

PEKING REVIEW

49

December 8, 1972

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei On Viet Nam-U.S. Negotiations

Experience and Practice

— Notes on studying philosophy

China and Chad Establish Diplomatic Relations

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PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

Vol 15, No. 49 December 8, 1972

Published in English, French, Spanish,
Japanese and German editions

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THE WEEK

Lebanese Foreign Minister Hamad in China

Khalyl Abou Hamad, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Lebanon, Mrs. Hamad and his party concluded a 12-day friendship visit to China on December 5.

Premier Chou En-lai met Foreign Minister Hamad during the latter's stay in China. Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying held talks with him. The two Foreign Ministers signed a China-Lebanon trade agreement on behalf of their respective Governments.

There have been friendly ties between China and Lebanon since ancient times. The establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in November 1971 filled a new page in the history of friendly relations between the two countries. Foreign Minister Hamad's visit to China will surely further increase the mutual understanding between the two peoples and promote the further development of friendly relations between the two countries.

At a banquet he gave on November 25 in honour of the distinguished Lebanese guests, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei spoke highly of the friendship between the Chinese and Lebanese peoples. "Under the leadership of His Excellency President Suleiman Franjia, the Lebanese Government and people are working hard in opposing foreign aggression, safeguarding state sovereignty and territorial integrity and building their own country. The Chinese Government and people sincerely wish the Lebanese Government and people new victories on their road ahead," he said.

Referring to the situation in the Middle East, Foreign Minister Chi said: "Israeli Zionism, with big powers' support and connivance, is still persisting in its policy of aggres-

sion and expansion and is playing all sorts of tricks, but the people of the Arab countries and Palestine who have a tradition of struggle and who are becoming increasingly awakened will not be intimidated or taken in. By strengthening their unity, persisting in struggle and relying on their own strength, they are bound to win victory with the help and support of the people the world over."

Foreign Minister Hamad in his speech said: "Despite the distance between us and our different social systems, we have common points. We share the desire to co-operate and adhere to the principles of righteousness and justice and we support the oppressed peoples in their efforts to recover their legitimate rights."

He added: "Lebanon holds that there will be a just and durable peace (in the Middle East) only under two fundamental conditions: respect for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories."

China and Chad Establish Diplomatic Relations

China has established diplomatic relations with another African country, the Republic of Chad. The two Governments signed the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations on November 28.

The communique said: "The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Chad, in conformity with the interests and desire of the two countries, have decided by agreement, following friendly consultations, to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level and to exchange ambassadors.

"The Government of the People's Republic of China supports the struggle carried out by the Govern-

ment of the Republic of Chad to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and develop national economy.

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

"The two Governments have agreed to develop relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries on the basis of the following principles: 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."

Located in central Africa, the Republic of Chad gained its independence in 1960. Both China and Chad are third world countries. The peoples of both countries suffered from imperialist aggression and oppression in the past and are now faced with common tasks of struggle. The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Chad not only conforms with the common interests of the two countries but also manifests the deep friendship between the Chinese people and the African people.

NEWS BRIEFS

▲ Premier Chou En-lai on November 28 met Michael Ondoga, Special Envoy of the President of the Republic of Uganda.

▲ On November 27 Premier Chou met American columnist Joseph W. Alsop and his wife.

▲ The Chinese Government Friendship Delegation led by Fang Yi, Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, returned to Peking on November 21 after visiting the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Cameroon and Nigeria.

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei On Viet Nam-U.S. Negotiations

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei made an important statement on November 29 concerning the Viet Nam-U.S. negotiations, which the people throughout the world are closely following. He was speaking at the reception given by Albanian Ambassador to China Xhorxhi Robo to mark the 60th anniversary of the independence and the 28th anniversary of the liberation of Albania.

The Chinese Foreign Minister said: "At present, the people of the whole world are following closely developments over the Viet Nam question and hoping for its early peaceful settlement. However, war flames are still burning in Viet Nam because the U.S. Government has been clinging to its stand of aggression. The 'agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Viet Nam' that was finally reached after prolonged negotiations remains unsigned to this day. The U.S. Government not only has backed out of the schedule for signing agreed on by the Vietnamese and U.S. sides on the pretext of difficulties encountered in Saigon, but is continuously attempting to make substantive changes in the agreement that has already been reached. Meanwhile, the U.S. aggressors have been stepping up large-scale transportation to Saigon of additional war materiel of different kinds, wantonly bombing southern and northern Viet Nam and making

war threats against the Vietnamese people. People have reason to ask whether the U.S. Government truly wants a peaceful settlement of the Viet Nam question or is trying to prolong the war by making use of the negotiations. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam have made tremendous efforts for a peaceful settlement of the Viet Nam question; they have both upheld principles and shown the greatest flexibility. The people of the whole world are now watching what move the U.S. Government will take next. We still hope that the U.S. Government will through negotiations sign with the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam the agreement mutually agreed on. This will not only be in the interests of the Vietnamese and the American peoples but also be greatly helpful towards the relaxation of tension in the Far East and in Asia. If instead the U.S. Government continues to obstruct the signing of the peace agreement on Viet Nam and drag out the war, the Vietnamese people certainly will, with the determination they have long and repeatedly expressed, fight their war of resistance to the end, and the Chinese Government and people will, as always, give them all-out support and assistance in their just war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation until complete victory is won."

Massacre of South Viet Nam's Patriots Not Allowed

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

THE Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam issued a statement on December 3, 1972, sternly denouncing the U.S.-puppet clique's crimes of stepped-up suppression and massacre of patriots and peace-loving people in south Viet Nam and resolutely demanding an end to such acts of persecution. The Chinese Government and people express the greatest indignation at these barbarous acts by the U.S.-puppet clique and firmly support the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet Nam's solemn stand and demand.

