiences and chatted about friendship with one another. The profound friendship of the peoples and players

of the three countries which was demonstrated by the players throughout the matches and their fine skill were warmly welcomed by the spectators.

In Africa, a Chinese football team went to Tanzania and Zambia. From beginning to end, the spirit of "friendship first, competition second" shown by the players of China, Tanzania and Zambia during the matches was acclaimed by over ten thousand spectators at every game. The Chinese team is now in Somalia on a friendly visit.

A Chinese women's basketball team and men's volleyball team recently visited Albania and Romania.

Viet Nam Art Exhibition

The Art Exhibition on Vietnamese Resistance to U.S. Aggression and for National Salvation was on show at the Museum of Chinese Art in Peking from January 4 to 18. On display were 229 works: gouaches, water-colours, oils, wood-cuts and lacquer and silk paintings.

The militancy and unique artistic style peculiar to Viet Nam in these works fully reflected the iron will of the Vietnamese people to completely defeat the U.S. aggressors, and their confidence to realize their goal of liberating the south and defending the

north. These works depict the Vietnamese people's heroic image in their struggle at different posts.

The exhibition not only brought excellent revolutionary paintings, but also the Vietnamese people's profound friendship for the Chinese people. It was warmly welcomed by Peking's worker, peasant and soldier masses.

The exhibition will be shown in other cities.

"Nanhui" in Yokohama

Not long ago, the Chinese freighter *Nanhui* called at the Japanese port of Yokohama. When this news reached nearby Yamanashi Prefecture, a group of communication and postal workers came to the ship with a red flag bearing the signatures of Japan-China friendship advocates in the prefecture. They also brought grapes, a special product of the prefecture. After they got on board, a responsible member of the ship welcomed and thanked them on behalf of the entire crew. The Japanese friends toured the whole ship and had heart-to-heart talks with Chinese crewmen about their life and experience in struggle.

Visitors to China

- American friend John McCook Roots.
- John Jobst Hunnius, President of the Canadian Amateur Sports Federation, and Richard Michael Gaul, President of the Canadian Federation of Amateur Aquatics Sports.
- A friendship visiting group of the "1970 Society" of the Japanese Socialist Party led by Masaki Ino.
- A Korean printing industry study group.
- A teachers' group of the Australia-China Society.
- A workers' study visiting group of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox).



Determined to Defeat the U.S. Aggressors!

Gouache by Vietnamese painter
Do Xuan Doan

ROUND THE WORLD

PANAMA

Reaffirms Recovery of Complete Canal Zone Sovereignty

Rallies by workers, students and other sections of the Panamanian people took place in Panama City on January 9 to commemorate the martyrs killed by the U.S. aggressor troops eight years ago and demand the recovery of sovereignty over the U.S.-occupied Panama Canal Zone.

On January 9, 1964, more than 30,000 Panamanians marched to the Canal Zone determined to hoist the Panamanian flag there and demanding the recovery of sovereignty over the canal and the Canal Zone. U.S. aggressor troops opened fire on them, killing more than 20 and wounding over 300. This atrocity by U.S. aggressor troops aroused strong protests from the Panamanian people and sparked the mammoth patriotic struggle against U.S. aggression in Panama. Since 1965, the Panamanian Government has made January 9 a day of national mourning.

The Panamanian people have steadfastly fought to defend their national independence and state sovereignty. Opposition to the U.S.-imposed unequal treaty of 1903 and the demand for immediate recovery of full sovereignty over the Panama Canal Zone forcibly occupied by U.S. imperialism for many years are still the primary target of the Panamanian people's struggle against U.S. imperialism today.

During the past year, the Panamanian Government on six occasions lodged a strong protest with the United States over its use of the Canal Zone for encroachment on Panama's sovereignty and insults to its national honour. It expelled the U.S. "peace corps" which was carrying out intervention and subversion in Panama.

