

PEKING REVIEW

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September 29, 1972

北
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報

Chairman Mao Meets Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka

We Are Advancing

— China's achievements in socialist
economic construction

**China and Togo Establish
Diplomatic Relations**

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Chairman Mao Meets Prime Minister Tanaka

Chairman Mao Tsetung met Prime Minister of Japan Kakuei Tanaka at Chungnanhai on the evening of September 27. They held earnest and friendly discussions for one hour, beginning 20:30.

Present on the Japanese side were Masayoshi Ohira, Minister for Foreign Affairs; and Susumu Nikaido, Chief of the Cabinet Secretariat.

Present on the Chinese side were Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council; Chi Peng-fei, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Liao Cheng-chih, Adviser to the Foreign Ministry and President of the China-Japan Friendship Association; and Lin Li-yun and Wang Hsiao-hsien, interpreters.



The Visit of the Shahbanou Of Iran

China and Iran are two ancient countries with time-honoured historical ties. Today, under new historical conditions, the traditional friendship between the two countries has made further progress. The successful visit to China by Her Imperial Majesty Farah Pahlavi, the Shahbanou of Iran, is a vivid illustration of this.

In Peking, Chinese leaders Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai, Madame Chiang Ching and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien met with Her Imperial Majesty. Premier Chou held friendly talks with her. The distinguished Iranian guests also visited the Great Wall, the Ming Tombs and the Palace Museum, an institute of higher learning, a people's commune on the outskirts of the capital, the exhibition of arts and crafts and attended a ballet performance. The distinguished guests showed particular interest in the cultural relics excavated in various parts of China, including gold and silver Persian coins unearthed in Turfan of China's Sinkiang, then hub of the world-renowned "Silk Road." At the Capital Gymnasium, 18,000 Peking citizens greeted the distinguished guests who saw an exhibition match between the visiting Iranian table tennis players and the Chinese players.

The guests also visited China's biggest city Shanghai, the ancient city of Sian, the start of the old "Silk Road," and scenic Hangchow.

The Shahbanou's 10-day visit to China has made positive contributions towards increasing mutual understanding and promoting friendship between the two peoples and the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in August last year, China and Iran have exchanged trade delegations and civil aviation delegations; a Chinese petroleum study group and a table tennis delegation too have visited Iran.

Both China and Iran have in the past suffered imperialist aggression and oppression. The peoples of the two countries have waged protracted heroic struggles for independence and freedom. Today, they are faced with the common task of safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and building up their respective countries. On the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence, Sino-Iranian friendship is sure to show a new lustre.

China-Zambia Friendship Grows

Vice-President of the Republic of Zambia M.M. Chona and Mrs. Chona and the Zambian Goodwill Mission led by him have concluded their visit to China. While in Peking, Vice-President Chona and Premier Chou En-lai held talks on the question of further strengthening the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Zambia and on important international questions of common concern. The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and were highly successful.

In Peking, Tientsin and Shenyang, the Zambian guests visited universities, factories and people's communes and were warmly welcomed by the Chinese people wherever they went. The Zambian friends' visit has deepened the understanding and friendship between the two peoples. A typical day was the one they spent at the well-known Tachai Production Brigade in Hsiyang County, Shansi Province.

They asked in detail how the Tachai Brigade had improved soil, built water control projects, applied fertilizer and selected seeds. They called at a brigade member's house and saw the many layers of terraced fields. When the Vice-President and other distinguished guests joyfully took spades from brigade members who were building a water storage pond up a mountain and joined them in shovelling earth, the brigade members, men and women, warmly applauded the African friends.

China and Togo Establish Diplomatic Relations

On September 19, Chi Peng-fei, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, and Joachim Hunlede, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Togo, signed a joint communique in Peking on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The joint communique said:

"The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Togo, in conformity with the interests and desires of the two countries, have decided by agreement to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level and to exchange ambassadors.

"The Government of the People's Republic of China supports the Government of the Republic of Togo in its struggle against imperialism and colonialism and in defence of national independence and state sovereignty.

"The Government of the Republic of Togo recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China.

"The two Governments agree to develop the diplomatic relations, friendship and co-operation between the two countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence."

Tachai had been hit by a prolonged dry spell this year, but thanks to the fight put up by the brigade members, this year's grain output was expected to approach last year's. The Zambian guests highly praised the brigade members' revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and shared their happiness in getting good harvests. Upon their departure, the brigade members presented the Zambian friends with walnut, turnip and Chinese cabbage seeds, expressing the hope that these seeds would grow well on the soil of Zambia just as the friendship of the two peoples.

Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka Arrives In Peking

Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka of Japan arrived in Peking from Tokyo on the morning of September 25 by special plane with the national flags of Japan and China on its nose. He is visiting China at the invitation of Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, to negotiate and settle the question of the normalization of relations between China and Japan. Accompanying him are Masayoshi Ohira, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Susumu Nikaido, Chief of the Cabinet Secretariat, and others.

Greeting them at the airport were Premier Chou En-lai; Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission and Vice-Chairman of the National Defence Council; Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Honorary President of the China-Japan Friendship Association; Chou Chien-jen, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Chi Peng-fei, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Wu Teh, Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Fang Yi, Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries; Pai Hsiang-kuo, Minister of Foreign Trade; Liao Cheng-chih, Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and President of the China-Japan Friendship Association; Han Nien-lung, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Wang Kuo-chuan, President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and Vice-President of the China-Japan Friendship Association; and others.

Peking Airport today flew the national flag of the People's Republic of China and the national flag of

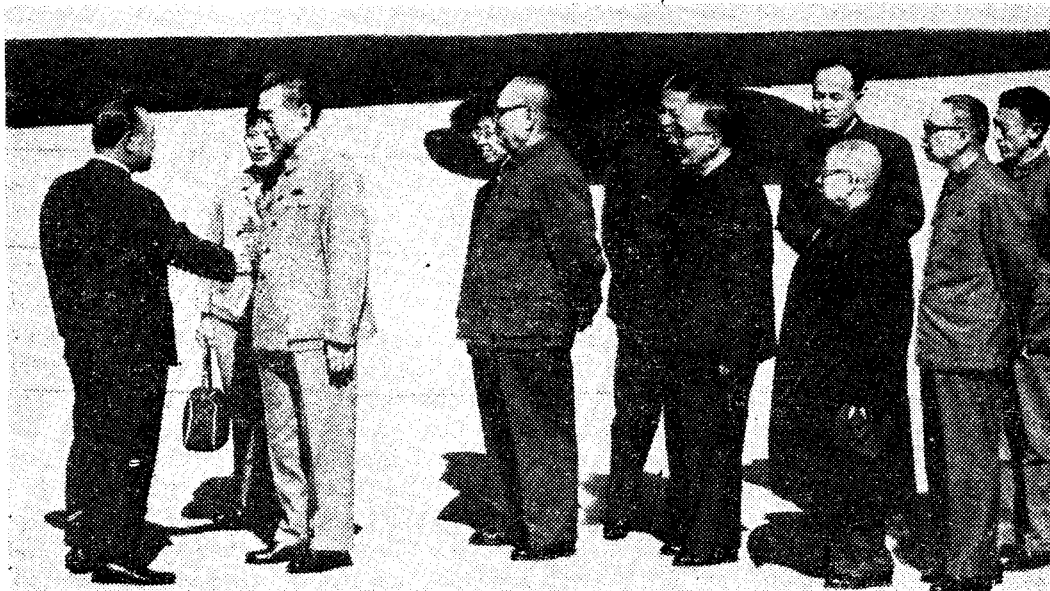
Japan. Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira, Chief of the Cabinet Secretariat Susumu Nikaido and others alighted from the plane at 11:30 a.m. Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying, Kuo Mo-jo, Chou Chien-jen, Chi Peng-fei and others shook hands with them in welcome.

A welcoming ceremony was held at the airport. The band played the national anthems of Japan and China. Prime Minister Tanaka, accompanied by Premier Chou, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

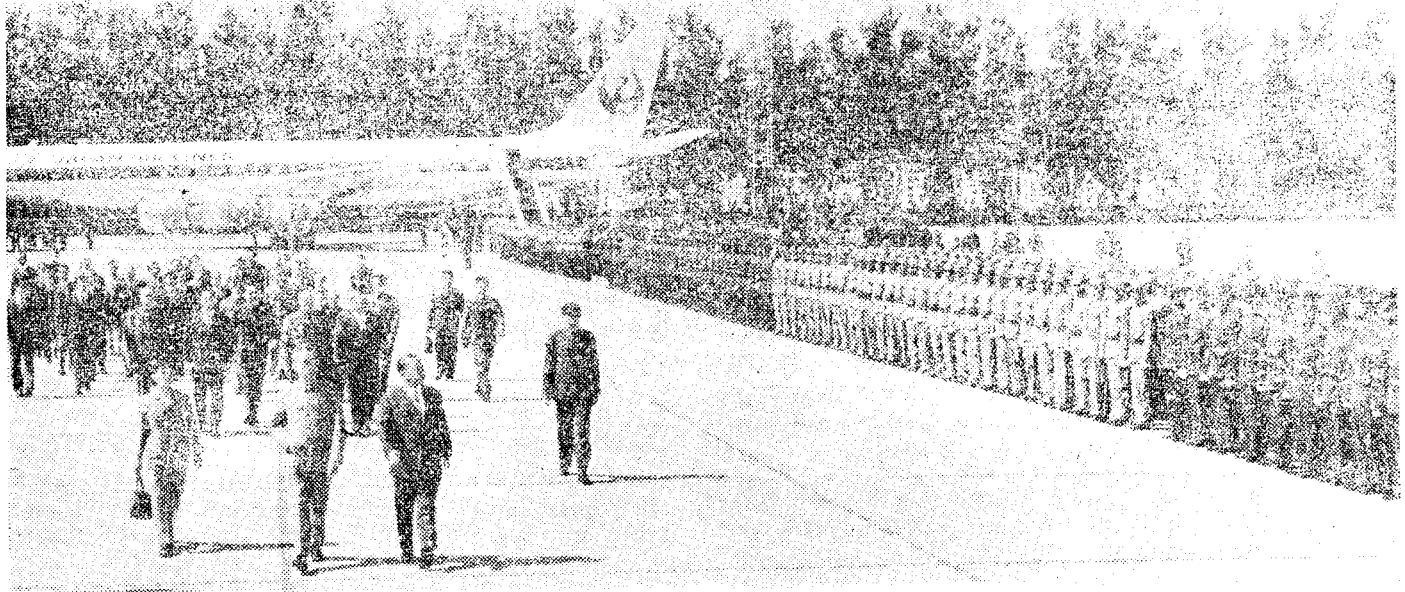
Among the members of Prime Minister Tanaka's party are Kenzo Yoshida, Director-General of the Asian Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Masuo Takashima, Director-General of the Treaties Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Akitane Kiuchi, Tadashi Sugihara and Keiichi Konaga, Private Secretaries to the Prime Minister; Shigezo Hayasaka, Secretary (personal) to the Prime Minister; Shinya Nishida, Private Secretary to the Chief of the Cabinet Secretariat; Toshio Tanaka, Secretary (personal) to the Prime Minister; Teruji Akiyama, Head of the Regional Policy Division of the Asian Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Shinichiro Asao, Head of the Press Division of the Public Information and Cultural Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Hiroshi Hashimoto, Head of the China Division of the Asian Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

and Takakazu Kuriyama, Head of the Treaties Division of the Treaties Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Also accompanying Prime Minister Tanaka on the visit are the press corps and technical personnel.