At a time when world public opinion is strongly demanding that the United States end the war in Viet Nam and bring peace to Viet Nam as early as possible, the Nguyen Van Thieu clique in south Viet Nam is stepping up its terrorist actions, wildly arresting and killing people as well as plotting to brutally massacre thousands of political prisoners before a ceasefire comes into effect. This shows that this clique is putting up

a death-bed struggle in an effort to maintain its reactionary rule and to obstruct the realization of peace in Viet Nam. Since taking power, Nguyen Van Thieu has all along pursued a policy of bringing calamity to the country and death to the people and has committed countless crimes. Thieu has now incurred a new debt in blood to the Vietnamese people. This fully exposes his obdurate stand of hostility to the Vietnamese people.

The patriotic people in south Viet Nam are too numerous to be killed and murdered. Untold numbers of revolutionaries and patriots have been slaughtered, hunted down or detained by the puppet regimes in Saigon, from Ngo Dinh Diem to Nguyen Van Thieu. But the people's struggle in the south against U.S. aggression and puppet fascist rule and their struggle for independence, democracy and freedom have gone on unabated, growing both in scale and strength.

"The blood fertilizes the land on which the sturdy grass grows. The cold freezes the earth where the

flowers blossom in springtime." This is what Lu Hsun wrote about the atrocities of the Chinese reactionaries' suppression of revolutionaries in his time. The same is happening in south Viet Nam. The crimes of the puppet regime under Thieu and the debt in blood it has incurred by murder and suppression of the patriots can only incite the people in south Viet Nam to an even stronger hatred and stiffer resistance. All the world's reactionaries who try to preserve their reactionary rule by bloody measures will surely end up in disaster.

According to the text of the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Viet Nam" already reached between Viet Nam and the United States, the return of all captured and detained personnel of the parties shall be carried out simultaneously with the U.S. troop withdrawal. At present, the puppet Thieu regime, while continuing to detain large numbers of patriots, is taking further steps to persecute and murder them; at the same time, it is making more arrests and carrying out repressive measures on an unprecedented scale. This state of affairs certainly is not unconnected

with what the United States has been doing on the Viet Nam issue.

In an attempt to put pressure on the Vietnamese people, the U.S. Government, while doing its utmost to put off the signing of the agreement, has recently rushed munitions and weapons to the puppet Saigon regime and sent large numbers of B-52s and warships to wantonly bomb and shell areas south of Thanh Hoa in north Viet Nam and the liberated areas in south Viet Nam. The Foreign Ministry of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in its December 2 statement strongly protested against this. If the U.S. Government is really willing to end the Viet Nam war and restore peace in Viet Nam as it has professed, it should immediately halt all war activities in Viet Nam, immediately stop beefing up Thieu's military strength, immediately put an end to his clique's bloody crime of massacring patriots and speedily sign the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Viet Nam" agreed upon through consultations between the Vietnamese and U.S. sides.

(December 6)

At Banquet Celebrating Albanian Anniversaries

Comrade Enver Hoxha's Speech

Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, made an important speech at the banquet given by the Council of Ministers of Albania in Vlora on November 28 to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the independence of Albania and the 28th anniversary of her liberation. Following is a report on the speech.—Ed.

COMRADE Enver Hoxha paid warm tributes to the Albanian people for their heroic and outstanding struggle for winning the independence and liberation of their motherland. In the period of 32 years from November 28, 1912, to November 29, 1944, he pointed out, all the events demonstrated that "freedom, independence, sovereignty and self-government are the most cherished aspirations for a people who must fight arms in hand and with any other means they have in their hands in order to gain them and, after having gained them, they should be continually vigilant and fully armed to defend them at all costs against anyone who would attempt to violate and destroy them."

Comrade Hoxha pointed out that the most important lesson drawn by the Albanian people in the history of their struggle was the real road shown by the Albanian Party of Labour. He said, "From the day of liberation, November 29, 1944, and until November 29, 1972, 28 years have passed. During this important historical period, our people, led by their Marxist-Leninist Party, with the force of arms drove out of

the border of the homeland the foreign occupationists, they liquidated the traitors and treachery, they eliminated the old power of the feudals and the capitalists and established their new power, they liquidated the enemy classes, they tempered the alliance of the working class and the peasantry and are building the socialist society. Today, the Albanian people are fighting, working and happily living in the Party's epoch."

He said, "The Party teaches the people to be vigilant before any danger whatever which may come from abroad, be it a danger of an armed aggression, or a danger of the loss of the freedom and independence which may come through the economic enslavement on the part of the imperialist metropolises, with U.S. imperialism at the head, and the social-imperialist metropolises, with the Soviet revisionists at the head. In order to cope with the two dangers, the Albanian people and their Party must be armed and must make no concession at all."

He said, "We stand for peaceful coexistence, on the known principles of the great Lenin, allowing nobody and in no moment whatever to violate our legitimate rights."

Comrade Hoxha pointed out that the Albanian people are not afraid of the imperialist powers. Imperialism and social-imperialism are afraid of the people of various countries and of revolution and Marx's ideas which inspire and lead them onward. Socialist Albania is at the head of this proletarian revolution and she is not alone.

He said, "We must well arm our people against the capitalist-revisionist propaganda and demagogy which claim that we are allegedly isolated from the world, from the progressive science, from 'their generous aid.' What is in fact the 'aid' they pretend to give us through their credit? It means to sell out our country to them, to allow the imperialists and the revisionists to invest their capitals in Albania to suck the blood and sweat of our people, so that we should become satellites of the great monopolies and metropolises and should adopt their degenerated way of living, so that the consumer society should be established with its monsters, so that the old exploiting classes with all the evils of the present-day capitalist-revisionist class should be revived and strengthened in our country. The Albanian people do not accept these, for they are aware of all these dangers, for the Party and they themselves are vigilant and do not fall in errors."