After the United States was forced to resume negotiations with Panama on the canal question last June, Panamanian government leaders once and again reaffirmed that the U.S.-imposed treaty of 1903 was unacceptable and must be abolished, that Panama "enjoys absolute sovereignty" over the canal and the Canal Zone, and that "sovereignty cannot be discussed, because we do not agree to any discussion on this question."

Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Antonio Tack told the 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly that "the Canal Zone is an inalienable part of Panamanian territory." He pointed out last December 4: "The United States has no right, in whatever form, to establish or maintain military bases in the Republic of Panama, including the Canal Zone, for the defence of the United States."

Many mass rallies held in various parts of Panama last year angrily denounced and refuted the clamouring and gangster logic mouthed by U.S. officials in order to perpetuate U.S. occupation of the Canal Zone.

U.S. AND WESTERN EUROPE

Fruitless Trade Negotiations

The second round of negotiations between the United States and the six West European Common Market countries on so-called short-term trade issues ended with no result in Brussels on January 14.

The United States failed in its attempt through the negotiations to force the six countries to open a bigger market for U.S. farm products. This reflects the aggravation of the contention for markets among the major Western capitalist countries and the West European countries' dissatisfaction and resistance to U.S. power politics and selfish policy.

At the conclusion of the one-day negotiations, U.S. negotiator Wil-

liam Eberle admitted that they were "hard" and serious unresolved problems still remained. AFP reported that the U.S. delegate had further stressed the need for the six Common Market countries to open bigger outlets for U.S. corn, "but the E.E.C. [the Common Market] delegates, whose offers are well below those of the Americans, are not budging from their position."

Held at the request of the United States, the negotiations on so-called short-term trade issues between the United States and the West European Common Market were a product of sharpened economic contradictions between the two sides. At the meeting of the capitalist world's "group of 10" in Washington last December 17 and 18, the United States was compelled to agree to an official devaluation of the dollar, the value of which had been dropping; at the same time it said it would negotiate with the six West European Common Market countries, Japan and Canada for short-term trade measures in favour of the entry of U.S. commodities into these countries, so as to facilitate changing the present U.S. foreign trade deficit into a surplus and thereby alter its unfavourable huge balance of payments deficit situation. Before these measures were worked out, the United States refused to submit to its Congress for discussion the question of devaluing the dollar in terms of gold, in an effort to coerce the above-mentioned countries.

The United States held the first round of negotiations with the Common Market over short-term trade issues last December 22. During the negotiations, according to Western news agency reports, the United States urged the Common Market countries to stock up a considerable part of their corn and reduce the tariffs on U.S. corn to facilitate dumping it on the six-nation market and reduce the E.E.C.-U.S. competition in corn sales in the world market. This arrogant U.S. demand was rejected by the Common Market countries.

(Continued on p. 23.)

ON THE HOME FRONT

New Plants and Mines

A CONSIDERABLE increase over that of 1970 was registered in total capital construction investments last year. Large numbers of new major projects, including large iron and steel bases, integrated petrochemical enterprises, automobile plants, chemical fertilizer plants, paper mills, coal mines, railways, highways and water conservancy works, went into production or were opened to traffic. This has boosted the capacity to produce many important industrial products and improved the regional distribution of industry.

Under the unified leadership and overall planning of the central authorities last year, different localities paid attention to building more small and medium-sized projects while doing a good job in the construction of big key projects. In developing basic industry, they also engaged in capital construction in agriculture and light industry. Most counties in the nation have built small plants and mines to produce iron and steel, machinery, chemical fertilizer, coal, cement and non-ferrous metal ores as well as small hydroelectric power stations. Small and medium-sized enterprises have become an important industrial force.

Using local resources, small factories making consumer goods, such as chemical fibre, sugar and washing powder, have been built in many areas.

Capital construction departments have started a mass campaign to revolutionize designing, thereby turning out many designs which are technically advanced and economical. In many places different types of factory buildings simple in structure have been built, saving 30 per cent rolled steel and about 40 per cent cement.