Also present at the airport to greet the visitors were Members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and leading members of departments concerned and personages from various circles.



Premier Chou shakes hands with Prime Minister Tanaka at the airport.



Accompanied by Premier Chou, Prime Minister Tanaka reviews the P.L.A. guard of honour.

Kaheita Okazaki, Shunichi Matsumoto and Tomoharu Okubo, leading members of the Japan-China Memorandum Trade Office of Japan who are now in Peking; and Yoshizo Yasuda, Chief Representative of the Peking Liaison Office of the Japan-China Memorandum Trade Office, and Kimio Fujida and Eiichi Himeno, Representatives of the Liaison Office, and their family members were also at the airport.

Talks Held

In the afternoon, Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka held talks.

Taking part in the talks on the Japanese side were Masayoshi Ohira, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Susumu Nikaido, Chief of the Cabinet Secretariat; Kenzo Yoshida, Director-General of the Asian Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Masuo Takashima, Director-General of the Treaties Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Akitane Kiuchi, Private Secretary to the Prime Minister; Hiroshi Hashimoto, Head of the China Division of the Asian Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Takakazu Kuriyama, Head of the Treaties Division of the Treaties Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Atsushi Hatakenaka, staff member of the China Division of the Asian Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were Chi Peng-fei, Foreign Minister; Liao Cheng-chih, Adviser to the Foreign Ministry and President of the China-Japan Friendship Association; Han Nien-lung, Vice-Foreign Minister; Chang Hsiang-shan, Adviser to the Foreign Ministry; and Lu Wei-chao, Director, Wang Hsiao-yun, Deputy Director, and Chen Kang, Division Chief, of the Asian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry; and staff members Lin Li-yun, Wang Hsiao-hsien, Lien Cheng-pao and Chao Chung-hsin.

Prior to the talks, the participants on the two sides had a friendly meeting.

Premier Chou Gives Banquet

On the evening of September 25, Premier Chou gave a banquet in honour of Prime Minister Tanaka at the Banquet Hall of the Great Hall of the People.

In the Banquet Hall hung the national flags of Japan and the People's Republic of China. Premier Chou and Prime Minister Tanaka proposed toasts at the banquet (for full texts see following pages). After their toasts, the band played the national anthems of Japan and China. During the banquet the band played Japanese tunes *Sakura Sakura*, *Sado Okesa* and *Kompira Funefune* and Chinese tunes *Great Peking*, *Ode to the Socialist Motherland* and selections from *The White-Haired Girl*.

Attending the banquet on the Japanese side were Masayoshi Ohira, Susumu Nikaido, and other members of the Prime Minister's party including Kenzo Yoshida, Masuo Takashima, Akitane Kiuchi, Tadashi Sugihara, Keiichi Konaga, Shigezo Hayasaka, Shinya Nishida, Toshio Tanaka, Teruji Akiyama, Shinichiro Asao, Hiroshi Hashimoto and Takakazu Kuriyama. Also present were the accompanying Japanese press corps and technical personnel.

Present on the occasion were Yeh Chien-ying; Kuo Mo-jo; Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme and Chou Chien-jen, Vice-Chairmen of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Fu Tso-yi, Vice-Chairman of the National Defence Council and Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Chi Peng-fei; Wu Teh; Fang Yi; Pai Hsiang-kuo; Liao Cheng-chih; Han Nien-lung; Hsiao Ching-kuang, Vice-Minister of National Defence; Yu Sang, Vice-Minister of Public Security; Wang Kuo-chuan, and others.

Present at the banquet were Kahoita Okazaki, Shunichi Matsumoto and Tomoharu Okubo; Yoshizo Yasuda, Kimio Fujida, Eichi Himeno, and their families.

Also present at the banquet were:

Members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Hu Yu-chih, Lin Chiao-chih and Mao Yi-heng;

Leading members of Chinese government departments: the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and Peking press circles Ma Wen-po, Fu Hao, Li Ching-chuan, Kuang Jen-nung, Ma Jen-hui, Su Chieh, Hsieh Hsin-ho, Hao Chung-shih, Chiao Pei-hsin, Wang Yeh-chiu, Yen Chun, Chih Chua, Wu Chung, Wu Ching-tung, Shen Kuang, Liu Cheng-ching, Chu Mu-chih, Chang Chi-chih, Shih Shao-hua, Teng Kang, Wu Long-hsi, Lu Ying, Tai Cheng-yuan, Tung Lin, Chang

Hsiang-shan, Liu Hsi-wen, Wang Hai-jung, Lu Wei-chao, Wang Hsiao-yun, Han Hsu, Peng Hua, Chang Tsan-ming, An Chih-yuan, Yang Teh-chung, Ti Fu-tsai, Kao Fu-yu, Ting Chiao, Ting Kuo-yu, Hsieh Ching-yi and Sun Ping-hua;

Members of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Chou Pei-yuan, Liu Fei, Chu Yun-shan and Jung Yi-jen; Members of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee Chang Tung-kuo and Tu Yu-ming; noted personage Cheng Ssu-yuan; and Chao Pu-chu, a leading member of the Buddhist Association of China; and

Personages from foreign trade, scientific, art, cultural and sports circles including Li Hsi-fu, Wu Chieh-ping, Wu Wei-jan, Wu Huan-hsing, Chou Yi-liang, Hsieh Ping-hsin, Ku Yuan, Li Meng-hua, Sung Chung, Chuang Tse-tung, Yu Hui-yung, Hao Liang and Liu Ching-tang.

At Banquet Welcoming Prime Minister Tanaka

Premier Chou's Toast

Your Excellency Respected Prime Minister Kakuei
Tanaka,

Distinguished Guests From Japan,
Friends and Comrades,

We are glad that His Excellency Kakuei Tanaka, Prime Minister of Japan, has come to visit our country upon invitation to negotiate and settle the question of the normalization of relations between China and Japan. On behalf of Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Chinese Government, I express warm welcome to Prime Minister Tanaka and the other distinguished guests from Japan.

Prime Minister Tanaka's visit to China opens a new page in the history of Sino-Japanese relations. Friendly contacts and cultural exchanges between our two countries have a history of two thousand years, and our two peoples have forged a profound friendship; all this we should treasure. However, in the half-century after 1894, owing to the Japanese militarists' aggression against China, the Chinese people were made to endure tremendous disasters and the Japanese people, too, suffered a great deal from it. The past not forgotten is a guide for the future. We should firmly bear the experience and the lesson in mind. Following Chairman Mao Tsetung's teachings, the Chinese people make a strict distinction between the very few militarists and the broad masses of the Japanese people. Therefore, since the founding of the People's Republic of China, although the state of war between the two countries has not been declared terminated, friendly contacts and trade relations between the Chinese and Japanese peoples have continuously developed instead of being interrupted. In the past few years, the number

of Japanese friends visiting China each year exceeded the number of friends from other countries and the volume of China's trade with Japan based on equality and mutual benefit surpassed that with other countries. This has created favourable conditions for the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations.

At present, tremendous changes are taking place in the world situation. After assuming office, Prime Minister Tanaka resolutely put forward a new policy towards China, stated that the normalization of relations with the People's Republic of China would be expedited and expressed full understanding of China's three principles for the restoration of diplomatic relations and has, to this end, taken practical steps. Proceeding from its consistent stand, the Chinese Government has made positive response. There is already a good basis for the normalization of relations between the two countries. It is the common desire of the Chinese and Japanese peoples to promote Sino-Japanese friendship and restore diplomatic relations between China and Japan. Now is the time for us to accomplish this historic task.

Your Excellency Mr. Prime Minister, before you left for China, you had said that agreement can be reached in the negotiations between the two countries and that agreement must be reached. I am deeply convinced that, through the efforts of our two sides, conducting full consultations and seeking common ground on major points while reserving differences on minor points, the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations can certainly be realized.

The social systems of China and Japan are different. However, this should not be an obstacle to our two

countries living together as equals and in friendship. The restoration of diplomatic relations between China and Japan and the establishment of friendly and good-neighbourly relations on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence will open up broad prospects for the further development of friendly contacts between our two peoples and the expansion of economic and cultural exchanges between our two countries. Sino-Japanese friendship is not exclusive; it will contribute to the relaxation of tension in Asia and the safeguarding of world peace.

Both the Chinese and Japanese nations are great nations. Both the Chinese and Japanese peoples are industrious and valiant peoples. The Chinese and Japanese peoples should live in friendship from generation to generation. On behalf of the Chinese people, I wish to extend here to the Japanese people our greetings as well as our sincere wishes for their still greater successes on the road of advance.