Comrade Hoxha said, "The Soviet revisionists noisily allege that it is 'theoretically wrong' that socialism can be built with one's own efforts, as the Chinese and Albanians say. On this question the glorious Communist Party of China and the Albanian Party of Labour are not wrong in the least either in theory or in practice. The main and decisive thing in the construction of socialism in a socialist country is the internal force, the force of that country itself. The aid a socialist country grants to another socialist country should be fraternal, internationalist, selfless and without any political conditions. Such is the aid socialist Albania receives from the People's Republic of China."

Explaining why it is so with China's aid to Albania, Comrade Hoxha said: "It is because our two countries are true socialist countries, because leading our two countries at the head are the two real Marxist-Leninist Parties, because our two peoples, two Parties and two countries are bound to an evergreen Marxist-Leninist friendship, because we have one and the same road, the same aim and the same enemies, whom, we should, in co-operation with all other peoples and the proletariat of the world, defeat and smash. The Albanian and Chinese people march side by side in full unity with one another. The great China of Mao Tsetung aids other socialist countries and peoples in the same way. The great China of Mao Tsetung is a powerful socialist state. It is neither an imperialist nor a social-imperialist superpower."

Comrade Hoxha said, "The Soviet-led modern revisionists are trying with their demagogy to deceive their peoples and the peoples of the world by alleging that their countries and their system are socialist. This is already a downright lie. The modern revisionists have definitely destroyed the socialist system in their countries, transforming it into a capitalist system, while the Soviet Union they have turned at present into a social-imperialist state. It cannot be imagined that there exists a true internationalist and fraternal co-operation, selfless and without any political conditions, among the countries which call themselves socialist, as well as between them and us, as the Soviet revisionists allege. Their so-called socialist 'aid'

is the same as the 'aid' of U.S. imperialism. The alleged 'mutual socialist co-operation' of the Soviet revisionists is the same as the 'sincere co-operation' U.S. imperialism claims. The two superpowers, the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union, which are feverishly preparing for wars, are trying through their alleged 'generous aid' to enslave you, to put you into their economic and political claws, to put you in their spheres of influence and to colonize you."

Comrade Enver Hoxha said, "The Soviet revisionists are enraged at China's and Albania's progress. China paid back all the credits they had granted it. For years, we are paying back to the sham friends, who turned into fierce enemies, the so-called credits which constituted some painted machines of old workshops."

Comrade Enver Hoxha emphasized, "We Albanians know very well what was hidden behind the so-called 'internationalist aid' of the Soviet revisionists. The other peoples and states are realizing today the imperialist character of their aid. It is these Soviet revisionists who intensively sabotaged the development of our economy, industry and mining. Their aims were of a long range, to enslave our socialist country and turn it into a satellite of theirs."

Comrade Enver Hoxha said, "This heroic Vlora saw Khrushchov too. When this renegade to Marxism-Leninism was found before the magnificent Vlora Bay, he was amazed and in an instant I heard his collaborator Malinovsky whispering to him: 'You understand Nikita Sergeyevech, with the missiles from Berlin and East Germany, we can now hit Gibraltar, while from Vlora Bay we have in the palm of our hand all the Mediterranean.' They had in the palm of their hands the wind, because our Party and Government destroyed their plans. Never will Vlora be in the hands of the foreigners. The same Malinovsky said again to Khrushchov in Butrint: 'This is a beautiful lake. If the coast of the sea is breached through here, nearby a magnificent submarine base could be built and then Greece, too, would be ours.' I got shivers and I remembered that dark night in Tirana, when together with Vasil Shanto, we plastered the posters 'Down with Italian fascism. Long live the fraternal Greek people fighting for freedom...' No, our Party and Government would never allow that from the country of olives the fraternal Greek people receive the evil!"

Comrade Enver Hoxha said, "These sham communists have made these and many other evils to a small people and country. They organized the blockade against the People's Republic of Albania, hoping to force it to its knees, but quite the contrary happened. Socialist Albania, led by its heroic Party, marched impetuously forward. It is successfully building socialism and is reaping successive victories in all fields of life, in industry, agriculture, education and culture, in the strengthening of the defence of the homeland."

Finally, Comrade Enver Hoxha called on the Albanian people to unite under the leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour to victoriously fulfil the tasks put forth at the Sixth Congress of the Party.

Vietnamese Paper "Nhan Dan" Editorial:

On Whom Would Responsibility Rest?

On December 3, the Vietnamese paper "Nhan Dan" carried an editorial entitled "On Whom Would Responsibility Rest?" Here we reprint the leading article in full. — P.R. Ed.

Once, four years ago, when the U.S. imperialists had to cease the bombing of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and agree to take part in the four-party conference on Viet Nam in Paris, peace was in the offing for a fleeting moment, and it was the Nixon administration that was responsible for dashing the budding hope of progressive mankind then. That administration blindly embarked on the path of "Vietnamizing" the war in an attempt to impose at all costs the U.S. neo-colonialist rule on half of this country. The Paris conference, used by it as a venue for negotiation on a position of strength, was kept in a deadlock for four full years. The Vietnamese people, deeply attached to peace but unwilling to accept "peace à l'américaine," therefore, carried on their valiant struggle. Their strength grew as the intensity of their fight increased, and they won greater and greater victories, pushing the U.S. "Vietnamization" programme to the brink of complete bankruptcy. The wily attitude and all the sinister schemes of the U.S. were flayed by the Vietnamese people at the Paris conference and condemned with vehemence by the world public. The Nixon administration's "re-Americanizing" the war, which has been going on for some time now, proves that the more they persist in the use of violence and the more they seek a "position of strength," the more inextricably the U.S. aggressors get bogged down in the issueless tunnel and the more humiliating their defeats.