Developing Building Material Industry

PROGRESS in the building material industry has been swift.

Compared with the same period in 1970, the first 11 months of 1971 saw cement, plate glass and fibre-glass production up 22, 12 and 20 per cent in that order. There also was a considerable rise in output of bricks, tiles, cement products and ceramics used in house-building.

Apart from use in capital construction projects, building material industry products are being used more and more in recent years in various sectors of the national economy as substitutes for rolled steel, timber, non-ferrous metals, cotton, hemp, silk and other materials. For example, cement is used in making poles for power lines, sleepers, boats and mine props; cement, glass and ceramics are used to make pipes; glass fibre reinforced plastic is used to make high-pressure containers, and fibre-glass to produce cord.

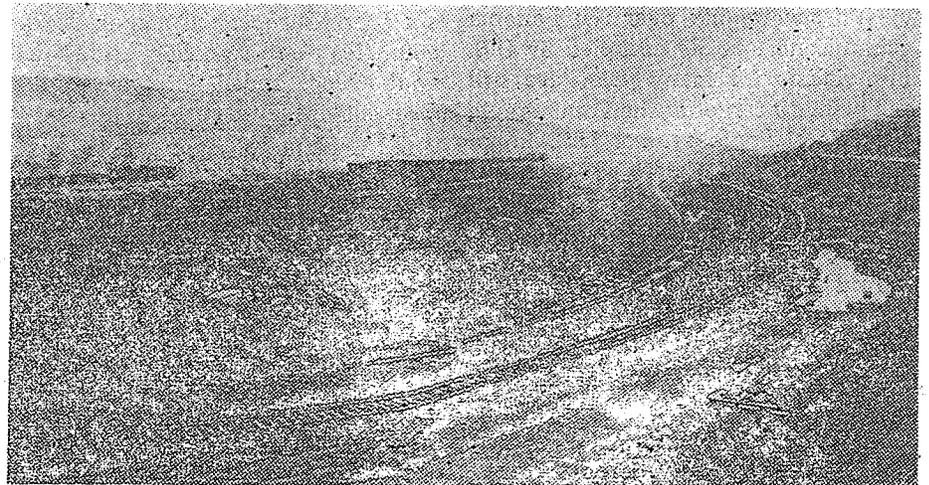
Over 60 per cent of China's counties now have small cement works and 15 provinces and municipalities can make different kinds of cement boats. At the same time, there have been big achievements in multi-purpose use in the building material industry. Using blast furnace slag as raw material, many enterprises are making cement and bricks.

Sinkiang Local Industry Moves Ahead

THE mineral resources in China's northwestern Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, where more than 10 nationalities live, are very rich. They provide favourable conditions for developing industry. Since liberation a number of modern industries have been gradually built up as a result of the attention paid by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee.

The region's local industry has made additional progress since the Party's Ninth National Congress in 1969. It has built more than 450 small and medium-sized plants and mines which produce coal, iron and steel, power, machines, chemicals, building material, non-ferrous metals as well as textiles, paper, medicine, sugar, leather, processed food and other consumer goods. In Changchi Hui Autonomous Chou alone, over 60 small plants and mines—iron and steel, coal, cement, machine-building, chemical, paper-making and sugar-refining—have been set up in the last two years. Most of the autonomous region's counties now have their own small coal pits, while every county has its farm machine plants. Many people's communes have built up their farm machine stations and small industries.

Most of the newly built small and medium-sized plants and mines are



A corner of the big, modern Hami Open-Cast Coal Mine in Sinkiang.

in the county seats and towns in the farming and pastoral areas, near places producing raw material and markets. All this has spurred the development of all kinds of work and helped improve the people's living in the frontier region.

Chekiang Silk

CCHEKIANG is one of China's provinces where the silk industry is thriving. Of the cities and towns there where silk products are made, the capital Hangchow is especially known all over the country for its silk brocades and parasols.

With the province meeting the 1971 plan ahead of time, production of raw silk, rayon, spun silk and silk fabrics all topped previous records. More than 200 varieties were added and their quality constantly raised.