Prime Minister Tanaka's Toast

Your Excellency Respected Premier Chou En-lai,
Gentlemen,

I am very happy to be able this time to set foot on the soil of our neighbour China in my capacity as Prime Minister of Japan, at the invitation of Your Excellency Premier Chou En-lai. My heart is very much warmed by such a grand evening banquet held here today to welcome us. I hereby express my deep thanks to you gentlemen from various quarters concerned for your considerate attention.

I flew non-stop from Tokyo to Peking on this trip. It makes me once again deeply aware that Japan and China are close neighbours with only a strip of water in between. The two countries are not only so close to each other geographically, but have a history of 2,000 years of rich and varied ties.

However, it is regretful that for several decades in the past the relations between Japan and China had unfortunate experiences. During that time our country caused great trouble to the Chinese people for which I once again make profound self-examination. After World War II the relations between Japan and China remained in an abnormal and unnatural state. We cannot but frankly admit this historical fact.

But we should not for ever linger in the dim blind alley of the past. In my opinion, it is important now for the leaders of Japan and China to confer in the interest of tomorrow. That is to say, to conduct frank and sincere talks for the common goal of peace and prosperity in Asia and in the world as a whole. It is precisely for that goal that I have come here. We hope that we can establish friendly and good-neighbourly relations with great China and its people and that the two countries will on the one hand respect each other's rela-

Today, leaders of China and Japan have already begun their talks of great significance on the question of the normalization of relations between the two countries. We expect that our talks will achieve complete success:

In conclusion, I propose a toast

to the health of His Excellency Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka,

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

to the health of the other distinguished guests from Japan,

to the health of all our friends and comrades present, and

to Sino-Japanese friendship!

tions with its friendly countries and on the other make contributions to peace and prosperity in Asia and in the world at large.

It goes without saying that Japan and China have different political convictions and social systems. Yet, I think, in spite of all this, it is possible for Japan and China to establish good-neighbourly and friendly relations and, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, strengthen contacts, respect each other's stand and carry out co-operation.

The normalization of relations is absolutely necessary to the establishment of good-neighbourly and friendly relations between Japan and China on a solid basis. Of course, the two sides have their own basic positions and peculiar conditions. But despite the fact that some minor differences exist between the positions and views of the two sides, I believe it is possible for Japan and China to overcome their divergence of views and reach agreement in the spirit of seeking common ground on major questions and of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation. I am willing to accomplish this important task and take a new step forward along the road of long-standing Japan-China friendship.

Finally, I avail myself of my host's wine to propose that we raise our glasses with His Excellency Premier Chou En-lai and other gentlemen in a toast

to the happiness and health of His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung,

to the health of His Excellency Premier Chou En-lai and the success of his work, and

to the lasting friendship between the peoples of Japan and China and peace and prosperity in Asia!

We Are Advancing

— China's achievements in socialist economic construction

by Chi Wei

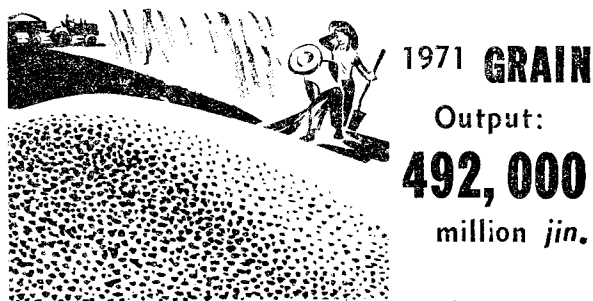
OCTOBER 1 this year marks the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the people of all nationalities in our country have, through self-reliance and hard struggle, won great victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction over the past 23 years. China has developed from a poor and backward semi-colonial and semi-feudal country into a socialist country which has taken the first steps on the road to prosperity.

In the short span of three years following the birth of New China, the Chinese people led by the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao successfully completed recovery of the national economy which had been ravaged by long years of war. In 1953 we began to carry out the First Five-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy. Its fulfilment coupled with the basic completion of the socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce and the realization of co-operation in agriculture and handicrafts ushered in a new period of socialist revolution and construction. At this important juncture in history, Chairman Mao delivered his famous report *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People* and put forward the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism." Later, he laid down the general principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" for developing the national economy and the strategic principle of "being prepared against war, being prepared against natural disasters, and doing everything for the people," and formulated a complete set of Marxist-Leninist theories, line, principles and policies for the Chinese people to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution smashed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers and cleared the way for a greater and more rapid development of the national economy. Over the past two decades and more, the Chinese people in their hundreds of millions, advancing along the course charted by Chairman Mao, have achieved splendid results on all fronts of the national economy by overcoming one obstacle after another and defeating the

sabotage and interference of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and other swindlers.

(1) *Our country has steadily developed its agriculture after surmounting difficulties, reaped rich harvests for many years running, and is now more than self-sufficient in grain.*

By implementing the Party's principles and policies for the rural areas as laid down by Chairman Mao and overcoming difficulties resulting from various kinds of natural adversities, the commune members and cadres have consolidated and developed the collective economy of the people's communes. The mass movement "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" is in full swing. (The Tachai Production Brigade in Shansi Province is the national pace-setter in agriculture.) Farm production with grain as the key link is developing in an all-round



way. In 1971 grain output was 492,000 million jin, an increase of 100,000 million jin over that of 1957 and more than twice the amount in the early post-liberation years. As in grain production, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, fishery and industrial crops have also made much headway. Despite serious natural calamities, many areas this year have gathered in rich harvests of summer crops and early rice. Today, China has not only achieved self-sufficiency in grain, but the state as well as many production teams and peasant families have grain reserves.

Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy and grain is the corner-stone of this foundation. As far back as the early days of the founding of the Soviets, Lenin pointed out: "The food question now lies at the bottom of all socialist development." Chairman Mao

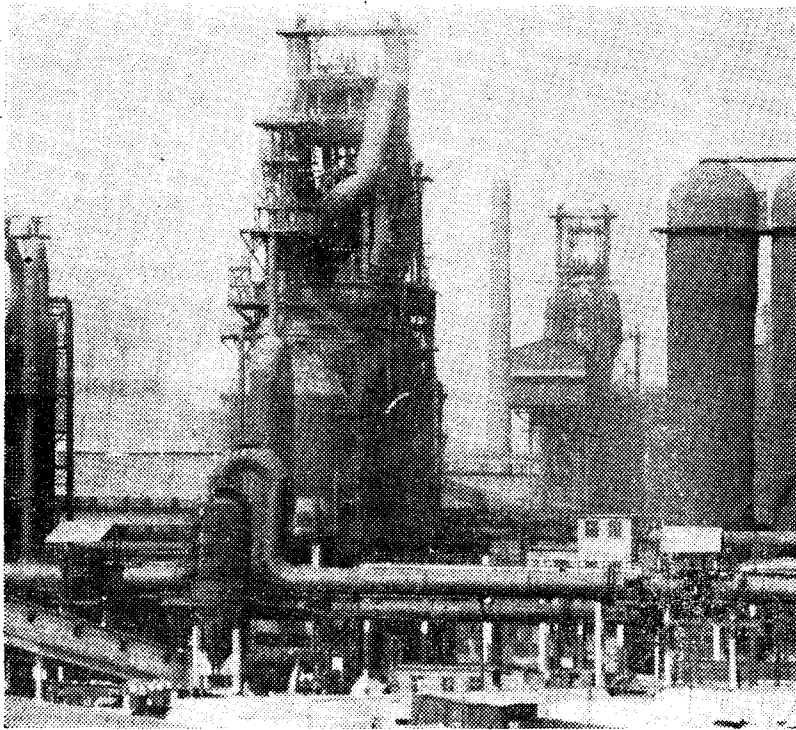
also clearly put forward the general principle of **"taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor"** for the development of the national economy. As farm production develops, output of grain, cotton and other farm and side-line products rises, and this in turn provides a solid foundation for the entire national economy. This is of tremendous political and economic significance.

The first problem New China had to face was to feed a population of several hundred million. No government in the old China had ever solved this problem. It was not the fault of the industrious and courageous Chinese people, but was the result of ruthless oppression and exploitation by imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucrat-capitalism. Once the Chinese people have taken their destiny into their own hands, they work wonders. Chairman Mao has wisely pointed out: **"Revolution plus production can solve the problem of feeding the population."** Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we carried out the agrarian reform, set up agricultural producers' co-operatives and then people's communes. These measures have once and for all uprooted the causes of the peasants' poverty, promoted the rapid development of the productive forces and helped achieve self-sufficiency in grain.

Grain-deficient areas in north China which used to depend on the south have by and large become self-sufficient, thus initially changing the situation in which grain has to be shipped in from the south.

(2) *There is an all-round leap forward in industry; a relatively independent and integrated modern industrial system has initially taken shape.*

There was practically no modern industry in pre-liberation China. Only a few light industries of a colonial or semi-colonial character could be found in the coastal cities, but heavy industry was virtually non-existent. Compared to developed capitalist countries, our industry at that time was at least a century or even two to three centuries behind. To develop industry on such a basis presented enormous difficulties. The capitalist countries developed their industry by exploiting the people at home and plundering the colonies. As a socialist country, not only must we not follow their example, but we should do all we can to help the other developing countries. The capitalist countries started with light industry and only after a long period of capital accumulation did they begin to develop heavy industry. Our socialist country cannot follow that beaten path. In order to consolidate the dictatorship of the

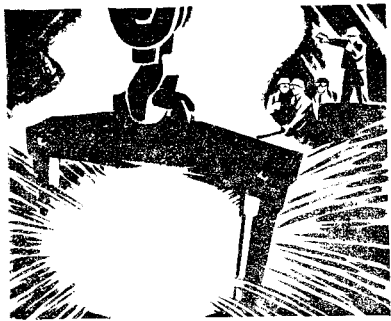


The newly built No. 11 blast furnace of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company.

An irrigation project just completed in Anhwei Province.



Wang Chung-lun (right), a nationally renowned model worker and member of the Party committee of the General Machine Repairing Factory of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, is swapping experience with comrades of other factories.