That the Paris conference could recently free itself from the logjam and could steer a different course was due to the goodwill and initiative of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. What enabled the negotiations to proceed favourably and to lead to the completion of the text of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Viet Nam, which should have been signed on October 31 had the U.S. Government honoured its own agreements, was the recognition of the sacred, inviolable national rights of the Vietnamese people and the right to self-determination of the people of south Viet Nam which the U.S. side had opposed tooth and nail for four years.

Independence, freedom and the right to shape their own destiny themselves have always been the objectives of the relentless struggle of the Vietnamese people and have impelled many generations here to move ahead braving all hardships and difficulties, and the Vietnam-

ese people will not stop fighting so long as these rights have not been secured. The agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Viet Nam is of paramount importance because it contains the fundamental principles on the national rights of the Vietnamese people, which are indispensable prerequisites for a definitive end to the war and the restoration of an authentic, lasting peace in Viet Nam. The first of these prerequisites is that "the United States respects the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Viet Nam as recognized by the 1954 Geneva Agreements." In other words, the U.S., after so many years of war of aggression in Viet Nam, finally had to pledge respect for Viet Nam's territorial integrity and unity. The U.S., in making an aggression against Viet Nam, has violated the basic national rights of the Vietnamese people, and it is quite natural that it has to end this aggression. The U.S. must also terminate its military involvement in south Viet Nam and its interference in south Viet Nam's domestic affairs.

The intention of the aggressors in introducing over half a million ground troops into south Viet Nam and in rigging up a millions-strong puppet administration and puppet army is to force the U.S. neo-colonialist regime on the people there. This is a blatant violation of the basic national rights of the Vietnamese people. Now, if the war is to be stopped and peace to be restored at all, the U.S. must sincerely respect these rights of our people: The south Vietnamese people shall decide themselves the political future through really free and democratic general elections, the United States is not committed to any political tendency or to any personality in south Viet Nam, and it does not seek to impose a pro-U.S. government in Saigon, the democratic liberties of the people will be ensured, an administrative structure called the national council of national reconciliation and concord of three equal segments will be set up, and the reunification of Viet Nam shall be carried out step by step by peaceful means. The agreement, as summarized in the statement of October 26 of the D.R.V.N. Government, provides that "the question of Vietnamese armed forces in south Viet Nam shall be settled by the two south Vietnamese parties in a spirit of national reconciliation and concord, equality and mutual respect, without foreign interference, in accordance with the postwar situation; among the questions to be discussed by the two south Vietnamese parties are steps to reduce the military numbers of both sides and to demobilize the troops being reduced. . . ."

The principles on the basic national rights of the Vietnamese people and the right to self-determination

of the south Vietnamese people recognized by and mentioned in the agreement are major and organically inter-related ones. They act as main pillars, the absence of one of which will cause the whole building, that is the agreement, to collapse. The agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Viet Nam, with these principles as the starting point and based on the realities of south Viet Nam at present when there exist two administrations, two armies and three political forces, shows its unquestionable logic.

If the U.S. side respected these approved principles and signed with our side this agreement on time and implemented it scrupulously, it would have taken the situation in Viet Nam along a promising path, that of peace, not of war, the path of national concord, the path for the Vietnamese people to bury the hatchet, a path that will benefit the Vietnamese people and the American people, all the parties concerned, and peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

An about-face by the U.S. side has aroused widespread indignation among the world public. Since October 26, the Thieu clique in Saigon have put up one "demand" after another, claiming for "withdrawal of north Vietnamese troops to the north, re-establishment of the demilitarized zone, and a clear definition of the proposed council of reconciliation," which Saigon foreign minister Tran Van Lam has once maliciously described as a "super coalition government" designed for a gradual "communist take-over." What arrogant "demands!" They do not care a straw for what is actually taking place in south Viet Nam, and run completely counter to all the basic principles approved in the agreement. To comply to these "demands" means the scrapping of the agreement and the prolongation of the war to turn south Viet Nam into a new-type colony of the U.S. and perpetuate the partition of this country. Who has allowed the Thieu clique to raise these "demands?" The tall story about Thieu's being stiff-necked does not hold water, and it has been noted that in the U.S. Thieu chorus the line sung by Washington has become fortissimo to catch up with the din raised by the henchmen in Saigon. The U.S. has made a sharp turn from its previous satisfaction with the explanations, its acclaiming the goodwill of the D.R.V.N. Government, its solemn recognition of complete formulation of the agreement, and its decision to make October 31 the date of the signing. It has declared "arbitrary" the very dateline proposed by itself, and said it would only sign the agreement "when the agreement is right" to achieve "peace with honour," not "peace with surrender." Does it imply then that it unwittingly agreed, on October 22, to an agreement that was not right, and welcomed "peace with surrender?"

Despite these contradictory contentions, truth remains truth and falsehood remains falsehood. And in conjunction with this falsehood there are the build-up of the Saigon army and the intensification of the war in Viet Nam. The U.S. is pouring war supplies into south Viet Nam, forcing the puppets to conduct thousands of police raids and operations to gnaw at the

liberation zone, massacre the population, and terrorize opposition forces and advocates of peace, national concord and democratic liberties. At the same time, the U.S. is savagely stepping up the bombing of north Viet Nam and pushing the war in Laos and Cambodia. All this testifies to its unwillingness to give up its scheme to "Vietnamize" the war, make south Viet Nam a "separate state" as a new-type U.S. colony, and prolong the division of Viet Nam.