Polyester-cotton silk, polyester silk and other silks made in Hangchow and Wuhsing are greatly appreciated by the people. Production of Hangchow's traditional products, such as silk-woven landscapes, brocade table cloth and crusted quilt cover has risen, and national traditional products made in Wenchou have won high praise from national minority people in and out of the province.

Combating Insects Harmful To Rice

IN south China's Leichow Peninsula the Pingtan Production Bri-

gade has been breeding parasitic bees with good results to destroy insects harmful to rice.

These bees are put in the paddy-fields to lay their eggs at a time when the insects are proliferating. Ten days after they are hatched, the young bees feed on the insects' eggs and destroy them.

The brigade began experimenting in raising parasitic bees at the end of 1969. When brigade members put two types of these bees into their 600 *mu* of paddyfield in 1971, more than 80 per cent of the leaf rollers and over 40 per cent of the rice borers were destroyed.

To breed these bees the brigade now has a station manned by commune members, cadres and scientific personnel sent by the province.

BRIEFS

High Grain Yields Continue in Chekiang and Kwangtung. Chekiang and Kwangtung Provinces continued to raise their grain yields last year though they had already exceeded the 800 *jin* per *mu* target. After overcoming the effects of such natural adversities as dry spells, floods, waterlogging, typhoons, plant diseases and harmful insects, Chekiang's average per-*mu* yield reached 899 *jin*; the number of pigs averaged three per household. Typhoons struck Kwangtung eight times and the province suffered from dry spells and harmful insects. However, both its

total grain output and average per-*mu* yield topped that of 1970.

Fibreboard Workshop. A shop making fibreboard by the dry method has been built and put into production in Shanghai. A kind of hard board which is smooth on both sides, this product is widely used in the building industry and in making furniture, vehicles and boats. Consuming only one-tenth of the water needed in the wet method, this method of making fibreboard provides a new way of using branches, ends, small logs and other things left on the ground where trees are felled.

1,000-Ton Cement Freighter. Kwangtung's Chiehyang County Shipyard has built a cement-hull sea-going vessel. With a displacement of over 1,400 tons, this 58.4-metre-long ship can carry 600 tons. Made of steel bar and cement, the hull used 180 tons of rolled steel less than a steel-plate-hull freighter of the same tonnage. After a 1,200-kilometre trial run, the vessel proved to be strong, sea-worthy, up to required designing standards and suitable for coastal sailing.

Speed-Skaters Break National Records. In a contest between outstanding speed-skaters in Kirin Province, Chao Wei-chang finished the men's 5,000 metres in 7 minutes 46.6 seconds, breaking the national record of 7 minutes 51.5 seconds. Tien Tsai-lien, a woman skater of the Korean minority nationality, broke the women's national record of 46.3 seconds by winning the 500 metres in 45.9 seconds.

(Continued from p. 21.)

The day the first round of the negotiations began French President Georges Pompidou said in a television interview that the West European Common Market countries "must be vigilant, very vigilant" on the problems of agriculture and the agricultural Common Market. He said: "Some Americans have said, written, and considered that the agricultural Common Market is harmful to the U.S. economy, and that's why the United States is trying its best to weaken it, or have it dis-

appear finally." Referring to the French position in "protecting the agricultural Common Market," Pompidou stressed that "it is clear, it is known and we will not change it." An AFP report pointed out that this is President Pompidou's "warning" to the United States that it "must not jeopardize the agricultural aspect of the Common Market."

On the eve of the second round of negotiations, Ralf Dahrendorf, a West German and Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of the Common Market, held a press conference in

Brussels on January 13 on the trade negotiations between the United States and the Common Market. He pointed to the trade deficit of the European Common Market with the United States and the profits earned by American companies in Europe. A commentary in the *Times* of Britain on January 14 said that Dahrendorf's remarks left no doubt that "the United States can expect no further short-term trade concessions from the European economic community."

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