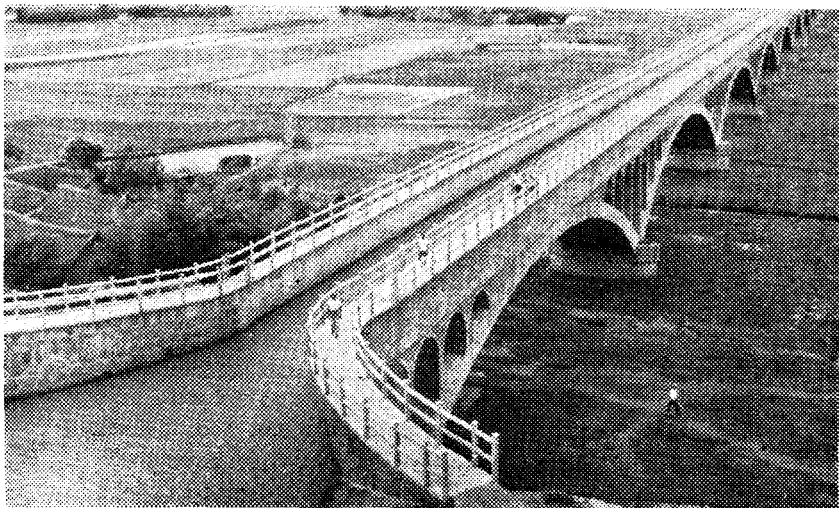


1971 STEEL
Output:
131 times that
of the early
post-liberation
years.

proletariat and build up a prosperous and powerful socialist China, we must exert our utmost efforts, outpace the imperialists and develop our national economy at the quickest possible tempo. Since we had a "poor and blank" basis, we were inevitably confronted with a great many difficulties in funds, raw materials and techniques in our endeavour to simultaneously modernize agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology. However, under the leadership of the Party and the Government, the people of the whole country have worked hard, ignored the imperialist blockade, firmly resisted great external pressures, and achieved conspicuous progress in the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology.

Chairman Mao has taught us that in developing industry we must "take steel as the key link." Before liberation, the few shabby and outdated iron and steel mills were concentrated in a few coastal cities, and there were no iron works in the vast hinterland. Since liberation, China's iron and steel industry has developed rapidly. Old plants in the coastal cities have been renovated and expanded, and new ones have been built in the interior. As a result, steel output in 1971 reached 21 million tons, or 131 times that of the early post-liberation years and nearly four times the 1957 figure of 5.35 million tons.

Chairman Mao has said: "Grain and steel — with these, everything is easier." The increase in grain and iron and steel output has provided favourable conditions for developing the various branches of the economy and pushed industrial development forward. In 1971, total industrial output value rose by about 20 times and output of coal, electric power, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, machinery of various types and chemical products went up several or even scores of times as compared with 1949. Progress in the petroleum industry has been even more rapid. Gone are the days when we had to rely on "foreign oil." Besides meeting our own needs, we are exporting small quantities as our aid to friendly



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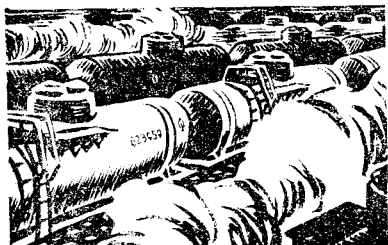
Members of the "Iron Girls' Team" of Shansi Province's Hsiyang County where the Tachai Brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, is located.

Bottom:

A miner of Uighur nationality in Sinkiang entertains his Han comrades at home on a holiday.



countries. The myth spread by the imperialists that "China is poor in oil" was exploded and the scheme of the U.S. imperialists and Soviet revisionists to exert pressure on us in the supply of oil smashed. Last year's oil output increased more than 300-fold over 1949. Following increased production in 1971, the output of many major industrial products has continued to climb this year, with a steady improvement in quality and increase in variety.



1971

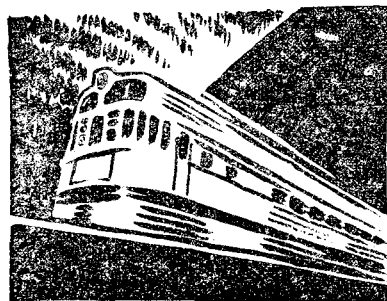
PETROLEUM

Output: A more than **300**-fold increase over 1949.

Guided by Chairman Mao's correct principle of bringing into play the initiative from two sources [i.e., both the local and central authorities], local small and medium-sized industries have mushroomed. Locally run small iron and steel works turned out several million tons of pig iron and steel in 1971. Output of cement and chemical fertilizer from small factories last year made up 44 and 60 per cent respectively of the nation's total. Even the Tibetan Plateau, where no industry existed before, now boasts of coal-mining, electric power, textile, machine processing and other local industries. Ninety-six per cent of the counties throughout the country have their own plants for making and repairing farm machines. The growth of local industries will play an increasingly big role in improving the distribution of industry, supporting agricultural production and strengthening our preparedness against war.

(3) *Transport and communication lines link up all parts of the country, thereby meeting the needs of rapid development of the national economy.*

Communications were extremely backward before liberation. The situation has been gradually changed, and notable successes have been achieved since 1949. A network of railways, waterways and highways has been initially set up, with both passenger and freight



RAILWAY

Mileage Open to Traffic by End of 1971: Nearly **4** times the figure on the eve of the liberation.

traffic steadily increasing year by year. A postal network now covers the whole country.

By the end of 1971, the total mileage of railways open to traffic nearly quadrupled that just before liberation in 1949. Trunk railway lines have been extended to the frontier areas in northwest and southwest China. With the exception of Tibet, every province, municipality and autonomous region can now be reached by rail. Thus a change has been made to old China's extremely irrational concentration of railways in northeast China and along the coast. Only some 80,000 kilometres of highways were built in several decades in the old China and all were of inferior quality and long out of repair. On the eve of liberation, only 75,000 kilometres were open to traffic. The total mileage today is more than eight times that of 1949. This has played an important role in accelerating our socialist construction and making the economy in the cities and countryside prosper.

China has many long rivers and numerous lakes. By the end of last year, the length of inland navigation routes had doubled as compared with that in the years immediately after liberation. China did not have a single ocean-going freighter until 1961, when the first such freighter made its maiden voyage. Since then, the tonnage of ocean-going vessels has rapidly risen.

Before liberation, postal service was confined to the coastal areas and a few cities and towns, while in the vast countryside and national minority areas, it was virtually a blank. Compared with 1949, the number of post offices and agencies has multiplied 6.5-fold, and the increase in the countryside is more than 100-fold, with postal service reaching more than 90 per cent of the production brigades.

(4) *Swift advances have been made in science and technology, propelling the sustained leap forward in industrial and agricultural production.*

China's workers and staff members and scientific and technical personnel have over the past 20 years and more consistently followed Chairman Mao's teaching that "the Chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future." Relying on their own efforts, they have since 1964 successively exploded atomic and hydrogen bombs and launched man-made earth satellites. We develop nuclear weapons solely for the purpose of defence and for breaking the nuclear monopoly by the two super-powers — the United States and the Soviet Union, and finally eliminating nuclear weapons and nuclear war. We designed and built by our own efforts the Yangtze River Bridge at Nanking, a bridge that is up to the advanced world standard. We also successfully solved the problem of surface subsidence in Shanghai, made a 125,000-kw. generator with inner water-cooled stator and rotor, and innovated the new technique of carrying on operations on live super high-tension lines with a voltage of 220,000. In the petroleum industry, the record of drilling 100,000 metres a year by one drilling rig set up in 1966 was outstripped in 1971 by another record

(Continued on p. 19.)

Speeches at Premier Chou's Banquet in Honour Of Her Imperial Majesty Farah Pahlavi

Her Imperial Majesty Farah Pahlavi, the Shahbanou of Iran, paid a state visit to China from September 18 to 27.

A grand welcome banquet was given by Premier Chou En-lai on September 19 in honour of the Shahbanou. Her Imperial Majesty also gave a grand banquet on September 22. Following are excerpts of speeches by Premier Chou En-lai and Her Imperial Majesty Farah Pahlavi at the September 19 banquet:

Premier Chou En-lai Says:

Iran is a country with a long history and an ancient civilization. The industrious, courageous and talented Iranian people created the splendid Persian Culture, which remains a rich legacy for mankind and adds lustre to the treasury of world civilization. Under the leadership of His Imperial Majesty Pahlavi, the Shahanshah of Iran, the Government and people of Iran have made continuous efforts and achieved successes in safeguarding state sovereignty, protecting national resources, developing national culture and building their country. The Chinese Government and people sincerely wish you continuous new victories on your road of advance.

Friendly contacts and traditional friendship between the Chinese and Iranian peoples date back to ancient times. The world-famous "Silk Road" opened up more than 2,000 years ago is the best testimony to these contacts and friendship. It played a great historic role in promoting political, economic and cultural exchanges between the East and the West. However, owing to sabotage and obstruction by imperialism, the friendly ties between our two countries were interrupted for a period of time. Today, we are glad to see that, with the joint efforts of our two sides, the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Iranian peoples and the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries have resumed and developed on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. Last year Her Royal Highness Princess Ashraf and Her Royal Highness Princess Fatemeh visited our country, leaving with us deep impressions. China's special envoy attended upon invitation the grand celebrations of the 2,500th anniversary of the founding of the Persian Empire and was accorded warm and cordial reception by the Government and people of Iran. In paying the present friendly visit to our country, Her Imperial Majesty and the other distinguished Iranian guests have brought us the profound friendly sentiments of the Iranian people; this will surely make a new contribution

towards increasing the mutual understanding between China and Iran and promoting the further development of the friendship between our two peoples and the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries.

H.I.M. Farah Pahlavi Says:

The very warm and splendid welcome which was extended to us on our arrival in your historical and beautiful capital, characterizes our two people's genuine feelings of affinity towards each other. It is thus a great source of gratification for me to have brought for your industrious and noble people a message reflecting several thousand years of cordial and amicable relationship. I ardently hope that this visit will herald a new era in the strengthening of this age-old friendship between our two countries and our nations.