There is no denying that the agreement which the U.S. should have signed on October 31 as scheduled is the "right" one for the U.S. to achieve "peace with honour." The bellicose forces of aggression in the United States, finding this path not to their liking, are resorting to violence and perfidy in an attempt to reverse the situation in Viet Nam. This attempt, however, is vain. They want to begin from the beginning, but haven't they failed in all their tricks and war moves in the past four years? There is, as yet, no sign of a correct sizing up of the Vietnamese people's determination to fight and brimming strength. The agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Viet Nam is the embodiment of this people's goodwill and deep love for peace, and its fundamental principles are the crystallization of their unshakable determination to fight through to the end for independence and freedom. Time and mankind are with our people, not with the aggressors. We are well intentioned, but we are also vigilant. Always bearing in mind the radiant truth that **"nothing is more precious than independence and freedom,"** our armed forces and people are fully prepared.

If the Nixon administration wanted to revise the basic principles laid down in the agreement, then its real intention would be nothing other than to scrap all the commitments already made, in order to prolong its war of aggression in Viet Nam and Indochina. In the eyes of the American people and the world's people, it should be held fully responsible for twice wrecking the chance of restoring peace in Viet Nam. It should also be held responsible for two successive defeats in Viet Nam—the defeat of the "Vietnamization" programme and that of the "re-Americanization" of the war.

To history, it will have to account for all its woeful crimes which have been condemned around the world.

No threat whatsoever can cow the Vietnamese people. If the U.S. aggressors obdurately prolong their savage war of aggression, the only choice left to us will be to fight through to the end till the full obtainment of our sacred basic national rights.

The Vietnamese people, the American people and the entire peace- and justice-loving mankind are demanding that the U.S. keep to the contents of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Viet Nam and sign it without further delay.

The U.S. side, and the U.S. side alone, shall have to bear its tremendous responsibility.

At the U.N.

Two Interdependent Resolutions on "Bangla Desh" Adopted

Many representatives demanded implementation of the U.N. resolutions in order to create the conditions for "Bangla Desh's" entry into the United Nations. Soviet representatives' six weeks of manoeuvring suffered final defeat.

The plenary meeting of the 27th Session of the U.N. General Assembly adopted without a vote two interdependent resolutions on the afternoon of November 29, one calling for "the return of the (Pakistan) prisoners of war in accordance with the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the relevant provisions of Security Council Resolution 307 (1971)," and the other expressing the "desire" that "Bangla Desh" will be admitted to membership in the United Nations "at an early date."

Before the adoption of the two resolutions, General Assembly President Trepczynski declared as a consensus of the Assembly that the two resolutions simultaneously adopted are interdependent. "It is also the general opinion that the admission of Bangla Desh to the United Nations should be viewed along with the overall solution of the existing political, legal and humanitarian problems that surround the question," he said.

The 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly adopted Resolution 2793 by an overwhelming majority of 104 votes on December 7 last year, calling for an immediate ceasefire and withdrawal of armed forces on the Indian-Pakistan borders. And the Security Council adopted Resolution 307 by an overwhelming majority of 13 votes on December 21 last year, calling for the observance of a ceasefire and the withdrawal and release of prisoners of war. However, these reasonable resolutions have not been observed because of Soviet obstruction. The Soviet Union cooked up last August 8 the plot of the "Bangla Desh" application for U.N. membership, which was frustrated by China's veto in the Security Council on August 25. The Soviet Union then used every means to insert the "Bangla Desh" application for U.N. membership question into the agenda of the current session of the U.N. General Assembly.

During the debate at the general committee and the general debate at the plenary meeting, representatives of Pakistan, China and many justice-upholding countries reiterated their principled stand on the question and demanded the immediate implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council last year so as to create the necessary conditions for the consideration of the "Bangla Desh" application.

Although it conducted six weeks' activities behind the scenes in the United Nations, the Soviet Union failed

in its manoeuvre. The simultaneous adoption of the two interdependent resolutions on the afternoon of November 29, therefore, constitutes the final defeat of the Soviet manoeuvre.

After the adoption of the two resolutions, Pakistan Representative Raja Tridiv Roy pointed out that "eleven months after the cessation of hostilities, over 90,000 Pakistan prisoners of war and civilian detainees continue to be held captive in Indian camps. This continued incarceration of our prisoners is neither humane nor does it accord with the Geneva Conventions." "In October alone, six separate incidents occurred in which 18 prisoners were killed and 37 wounded. . . . The Government of India cannot evade its responsibility for the circumstances which make such incidents possible."

He further pointed out that "the argument that the release and repatriation of the prisoners of war captured on the eastern front requires the concurrence of 'Bangla Desh' is legally and morally untenable." As the resolutions just adopted called for, he said, the settlement of the pending issues and primarily the return without delay of the prisoners of war are the necessary prerequisites for the admission of "Bangla Desh" into the United Nations. "We strongly urge that the prisoners of war should be released immediately in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Conventions and Resolution 307 (1971) of the Security Council," he said.

In his speech, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Delegation Huang Hua reiterated the Chinese Delegation's principled stand. (For text of his speech see next page.)

Albanian Representative Sokrat Plaka stressed that the two resolutions just adopted were interdependent. The General Assembly Resolution 2793 and Security Council Resolution 307 last year were designed to end the aggression against Pakistan unleashed by India with the incitation and support of the Soviet Union.

Turkish Representative Osman Olcay stressed that the question was not merely the matter of the admission of a new member. More important was that despite the passage of nearly a year after the end of the war, more than 90,000 Pakistan prisoners of war continued to be held in captivity in contravention of the Geneva Conventions of 1949. The release and repatriation of prisoners was a legal obligation, he said. The adoption of the two resolutions just now had been possible only with the statement made by the Assembly President that the two were interdependent, he added.

Representatives of Argentina, Tunisia and Iran also stressed the urgency of the release of the Pakistan prisoners of war.