Almost from its commencement, the history of my country has been linked with that of China. Persian literature is full of charming references to your country, the most beautiful of which are to be found in the works of Nizami, one of the greatest Persian poets. In the realm of fine arts, especially painting and the art of the miniature, the relationship between our two countries over centuries has been so profound that in our literature the expression "Negarestane Chin" (Chinese picture gallery) stands for the embodiment of artistic beauty, while a painter expressing a magical power of portraiture is described as a "Chinese portraitist."

It is now more than 2,000 years since the first diplomatic missions were exchanged between Iran and China, and this precedent was followed for many centuries. Parallel with these ties, extensive commercial contacts were maintained, especially through the famous "Silk Road" and by the Persian Gulf and the ports of China.

In view of these historical ties, it is natural that members of my party and I here tonight do not regard ourselves as mere recently arrived guests, but feel that we have come here as old acquaintances and as representatives of ties which have lasted for several thousand years between our two civilizations and cultures which are amongst the purest and most ancient in the world. I am certain that during my stay in your great and beautiful country I shall gain a first-hand acquaintance with many of the works of China's cultural heritage and at the same time with your country's widely diffused and dynamic contemporary art and culture.

But the things we find interesting and praiseworthy in your country are not limited to China's cultural heritage or to the historic and artistic ties between our two countries. We are interested particularly in a closer association with the great new society that is being built

today in your vast country under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

I am certain that the background of our ancient ties, the similarity of our national efforts in this present age, and the great possibilities for the growth of economic, commercial, scientific and cultural co-operation between us, provide the basis for an ever-growing expansion of our mutual ties in all walks of life. It is my earnest wish

that this growing collaboration between us may not only benefit our two countries and peoples, but may at the same time serve to strengthen world peace and understanding, in which our two nations have expressed their deep interest and concern. In the progress of our national efforts to raise the material and spiritual levels of life in our societies, no factor is more vitally necessary than peace.

27th Session of U.N. General Assembly Opens

China Opposes Deferring Discussion of Korean Question

The 27th Session of the United Nations General Assembly opened at the U.N. Headquarters on the afternoon of September 19. With delegates from more than 130 countries participating, the present session is expected to last till the latter part of December. The Chinese Delegation led by its Vice-Chairman Huang Hua attended the opening ceremony. Chiao Kuanhua, Chairman of the Chinese Delegation and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, will arrive some time later.

The President and 17 Vice-Presidents for the present session and the chairmen of seven Main Committees under the General Assembly were elected at the plenary meetings on September 19 and 20. Together they form the General Committee for discussion of the agenda to be submitted to the plenary meeting for approval.

At its first meeting on the afternoon of September 20, the General Committee held a debate on the inclusion in the agenda of the General Assembly Session of the item entitled "Creation of Favourable Conditions to Accelerate the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" put forward by Algeria and other countries. Representatives of many countries, including China, favoured its inclusion. But with the support of the representatives of the United States and some other countries, the British representative tabled a motion requesting that the item be postponed for consideration at the next session of the U.N. General Assembly. This motion was passed when put to vote. When the question was discussed again at the plenary meetings on September 22 and 23, representatives of many countries including Algeria, Albania, China, Romania, Cuba, Malta, Yugoslavia, Burundi, Chile and Finland expressed opposition to the postponement of the discussion of the Korean question by the General Assembly. Many delegates pointed out in their speeches that the aim of the United States, Britain and other countries in obstructing the inclusion of the item was to perpetuate the division of Korea and continue to interfere in its internal affairs. Owing to the stubborn opposition of the United States, Britain and other countries to the inclusion of the item in the agenda, the General Committee's recommendation for deferring discussion of the Korean question was finally adopted.

Following are excerpts from the speech by the Chinese Delegation's Vice-Chairman Huang Hua during the debate on the afternoon of September 22. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

Algeria and 28 other countries have asked for the inclusion of the item "Creation of Favourable Conditions to Accelerate the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" in the agenda of the 27th Session of the General Assembly. This initiative has been supported and endorsed by all the justice-upholding countries and peoples. The Chinese Delegation cannot agree to the recommendation of the General Committee for deferring the discussion of the draft resolution sponsored by Algeria and 28 other countries.

North and south Korea used to be a unified country. The Korean people belong to a unified nation. Twenty-seven years have elapsed since the artificial division of Korea, and 19 years since the end of the Korean war.

But to date there is only a military armistice agreement without any further arrangement, still less the achievement of the reunification of Korea, and Korea remains in a state of division. The prolonged division of north and south Korea has brought the entire Korean people untold miseries and sufferings. It is the common aspiration of the people of north and south Korea to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland at an earliest possible date.

A Good Beginning

Not long ago, north and south Korea held high-level talks and issued a joint statement, in which both north

and south Korea affirmed the three principles for the reunification of their fatherland, namely, 1. reunification should be achieved independently, without reliance upon outside force or its interference; 2. reunification should be achieved by peaceful means, without recourse to the use of arms against the other side; 3. great national unity should be promoted first of all as one nation, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and system.

These developments mark a good beginning for the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and will produce positive influence on the development of the situation in Asia and the world. The contacts between north and south Korea and the progress made in settling the question of reunifying their fatherland have won the great attention and warm sympathy of the peoples of the world. This shows that the 40 million Korean people's demand for the reunification of their fatherland has become an irresistible historical trend. The United Nations Organization is duty-bound to take note of this development of the Korean situation and do its utmost to encourage and accelerate such a development, and not to continue to obstruct and undermine such a development.

The new item and draft resolution proposed by Algeria and 28 other countries are precisely aimed at encouraging and accelerating such a development and at eliminating the whole series of man-made obstacles in the way of the cause of independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. People can see clearly that compared with the two old items the new item and draft resolution tabled by Algeria and 28 other countries meet better the requirement of the new situation which has emerged in Korea. Discussion and adoption of such a draft resolution will surely create favourable conditions to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Interference From Outside Forces Must Be Eliminated

The key to the peaceful solution of the Korean question is to let the Korean people settle their own problems by themselves free from foreign interference. The Chinese Government and people have consistently held that the affairs of a country should be handled by its own people and that there is no justification for any foreign interference. The Korean people are the masters of Korea. The question of the reunification of Korea must be settled by the Korean people themselves without interference from outside forces.

The U.S. aggression against Korea in the past was carried out under the name of the United Nations. There still exist a so-called "United Nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea" and a "United Nations command" in south Korea. U.S. troops have continued to stay in south Korea. These foreign interferences imposed on the Korean people are the root cause for the prolonged division of Korea and a serious obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Under the present new situation, the United Nations is duty-bound to take actions to eliminate the obstacles

to the Korean people's independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. It should declare that the foreign troops in south Korea have no right to use the U.N. flag and that the activities of the "United Nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea" should be suspended, thus leading to the withdrawal of foreign troops from south Korea. Now is the time for the United Nations to earnestly discuss the Korean question and take measures to create conditions to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Fallacies Refuted

At the General Committee meetings on September 20, the U.S. and U.K. representatives asserted that the decision of the previous session of the U.N. General Assembly to postpone the discussion on the Korean question had led to negotiations between north and south Korea, and that in order not to hamper these negotiations the current session of the General Assembly should again postpone discussions. This logic is most absurd. According to such a logic, does it mean that the peaceful reunification of Korea would be most benefited only if the U.N. General Assembly refrains from discussing the Korean question for ever and only if such illegal institutions as the "United Nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea" and the "United Nations command" are maintained permanently? Some said that the discussion of the Korean question now at the U.N. General Assembly would produce adverse effect on the negotiations between north and south Korea. This argument is also totally untenable. In fact, the start of negotiations between the two sides makes it all the more necessary for the United Nations to discuss the Korean question so as to create favourable conditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. If the discussion should be postponed to the next year because of the conduct of negotiations between the north and south this year, does this mean that there will be no more negotiations between the north and south next year? Does it follow from their assertion that the negotiations between the north and south will be facilitated only by maintaining the so-called "United Nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea" and "U.N. command" permanently? This cannot hold water.

There is another erroneous argument saying that the discussion of the Korean question will only aggravate the tension in Korea and make the positions of the two sides more rigid. The peaceful reunification of Korea is the internal affair of the Korean people, which calls for no discussions in the United Nations. The Korean people alone have the right to discuss the peaceful reunification of Korea, and the United Nations have no right to do so. The past U.N. discussions of this question were illegal and constituted a violation of the principles of the U.N. Charter. Nevertheless, what is to be discussed under the item proposed by the 29 countries is definitely not the question of Korea's peaceful reunification as such, which purely concerns the internal

The So-Called "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea"

The so-called "United Nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea" is a tool of aggression of U.S. imperialism which, usurping the flag of the United Nations, is trying to obstruct the unification of Korea and perpetuate its forcible occupation of south Korea.

On June 25, 1950, U.S. imperialism launched a war of aggression against Korea. Under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the people of Korea rose in resistance and dealt the aggressor troops a telling blow. On October 7 that year, with the voting machine manipulated by the United States, a resolution slandering the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as an aggressor was illegally adopted at the 5th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, and a decision was made to set up the so-called "United Nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea" which was formed by seven member states. In September 1955, a committee was created under the commission to act on its behalf during its adjournment.

To date, the "United Nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea" and the committee under it are still stationed in south Korea as "representatives" of the U.N. Over the past 20 years and more, the notorious commission has acted as a U.S. imperialist tool of aggression, carrying out "observations" in south Korea, collecting political, military and economic information and submitting to the U.N. General Assembly a yearly report which is full of fabrica-

tions and slanders against the D.P.R.K. The commission's despicable acts are firmly opposed by the peoples of Korea and of the whole world. On September 12, 1971, the D.P.R.K. issued a statement which solemnly pointed out that "the 'United Nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea' is a tool of aggression which protects U.S. imperialism in carrying out its policy of colonial enslavement of south Korea," and that "the 'United Nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea' must be dissolved." During the 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly last year, delegates from a number of countries strongly demanded that the commission be dissolved. In a statement issued on July 31 this year, the Government of the D.P.R.K. pointed out clearly: "First of all, measures should be taken to declare that the American troops who occupy south Korea have no right to use the flag of the U.N., that the activities of the 'United Nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea' should be suspended, followed by the withdrawal of foreign troops from south Korea, so as to ensure the lasting peace of Korea and the realization of national unification of the Korean people." On September 15, the permanent missions of Algeria and other countries to the U.N. put forward the draft resolution "Creation of Favourable Conditions to Accelerate the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" and demanded the suspension of activities of the "United Nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea."

affairs, but the question of how to eliminate foreign interference and create favourable conditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. Consequently, there can be no question about the General Assembly's discussion causing tension and rigidity in the positions of the two sides. People who feel tense and take a rigid stand and thus fear the discussion of the Korean question are none other than those who insist on interfering in the internal affairs of Korea and stand for the postponement year after year. They even describe the correct demand for suspending the activities of the "United Nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea" and annulling the right of the foreign troops in south Korea to use the U.N. flag as an outside interference in Korea, as if the maintenance of these illegal institutions in south Korea would, on the contrary, constitute no outside interference in Korea. This is all the more confounding black and white and turning things upside down.

In short, the spread of these fallacies serves only one aim, i.e., to perpetuate the foreign interference in Korea and the division of Korea, thus to prevent further detente in Korea. If one genuinely wishes to create favourable conditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and has no intention to obstruct and sabotage, he will have no reason to oppose the earliest possible termination of foreign interference in Korea and elimination of all man-made obstacles and, consequently, he will have no reason to postpone the discussion on the draft resolution tabled by Algeria and 28 other countries.

In view of the above, the Chinese Delegation firmly opposes any erroneous idea to defer the discussion on the Korean question and strongly demands that the item proposed by Algeria and 28 other countries be inscribed on the agenda of the current session of the General Assembly.

Collective Strength Brings Prosperity

— Visit to a vegetable-growing brigade in suburban Shenyang

by Shen Kao

THE city of Shenyang, in northeast China, is famous for its heavy industry. At one time it depended on a dozen outside provinces and cities to supply its population of several million with fresh vegetables. In recent years, however, it has been supplying its own needs. How did this change come about? To find out, I visited the vegetable-growing Nanta Brigade on the city outskirts.

Nanta Brigade Thriving

Southeast of the city on my way, I came across trucks and horse-drawn carts loaded with vegetables heading for the market. I knew I was approaching Nanta Brigade, which cultivates 3,500 *mu* and grows some 53 million *jin* of vegetables each year, supplying Shenyang with an average of about 150,000 *jin* a day.

The brigade also raises a special breed of chickens and produces 380,000 eggs annually. Its huge electric incubator can hatch 48,000 eggs at each "brooding." The chicks, farmed out to the production teams to raise, return as fat chickens to the brigade's packing shed which processes 200 tons of frozen chicken each year. The brigade's livestock farm includes herds of horses and mules, and pigs numbering almost a thousand. The fruit-trees were heavy with fruit. Snow-white ducks were sporting on the lake and the fish-ponds were gleaming with carp. A machine-repair plant, starch factory, winery and truck park were neatly laid out in front of the brigade's offices.

When Nanta was set up as a producers' co-operative in 1953, its sole assets were some plots of land covered with thin soil and half a dozen horses. Today its collective assets amount to 4,100,000 yuan — 1,450,000 yuan in the bank, plus 8 trucks, 14 tractors, 108 electric motors, 13 lathes, 79 pneumatic-tired

horse-carts and 230 draught animals. As the collective prospered, the commune members' standard of living also rose. Members of the 816 families of the brigade own, among them, 1,400 bicycles and 972 wrist-watches. Radio sets and sewing-machines are also very common.

Collectivization

Prosperous and thriving as Nanta is, the people do not forget the poverty, oppression and exploitation of the past. Before liberation, 324 people here were hired by landlords to work for a pittance which barely enabled them to keep body and soul together. A hundred and thirty-four other peasants, having no way out, abandoned their homes to seek a living elsewhere, while 13 families were in such dire straits that they had to sell their children.

After the liberation of Shenyang in 1948, the exploited and oppressed people of Nanta held accusation meetings against the landlords and divided up the land. They rose to their feet and stood up as masters of their own destiny. But in the early years after liberation, with each family farming its own plot, the peasants could not completely shake off their poverty.

When Chairman Mao's call to get organized reached Nanta, 26 poor and lower-middle peasant families voluntarily joined together in 1953 to form the first agricultural producers' co-operative there.

Was it better to join the co-op or continue to go it alone? Not all of the peasants were clear about this question in the beginning. For example, Liu Kuo-hsi, a former hired hand, reasoned this way: "I've been leading a new life and working on my own as a free man only a few years. Why not wait a bit? I'm strong and I can work hard. When I'm a little better off I'll join."

Then came the flood. With his cabbages drowned under a metre of water, he never got so much as one head from his nine *mu* by the bend of the river. On top of that, his mud house was washed away. The co-op, on the other hand, came out well. They had the numbers and the power to fight the flood, and managed to bring in a good harvest. Liu's hopes of making up his losses the following year were dashed by another flood. But the co-op reaped another good harvest. This was not lost on Liu, who now reassessed his original idea. "Going it alone," he concluded, "means the poor peasant gets poorer and poorer while the rich peasant gets richer and richer. Only under collectivization, with all pulling together, can there be prosperity for all the people."

In 1955 he joined the co-op, and that year his family earned more than 1,000 yuan. Part of it was spent on a new bicycle. Before another two years were out, Liu's family had a brick and tile house.

After the people of Nanta took the road of collectivization, they pooled their wisdom and strength to start remaking their natural environment.

From the old society the co-op had inherited some cultivated land plus a huge tract of swamps and hollows. The members decided to level the dunes and fill in the swamps and hollows to grow vegetables. Li Yung-ho, the brigade Party secretary, who had worked as a hired hand for 16 years, took the lead. They all worked hard at it, and Li never spared himself. When his mother gently urged him to take better care of his health, Li reminded her of their life in the old days. "We were driven like slaves in those days and never had enough to eat. Today we're working so that all labouring people can lead a decent life, so what's a little sweat and dirt?"

Each year the Nanta peasants worked on their project during the slack season in winter. By the time the people's commune was established, the brigade had finished levelling 18 dunes and filling in five swamps and eight deep hollows. All in all, by moving some 52 million cubic metres of earth, they wrested from the swamp 3,500 *mu* of fine market-garden land yielding good crops regardless of drought or excessive rain.

Gradual Mechanization

The height of summer finds the Nanta peasants busily putting in their autumn vegetable crops. Formerly, even when every able-bodied member turned out, they simply could not finish in time, work as they might. How were they to solve this? Collectivization, especially after the people's commune was set up, brought into play not only more manpower, but greater financial and material resources. Many problems that the small, individual peasant economy could not cope with were rapidly overcome. Following Chairman Mao's teaching that "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization," the people of Nanta invested part of their collective funds in farm machinery. Step by step, they built up their tractor force to fourteen, while the brigade machine repair shop designed and built 73 horse-drawn planters. Today the ploughing is all done by tractor and the autumn sowing by mechanical planter. The experience of the Nanta Brigade bears out Chairman Mao's thesis that "in agriculture, with conditions as they are in our country co-operation must precede the use of big machinery (in capitalist countries agriculture develops in a capitalist way)."

Over the last dozen years or so the Nanta peasants have sunk 51 deep wells by their own efforts, so that, today, at the flick of a switch, the whole cultivated area of the brigade can be given a watering within 24 hours.

Yang Shih-hsin, who used to tend a landlord's vegetable garden, reminisces: "In those times, a donkey turned the pump to water the vegetable patch during the day. When

night came the donkey was bedded down and men were put on. The landlord loved animals better than human beings, that's why! We'd push that wheel round and round until we got dizzy and fell flat on our faces. In the early years after liberation we used wooden water-wheels, but we couldn't water all the land we wanted to. Now with the strength of the commune behind us, we don't worry about even a big drought."

Serving the People

Nanta as a collective has grown stronger year by year and raised ever greater quantities of vegetables for the city. This, of course, has meant a steadily rising standard of living for its members. As old Liu Kuo-hsi said after his two attempts to go it alone failed, "Collectivization brings prosperity to all." This has been borne out by events. But the motive force propelling the Nanta people forward is not personal prosperity. It is, in their own words, growing vegetables for the revolution. Or, to put it another way, serving the people.

The summer before last the brigade reaped a bumper harvest. The leading comrades of the brigade's general Party branch together with some veteran growers went to town and took their place by the side of the shop assistants behind the vegetable counter. They solicited first-hand suggestions from the customers. One of the many criticisms they received was from some workers: "If you could do something about spreading out the supply more evenly throughout the year, there'd be less waste in the peak periods and more vegetables in the off-seasons."

The cadres and growers discussed this after they got home. Some said it couldn't be done, as the frost-free period in the northeast was rather short. Old poor peasant Wang Chun-hsiang, however, took this view:



Veteran grower Chu Lien-sheng and young agro-technicians summing up experience in tomato-growing.

"The alliance between the workers and peasants is a new type of relation in our socialist society. The workers in the factories and we on the land are both working for the revolution. The comrades in the factories have come up with all sorts of innovations—are we vegetable-growers going to let a little thing like weather tie our hands down?" He found support on all sides. They determined to go ahead with it, depending on the collective wisdom to think up ways and means.

Drawing on their long years of experience, they gradually devised a plan. Since April and May were off months, they planted spinach in winter instead of in spring so that it would be ready some twenty days earlier. They put in spring vegetables earlier, erecting shelters to protect the seed beds while taking measures to raise the temperature and keep it even. During the summer they forced certain vegetables and held back some to avoid glutting the market. They also erected greenhouses and built protected plots facing the sun to hasten the growth of others. Now at the end of January during the coldest part of the winter, people in Shenyang can buy chives, garlic shoots and celery. By April, when

the thaw is just setting in, cucumbers, green peppers and parsley are available. In winter, the Nanta Brigade grows on the 21 million jin of crisp Chinese cabbage it has stored away in the eight big concrete cellars it had built by its own efforts. This cabbage can be kept through to April the following year, so there is no shortage of vegetables for the market throughout the winter.