In face of all these solemn statements and severe condemnation, Soviet Representative Issraelyan had to resort to the shameless tactics of "a thief crying, 'Stop thief,'" slandering that it is China that is now hindering "Bangla Dosh's" attempt to achieve peace. Indian Representative Samar Sen even threatened that so long as Pakistan did not recognize "Bangla Dosh" the solution of the pending problems would be difficult, if not impossible.

In a statement to a Hsinhua correspondent at the United Nations on November 29, Pakistan Representative Agha Shahi pointed out: "The statement of the President of the General Assembly that the two resolutions adopted this afternoon are interdependent, is a negotiated agreement embodying the consensus of all

member states of the United Nations. It is an authoritative expression of the opinion of the international community that the question of admission of Bangla Dosh to the United Nations is inextricably linked to the implementation of the relevant provisions of Security Council Resolution 307 (1971), notably the release and repatriation of the Pakistan prisoners of war who are being illegally detained by India even after eleven months have elapsed since the cessation of hostilities." "The action taken by the General Assembly therefore vindicates the position of principle adopted by Pakistan and the People's Republic of China that Bangla Dosh does not qualify for admission to the United Nations until it has implemented the relevant provisions of the Security Council's mandatory Resolution 307 (1971)," he declared.

Huang Hua's Speech

The Chinese Delegation has repeatedly stated its principled stand on the question of the admission of "Bangla Dosh" into the United Nations both in the Security Council and at the plenary meeting of the General Assembly. That is: Pending the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly and the Security Council and a reasonable settlement of the issues between India and Pakistan and between Pakistan and "Bangla Dosh." "Bangla Dosh" is not qualified for membership in the United Nations. This principled stand of the Chinese Delegation is in full accord with the spirit of the U.N. Charter. It has been clear-cut and consistent.

Two Resolutions Not Yet Implemented

Chapter II of the U.N. Charter has made explicit stipulations with regard to the qualifications of membership: Applicants for membership in the United Nations must, "in the judgment of the organization," be "able and willing to carry out these obligations" contained in the Charter in order to become qualified as members of the United Nations. It goes without saying that the application of any state for membership in the United Nations can only, and must be considered in accordance with the above-mentioned provisions.

As you may all recall, at the plenary meeting of its 26th Session on December 7 last year, the U.N. General Assembly adopted with an overwhelming majority of 104 votes a resolution co-sponsored by Algeria, Argentina and 32 other countries, calling for ceasefire and troop withdrawal on the South Asian subcontinent. Subsequently, the Security Council adopted a resolution with a great majority of 13 votes, calling on all those concerned to cease fire and withdraw their troops as soon as practicable from all areas of conflict, including Jammu and Kashmir, and calling on all those concerned to release and repatriate the prisoners of war without delay in observance of the Geneva Conventions of 1949. "All those concerned" referred to in the resolution cer-

tainly include "Bangla Dosh," which is now applying for membership in the United Nations. Therefore, the two resolutions mentioned above are important resolutions directly concerning "Bangla Dosh." In view of the foregoing, the question of "Bangla Dosh's" application should in no way be discussed in deviation from the above two important resolutions.

Nearly a year has passed now since the adoption of the two resolutions, and yet the Indian Government has thus far failed to withdraw all its troops to its own territory. What is more, in collaboration with the "Bangla Dosh" authorities, the Indian Government has continued to detain more than 90,000 Pakistan prisoners and civilians, refusing to release and repatriate them. The "Bangla Dosh" authorities even insist on bringing the Pakistan prisoners of war to trial. They have all along unwarrantedly rejected the reasonable proposal repeatedly put forward by President Bhutto of Pakistan for holding meetings between the two sides unconditionally. Since the "Bangla Dosh" authorities, at the instigation of their behind-the-scenes supporters, have refused to implement the important resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council directly concerning them, how can it be asserted that they are "able and willing" to carry out the obligations contained in the Charter? How can it be asserted that they are qualified for membership in the United Nations?

However, back in last August, the Soviet Union and India raised the question of the admission of "Bangla Dosh" in the Security Council when the above important U.N. resolutions remained unimplemented, and rejected the reasonable views of the representatives of China and many other council members for postponing the consideration. They pressed for a vote on the question. These arbitrary acts of imposition on their part have aroused the strong dissatisfaction of many delegations and forced the Chinese Delegation to use the veto. Following that, some people again tried to use the General Assembly to exert political pressure on the

Chinese Delegation and other justice-upholding countries. This is certainly impermissible.

Soviet Government's Ignominious Role

The Soviet Government has played a most ignominious role in the development of the situation on the South Asian subcontinent. The tension in the subcontinent was created solely by the Soviet Union. In August last year, the Soviet Government concluded with the Indian Government a so-called treaty of peace, friendship and co-operation, which is in essence an aggressive treaty of military alliance. Subsequently, the Soviet Government directly supported and abetted the Indian Government in unleashing armed aggression against Pakistan, thus dismembering a sovereign state. After the war, they have colluded with the "Bangla Desh" authorities in illegally detaining more than 90,000 prisoners of war and civilians as "hostages" for blackmail and threat against Pakistan, a victim of aggression, and tried to force her to make concessions on the question of Jammu and Kashmir, in an attempt to swallow the whole of Jammu and Kashmir. This is indeed bullying people too much. One may ask: Which sovereign state, in the position of Pakistan, could tolerate such humiliation? Could any justice-upholding countries permit them to continue their evil-doing like this? Are not people talking about "humanitarianism" day in and day out? How can people remain indifferent and watch the more than 90,000 prisoners of war and civilians of a member state long detained in concentration camps and subjected to continued slaughter?