One day when Chu Lien-sheng, a veteran vegetable farmer and a model worker, was unloading at the market, he overheard two southerners chatting nostalgically about the vegetables of south China. "Industrial expansion has brought a great many southerners to Shenyang to take part

in socialist construction." Chu reflected. "Their tastes are different. Surely we can do something for them." When he explained his ideas to the brigade leaders, they agreed and began to carry them out. An experimental group was formed and its members were sent to Peking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Changsha, Chengtu and other centres to learn how to raise different kinds of warm-climate vegetables which people of the south like. The group has since successfully grown many such varieties on a trial basis. In Nanta's plots and greenhouses one can now see Shanghai cauliflowers, Ningsia green peppers and 60 other kinds from various parts of China. The brigade

is now experimenting with vegetables from Albania and other foreign countries.

In addition to growing 102 varieties of vegetables commercially, Nanta has an experimental team working on 70 others. The brigade has also instituted a system of intercropping that ensures the city a constant supply of vegetables and enables the brigade to grow some grain for fodder. Last year it brought in 370,000 jin of maize.

The relatively rapid economic development of the Nanta Brigade serves as an example for all the other brigades of the commune, which are also advancing.

(Continued from p. 12.)

of 120,000 metres. In addition to these, China is the first country in the world to chemically synthesize crystalline bovine insulin.

(5) *The market in China is thriving, prices are stable and the people's living standard has steadily improved.*

The rapid development of industrial and farm production has provided the market with an abundant supply of goods. With more and more commodities supplied to daily thriving markets, the commercial departments have increased their purchases and sales as well as their stocks. The volume of retail sales in 1971 was



1971 Volume of
RETAIL SALES:
More than
6 times that
of 1949.

more than six times that of 1949. This is abundant proof of the continued increase in personal incomes and steady improvement of living standards.

Prices of grain, cotton cloth, edible oil, salt, coal and other necessities have remained stable ever since 1949, and there have been gradual cuts in the retail prices of many commodities. For example, prices for chemical fertilizer, insecticides, diesel oil and other commodities closely related to farm production have dropped by one-third to two-thirds compared with 1950, while the prices of medicines, medical equipment and Chinese herbal medicines which are closely connected

with the people's livelihood have been cut on many occasions. In 1969 another big price cut throughout the country brought the prices of medicines down to only 20 per cent of what they were in 1950. An improved and secure life has made it possible for the people to deposit spare money in the people's banks. The big increase of savings deposits in the cities and countryside and the stable market prices signify the stability of the Renminbi. All these are in striking contrast to life in pre-liberation China characterized by inflation, skyrocketing prices and abject poverty.

State revenue and expenditure are sound and show substantial increases, with a small favourable balance. In 1965, China repaid ahead of time all her loans from the Soviet Union. National bonds plus interests, due in 1968, were all redeemed. Today, China is a country with neither internal nor external debts.

The achievements we have made are great, but they are only the first steps in a long march. Ours is a developing country; the level of our economy, science and technology is not high, and per-capita output of steel and grain is still quite low. What is significant to us, however, is the fact that we have developed our economy at high speed. History has proved and will continue to prove that the proletariat of the East can accomplish what the bourgeoisie of the West has accomplished and do what it has not been able to do. Sixteen years ago, Chairman Mao pointed out: "**She [China] will have become a powerful socialist industrial country. And that is as it should be. China is a land with an area of 9,600,000 square kilometres and a population of 600 million people, and China ought to make a greater contribution to humanity.**" We Chinese people will surely bridge the gap between China and the economically developed capitalist countries in not too long a period and build our country into a great socialist state with a modern industry, modern agriculture, modern national defence and modern science and technology.

ROUND THE WORLD

ARAB COUNTRIES

Israeli Aggression Condemned

Under air and artillery cover Israeli aggressor troops on September 16 unleashed a massive incursion into southern Lebanon. This was another crime of Israeli Zionism after its dispatch of many planes on September 8 to carry out wanton air raids deep over the Syrian and Lebanese territories. The Arab countries and world public opinion have come down upon this. Lebanese armed forces and Palestinian guerrillas fighting heroically against Israeli aggression have inflicted rather heavy losses on the enemy.

Lebanese President Franjia and Prime Minister Salam on the day of the incident called on the people to close their ranks and fight the enemy. Paying tribute to the Lebanese troops for their persevered resistance to the Israeli aggressor troops, the President said that "the bravery of our troops and the unity of our people are the guarantee which protects the motherland from all dangers."

Egyptian President Sadat and Chairman Kazafi of the Libyan Revolutionary Command Council in a joint statement called on the Arab countries to embark on a unified action in support of the Palestinian people now subjected to a campaign of annihilation by Israel and the United States. The statement emphasized the right of the Palestinian Resistance Movement to carry on their heroic resistance to regain the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

An Egyptian government statement denounced the United States for protecting Israel by vetoing at the U.N. Security Council a draft resolution in connection with the recent Israeli aggression against Syria and Lebanon. Both Syrian President Assad and Vice-Chairman Saddam Hussein of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council offered Franjia over the telephone any aid that

Lebanon may ask for. Kazafi, Chairman of the Libyan Revolutionary Command Council, in his cable to the Lebanese President expressed the readiness of the Libyan forces to fight on the Lebanese side. The Sudanese Foreign Ministry also issued a statement in full support of Lebanon.

Abdul Aziz Hussain, Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs of Kuwait, said in a statement that Israeli aggression on Lebanon was aimed at sowing discord between Lebanon and the Palestinian commando organizations. He stressed that commando actions should be strengthened to face repeated Israeli aggressions on Arab states.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Calls on People to Defend the Country

Speaking at a mass rally in Livingstone on September 16, Zambian President Kaunda called on the Zambian people to unite in defence of the country and announced that Zambia had been put on a "new footing of alertness."

The President said: "We have called on the party, civil service, army, police and air force to participate in the operation to defend the Republic of Zambia."

He told a crowd of over 20,000 that this had been necessary since Zambia's enemies had been planning action against Zambia. He then condemned South African and Rhodesian racists and other enemies for having tried to destroy Zambia.

Zambia would not use its strength and technology to destroy other nations, but Zambia had the right to defend itself, President Kaunda said.

Zambia Daily Mail reported on September 14 that Smith, chieftain of the Rhodesian white racist regime, recently threatened to take action against Zambia, on the pretext that a white settler-farmer in Mana

Pools African "reserve" in Rhodesia was injured by a landmine planted by local people.

MOZAMBIQUE

Patriotic Armed Forces Open New War Front

As announced recently by President of the Mozambique Liberation Front Samora in a message to the Mozambique people, the Mozambique patriotic armed forces on July 25 launched their first attacks in Manica-Sofala Province on the strategic positions of the Portuguese colonial troops, thus pushing their armed struggle for national liberation further south and opening a new front of liberation war in the province.

Situated in the central part of the country, Manica-Sofala Province now under Portuguese colonialist control is rich in mineral deposits and has important industries, communication networks and a big port, Beira.

The message pointed out that the armed struggle in Manica-Sofala Province was "an event of extreme importance in the development of our fight" and that "the opening of the new front is a major defeat for Portuguese colonialism and imperialism."

The outbreak of struggle in the province, the message declared, was a result of the courage, patriotism and consciousness of the people there and also an outcome of the strength and struggle of all the Mozambique people, particularly people in provinces already engaged in armed struggle.

The message noted: "We must intensify fighting, consolidate the struggle in Manica-Sofala Province and other provinces and extend struggle to new fronts."

BRAZIL

Peasants' Struggle Against Exploitation and Plunder

Peasants in some parts of Brazil have waged struggles of various forms to oppose ruthless exploitation and plunder by monopoly groups.

In the name of "developing" northern and northeastern Brazil and building the trans Amazonas Highway, Brazilian and foreign monopoly groups have been plundering the resources there, seizing large tracts of land and forcing local peasants and Indian tribes to quit. The Suia-Missu Foundation in Sao Paulo and the U.S.-owned King's ranch have seized 880,000 and 300,000 hectares of land respectively in these areas.

An article carried in *Jornal do Brazil* said that 75 per cent of peasant households in Pernambuco State were suffering from hunger after they had lost their land. Eighty peasant households in Rio Formoso District displayed great resolve in preventing their 800 hectares of land from being seized by the plunderers. Three thousand armed Indians of the Chavantes tribes in Mato Grosso State have prepared themselves for the fight to recover their land, reported the same paper.

Peasants in Para State, who lost their land, have launched guerrilla warfare. Troops were sent to suppress the peasants and news blackout was imposed.

The peasant armed struggle, started in the village of Sao Domingos Das Latas last April, has now spread to Sao Joao and Conceicao of Araguaia. It has won the support and sympathy from peasants in the northern part of Goias State and the western part of Maranhao State and the southern part of Para State.

Referring to the situation in the armed conflicts in Para State, an editorial carried in the magazine *Visao* said, "The conflicts between the colonialists and the residents in the remote area have become daily more frequent." "These conflicts, like those in the states of Para and Mato Grosso, assume the character of violence."

GUYANA

Caribbean Festival

In his speech at the opening ceremony of the 1972 Caribbean Festival

of Creative Arts (Carifesta) held in Guyana from August 25 to September 15, Guyanese Prime Minister Forbes Burnham called on the people of the various countries to strengthen unity and defend their independence.

The festival, sponsored by the Guyanese Prime Minister, was aimed at promoting understanding and unity among the various nations of the Caribbean. This is the first festival of this kind ever held in the region. The Government and people of Guyana, the host country, have done much preparatory work for the festival. Beginning from August 26, 4,300 men of letters, artists and performers of 28 countries in Central and South America and the Caribbean region including Guyana, Mexico, Cuba, Venezuela, Jamaica and Brazil held various kinds of art activities at more than a dozen centres in Georgetown, capital of Guyana.