People had expected that in order to relax the tension on the South Asian subcontinent, the parties concerned there would truly implement the relevant U.N. resolutions and arrive at a reasonable settlement of the issues between them through consultations on an equal footing by getting rid of outside interference. However, the Soviet Government has done its utmost to encourage the Indian Government and the "Bangla Desh" authorities to refuse to implement the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, and tried by every possible means to obstruct a genuine reconciliation between Pakistan and "Bangla Desh." On the other hand, it has pressed for the admission of "Bangla Desh" into the United Nations before the implementation of the relevant U.N. resolutions. Obviously, the Soviet Government's intention is to aggravate the tension on the South Asian subcontinent and continue to create confusion so as to seek gains therefrom and further the expansion of its spheres of influence in the South Asian subcontinent and the Indian Ocean. Now it is clear to all that the Soviet Government is by no means concerned about whether or not "Bangla Desh" can be admitted into the United Nations, but is trying to use the question as a means for political blackmail.

China Upholds Principles

The United Nations should be an organ upholding justice on the international arena. Now that the lawful

rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations have been restored, we are duty bound to stand firmly together with all peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and peoples to defend the just cause of various peoples, safeguard the national independence and sovereignty of all countries, defend world peace and firmly oppose certain people's attempt to use the United Nations as a tool for practising power politics and hegemony. It is the character of New China to uphold principles and stand for justice and reason. What China seeks in the South Asian subcontinent is simply the promotion of a reasonable settlement of the issues between the parties concerned through consultations on an equal footing. China stands for postponing the consideration of the admission of "Bangla Desh" into the United Nations and firmly opposes the Soviet Government's plot on this matter, for the very purpose of defending the principles of the U.N. Charter and urging the parties concerned on the South Asian subcontinent to implement the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and Security Council, thus leading to a relaxation of tension. This is the demand of the entire people on the subcontinent.

We are not fundamentally opposed to the admission of "Bangla Desh" into the United Nations. China has always cherished profound friendly sentiments for the people of East Bengal. We hope that the "Bangla Desh" authorities will make their own decisions independently and meet with the Pakistan leaders at an early date so as to reach a reasonable settlement of the issues between Pakistan and "Bangla Desh," thus demonstrating that it is a truly independent state. However, China cannot agree to the admission of "Bangla Desh" under the present circumstances, that is, before the important U.N. resolutions are implemented by the parties concerned and a reasonable settlement of the issues between India and Pakistan and between Pakistan and "Bangla Desh" is reached.

Soviet Scheme Foiled

Now thanks to the efforts of many justice-upholding countries, the General Assembly has surmounted the unreasonable obstructions put up by the Soviet Delegation at the last moment and decided on the simultaneous adoption without vote of two parallel resolutions under the item of "admission of new members," one calling for the implementation of Security Council Resolution 307 and the return of prisoners of war by the parties concerned, the other hoping that "Bangla Desh" will be admitted to membership in the United Nations at an early date. And in his statement, the President of the General Assembly has pointed out clearly that the above two resolutions adopted simultaneously are interdependent. This has foiled the scheme of the Soviet Government and clearly shows that only when the relevant Security Council resolution is implemented and the illegally detained Pakistan prisoners and civilians are released and repatriated, will it be possible to consider the admission of "Bangla Desh" into the United Nations. The Chinese Delegation hopes that the parties concerned will truly and speedily implement the relevant resolu-

tions of the General Assembly and the Security Council in the spirit of the decision made at this plenary meeting and thus make it possible for "Bangla Dosh" to be admitted to membership in the United Nations at an early date. But if the Soviet Government should cling to its obdurate course and try to force the Security Council to vote again on the question before the relevant U.N. res-

olutions are implemented in violation of the spirit of the decision made at this plenary meeting, we would reiterate at this rostrum that in order to defend the principles of the U.N. Charter and the interests of the entire people on the South Asian subcontinent, the Chinese Delegation will be forced to firmly oppose it again.

Imperialism, Colonialism, Zionism Is Terrorism

THE Sixth (Legal) Committee of the United Nations General Assembly debated on the question of so-called "international terrorism" from November 9 to 22.

From beginning to end, many delegations from the third world strongly opposed the inclusion of this item in the agenda of the current session of the General Assembly. They pointed out that this kind of debate would be made use of by the imperialist, colonialist and Zionist forces to vilify the national-liberation movements. After the debate began on November 9, the representatives of Israel, South Africa, Portugal and a few other states did exactly this. They slandered the Palestinian liberation movement and the liberation movements in southern Africa as "terrorist organizations" and also slandered those countries which rendered support to these movements. This aroused the strong indignation of the delegations of many, especially the Arab and African, countries.

Chinese Representative Pi Chi-lung said: "The Chinese Government is opposed to assassination and hijacking of individuals as a means for waging political struggles and is also opposed to adventurist acts of terrorism by individuals or a handful of people divorced from the masses, because they are detrimental to the interests of the cause of national liberation and people's revolution. That has been the consistent stand of the Chinese Government."

"In our opinion," he said, "despite the recent occurrence of some incidents of assassination and hijacking by a few people, we should never allow imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, racism and Zionism to use such incidents to vilify and suppress the national-liberation movement and people's revolutionary struggles. For that reason, the Chinese Delegation has from the outset opposed the inclusion of the question of so-called international terrorism in the agenda of the General Assembly."

Pi Chi-lung denounced the Israeli Zionists for openly vilifying, at the current session of the General Assembly, the Palestine Liberation Organization as a "terrorist organization" and heaping abuses on the Arab countries which support the Palestinian people's struggle. He condemned the Portuguese colonialists for making, under the pretext of opposing "terrorism," an outcry for the "general and unconditional" repression of the national-liberation struggle of the peoples of

Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau), and for brazenly demanding that provisions be made to this effect in legal form. He also denounced the South African white racist regime for vilifying as "terrorism" the South African and Namibian people's struggle against apartheid and for national independence, and for indicating their intention to resort to "all means at their disposal."