The Carifesta was opened at the National Park in Georgetown on the evening of August 25. After Guyanese President Arthur Chung formally declared the opening of the festival before an audience of 10,000, Prime Minister Burnham gave a speech, saying that in the Caribbean, the Guyanese people have their English speaking brothers, Spanish speaking brothers, French speaking brothers and Dutch speaking brothers. "We are one people who passed through the same melting pot," he noted. He called on the peoples of the Caribbean to rule the waves in Caribbean not only in political and economic terms, but also in cultural terms. "The size of a nation, Guyanese or Caribbean, should not inhibit it from being great in the sense of being proud of its past and moulding its present to make a better and brighter future," he said. He pointed out that the Caribbean has the right "to speak out in the world, not as satellites or appendages to other nations but as one single nation." He said: "Our world of the Caribbean we can mould according to our heart's desire."

BRITAIN

Prime Minister Heath Visits Japan

British Prime Minister Edward Heath left Tokyo for home on September 19 after a four-day visit, the first visit to Japan by a British Prime Minister since World War II.

During his visit, Heath held separate talks with Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka and Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira.

A joint communique issued at the end of the talks said that Heath, Tanaka and Ohira held talks on a broad range of questions of common interests to Japan and Britain. They agreed that it was most opportune to hold these talks at a moment of far-reaching and swift changes in international relations both in Europe and Asia which are of vital concern to the two nations.

The communique said that Tanaka explained the objectives of his forthcoming visit to the People's Republic of China and that Heath welcomed this as a significant contribution to peace and stability.

The communique also dealt with such problems as the international monetary system, the trade relations between Japan and Britain and the Indochina, Korea and Middle East issues.

Before his visit to Japan, in an interview with the B.B.C. on September 15 in London on the world and west European situation, Prime Minister Heath declared that "... instead of the world really consisting only of the United States and the Soviet Union, we are going to have a united Europe, and we are going to have China and we have Japan, and so this is a very important change, and what is going to be important for the future is the relationship between each of these great world countries."

He stressed, "We are part of Europe and we shall, in the community, be part of Europe economically, monetarily and politically." He noted that the community "will be the largest and the most powerful

trading and monetary bloc which the world has ever seen and we shall use our influence wisely."

Referring to British-Japanese relations, Heath said, "I feel that it's very important now when the balance of forces in the world is changing so rapidly and so much, that our countries should come as close together as possible."

He indicated that during his Japan visit he would talk with the Japanese Prime Minister about all aspects of international problems, first of all the political aspects, and also "the very important set of problems" such as the reform of the monetary and trading systems of the capitalist world.

U.S. AND U.S.S.R.

Frequent Underground Nuclear Tests

Both the United States and the Soviet Union carried out underground nuclear test explosions on September 21, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission announced the same day.

The commission said that the U.S. blast was the fifth underground test this year and the 244th since 1963 when the partial nuclear test ban treaty was signed in Moscow by the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain.

According to the commission's statistics, the Soviet detonation was the ninth known underground test this year and the 70th known since 1963.

COFFEE PRODUCERS

Growing Struggle Against Plunder

A meeting was held recently in London by the International Coffee Council to discuss coffee prices and export quota for the coffee year of 1972-73. During the meeting which ended its 20 days' discussion without adopting any formal resolutions, the coffee exporters resolutely opposed the self-seeking proposals put forward by some coffee importers. It

showed a new development in the united struggle of the coffee producers against plunder.

The International Coffee Council, an organ supervising the execution of the international coffee agreement, is composed of 41 developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America which are coffee producers and exporters and 21 "developed" countries which are big coffee importers and consumers. However, manipulated by the United States, the world's biggest coffee consumer, the council has long become an extortionate instrument against the coffee producers. For a long time, in accordance with certain provisions in the coffee agreement, the council has practised a system which prevents the coffee producers from simultaneously obtaining bigger export quotas and comparatively reasonable prices. As a result, coffee prices today are even lower than those 20 years ago, and the producers have so far lost some 10,000 million U.S. dollars. Moreover, the devaluation of the dollar at the end of last year has caused them new heavy losses. After a series of multilateral consultations among themselves this year, the producers raised coffee export prices and, in order to maintain these prices, cut down supplies to the world market in spite of the export quota imposed on them for the year of 1971-72 (which ended at the end of September this year) and the threats on the part of the principal consumers headed by the United States. This is the first such action since the international coffee agreement came into force in 1963.

The London council meeting was held against the background of such sharp confrontation. Prior to the meeting, 13 countries, which produce more than 80 per cent of the world's coffee, met in Geneva in early August. They agreed on a common policy to be adopted at the London meeting and established a Producers' Co-ordination Committee to put forward their proposals en bloc. The consumers also held secret consultations in Paris and other places before the meeting.

Because of the big differences between the two sides the meeting

came to a deadlock shortly after it began on August 14. At the meeting, the producers proposed that the coffee indicator prices should be fixed by taking account of changes in monetary parities in major importing countries and of inflation, and that if the value of the dollar changes again before the end of the next coffee year, the coffee prices should be adjusted automatically in proportion. Other proposals made by the producers included an export quota of 49 million bags for the 1972-73 coffee year and the indicator prices of all groups of coffee worked out in the light of the current price situation on the world market. However, these reasonable proposals were rejected by a small number of consumers headed by the United States. On the other hand, certain consumers tried hard to impose their proposals, which benefit themselves at the expense of others, on the producers. According to a proposal, the producers will incur at least a loss of 330 million dollars to the great detriment of their national economies.

It was reported that the United States, in an attempt to keep the producers in line, brought strong pressure to bear on them through financial, commercial, political and other channels. Facing this situation, the producers closed their ranks steadfastly. The membership of the Producers' Co-ordination Committee increased from 13 to 15 during the meeting. The Inter-African Coffee Organization, which groups 18 African producers, declared its resolute support for the committee's proposals at the council meeting. "The producers' front is stronger than ever," said the President of the organization.

As the fundamental contradiction between the two sides was so difficult to solve, there was not any agreement on major questions and most items on the 22-point agenda remained undiscussed up to August 31 when the meeting was scheduled to close. The meeting was prolonged till September 2. It was decided that other issues will be discussed at the next council meeting scheduled for next December.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Taching Oilfield's Fresh Victories

TACHING Oilfield workers continued to push up their daily output of crude oil in early September after impressive achievements in the first eight months.

January-August output of crude oil by the newly formed No. 5 Extraction Unit was more than 17 times the nation's 1949 production.

The No. 1202 Drilling Team, a national model, sank two top-quality wells in the first week of September to set up two new records — 1,000 m. a day with one single bit and 621 m. in one shift.

The 11-year-old Taching Oilfield's average annual increase is 35 per cent. January-August crude oil production exceeded by more than 20 per cent that of the same period of last year and urgently needed oil products showed substantial increases. Quality has improved and costs of many products and projects have been lowered. Some units have already fulfilled their annual targets.

Tibet's Industries

THE Tungka Coal-Mine in Tibet's Shigatse area was built only recently, but this small mine has developed so rapidly that it now supplies coal for the local industries as well as for domestic use. Briquettes have replaced the dried yak droppings the local people had used as fuel over the centuries for cooking and heating. There are also coal-mines now in Lhasa, Chamdo and other areas of Tibet.

The rich natural resources of pre-liberation Tibet were never made use of. Foreign aggressors plundered industrial raw materials and dumped their surplus goods there. Old Tibet did not make a single metal screw, and even matches had to be shipped in from outside. Every year, foreign

capitalists bought large quantities of wool, skins and hides, butter, musk, borax, gold and other materials at very low prices and sent in manufactured goods which were sold at exorbitant prices. Historical records reveal that profits from the several thousand tons of wool they took out each year amounted to some one million U.S. dollars.

The only "industry" in Tibet was a tiny hydroelectric station built by the imperialists on the outskirts of Lhasa providing electricity to light the Potala Palace where the reactionary Tibetan rulers were entrenched.

Tibet today has more than 200 mines and factories. There are power plants, coal-mines, tanneries, and lumber, metallurgical, woollen textile, chemical, machine building and building materials industries. Eighty per cent of them are small enterprises built by the Tibetan people by exploiting local resources. In the Lhasa and Chamdo areas, there are sizable state-built hydroelectric stations as well as a large number of small power plants built by the local people. At the end of last year, 59 small power plants were completed in the Lhasa, Shigatse and Loka areas. Many more are under construction. Emancipated serfs who in the past depended on yak butter lamps for lighting their homes now use electricity.

State aid to Tibet for developing small-scale industries is many-sided. In addition to building a number of large factories, the state also provides specially made machines and equipment oriented to local conditions. Workers and technicians from other parts of the country have gone there to pass on their experience and technical know-how and outstanding workers of the many nationalities in Tibet have gone to attend universities in the interior. More than 70 per cent of the workers and technicians

in Tibet are ex-serfs, and many of them today hold leading posts.

First Large Sluice In Tarim

A 223-METRE-LONG barrage with 32 gates has been completed on the upper reaches of the Tarim River in Sinkiang, northwest China. Over the sluice is a 4.5-metre-wide double-arch bridge. It is the first sluice-gate of this size to be built in the formerly barren Tarim Basin.

The sluice-gate is at the head of a trunk irrigation canal that runs through the Tarim reclamation area. Its completion greatly increases the volume of water in some of the reservoirs along the Tarim River to ensure adequate irrigation for 36,000 hectares of farmland. It will also be important for further reclamation in Tarim.

The upper Tarim River cutting across the central Tarim Basin has a negligible flow during the low-water season. Dams built to raise the water level to provide irrigation in the low-water season were frequently battered down by floods during the high-water season. This happened on many occasions, and led to the Production and Construction Corps of the Chinese People's Liberation Army stationed in the reclamation area building the present sluice-gate.

The project was started in May last year. One of many difficulties that had to be overcome was the thick layer of sand lying 35 metres around the projected foundation pit. Constant seepage and severe washing by floods could undermine the foundations if this was not solved. The army men, leading cadres and technicians finally overcame this obstacle by sinking a row of interlinked deep shafts into the sand and filling them with concrete.

As they had no heavy-duty hoisting equipment to install the 263 prefabricated reinforced concrete parts each weighing up to 7.5 tons, the builders improvised two hoists, each able to lift 10 tons, and completed the task in 11 days.

Autumn 1972

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