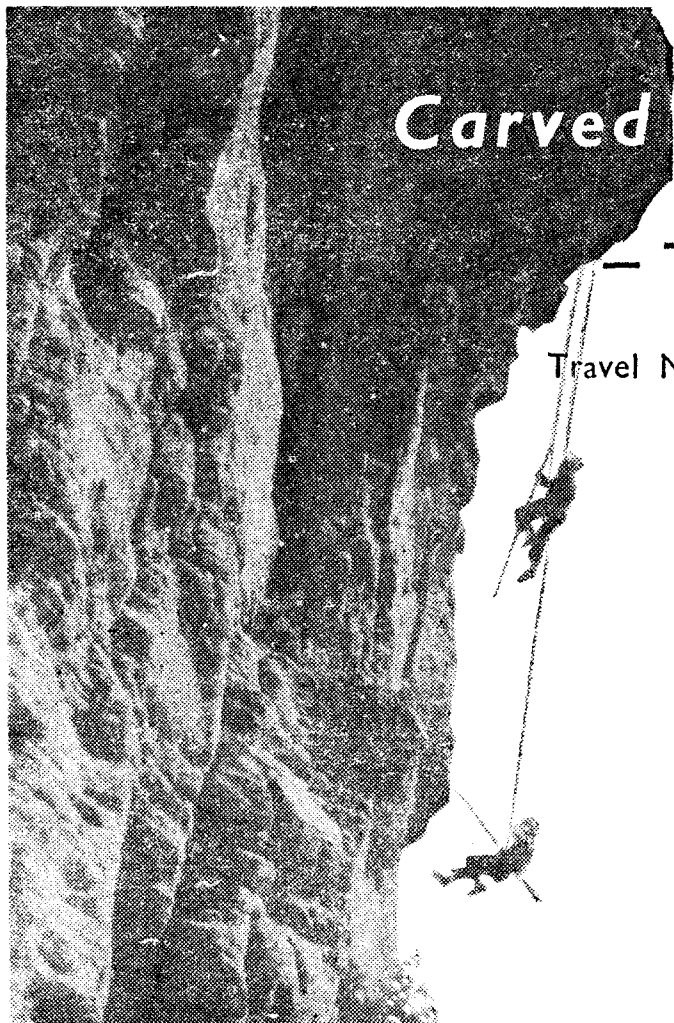
Pi Chi-lung said: "If one is to talk about international terrorism, the imperialist aggression against and oppression of the people of various countries, the U.S. imperialists' wanton bombing in Viet Nam, the Israeli Zionist slaughter and persecution of the Palestinian people, the brutal colonial domination of the African people by the Portuguese, South African and Rhodesian colonialist authorities and their crimes of racism and apartheid constitute large-scale terrorism in its true sense. The struggles of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples and of the African peoples for the achievement and defence of national independence are just struggles with the active participation of the broad masses of the people, and are not terrorism at all. On the contrary, those people are the real victims of terrorism. On the question of so-called terrorism, whoever slanders the Palestine Liberation Organization, abuses the Arab countries for their support of the just position of the Palestinian people and vilifies the revolutionary struggles of the African peoples, is trumpeting and supporting terrorism here. The Chinese Delegation definitely cannot agree to any condemnation under the pretext of opposing 'terrorism,' which is actually directed against the Palestinian and other Arab peoples as well as the African peoples."

"With regard to the adventurist acts of terrorism carried out by a few people divorced from the masses," Pi Chi-lung said in conclusion, "the Chinese Government has all along taken a serious and responsible attitude and dealt with them properly in the light of different circumstances. This is a fact known to all. In our opinion, the handling of such problems falls basically within the sovereign right of the country in which the incident occurs. If necessary consultations and cooperation are required among the countries concerned, they should seek a reasonable settlement on the basis of respect for each other's sovereignty. We cannot agree to the forcible imposition of measures detrimental to state sovereignty in the form of an international convention."

Carved in the Cliffs

— The Red Flag Canal

Travel Notes by Our Correspondent* (II)



High above the valley, Jen Yang-cheng and his team-mate remove loose rocks.

IN October 1960, after eight months of hard work, the dam [see (3) on sketch map] on the Changho River and a 20-kilometre section of the main canal (4) leading from the dam to the county border were completed. The news fired the canal builders with greater efforts to complete the remaining 50 kilometres, which would run from the border to the watershed (5).

Like a long dragon, the canal wound its way through the mountains. Then progress was blocked by a massive peak. A detour was out of the question. Tunnel it! Three hundred young people were assigned for the task. With hammers, chisels and dynamite, they went to work. In little more than a year, a tunnel 616 metres long, 5 metres high and 6.2 metres wide was blasted through and appropriately named the "Youth Tunnel" (9).

We drove out to see it. Our bus laboured slowly forward along the mountain road, on one side towering cliffs, on the other a plunge to oblivion. When it became too steep for the bus, we got out and climbed. Following a hundred-metre stairway cut into the rock

for visitors, we found the canal half way up the mountain. It is 8 metres wide here, with a rocky cliff on one side and an embankment of shaped rocks 4.3 metres high on the other. The clear sparkling water was flowing steadily at 25 cubic metres per second. Walking alone the embankment, we were flanked by a perpendicular cliff on one side and on the other by a sheer drop. The path itself was broad and even, but it was reassuring now and then to touch the iron railing put up on both sides for the visitors' safety. Further on, we came to a towering peak on which were three big Chinese characters in red: "Youth Tunnel." Water raced into the tunnel. Startled by a sudden gust of wind, a flock of wild doves flew out from the cliff where they had their nests.

The Youth Tunnel is the "throat" of the Red Flag Canal and its completion was a decisive victory. The topography of the entire main canal is more or less the same as that described here.

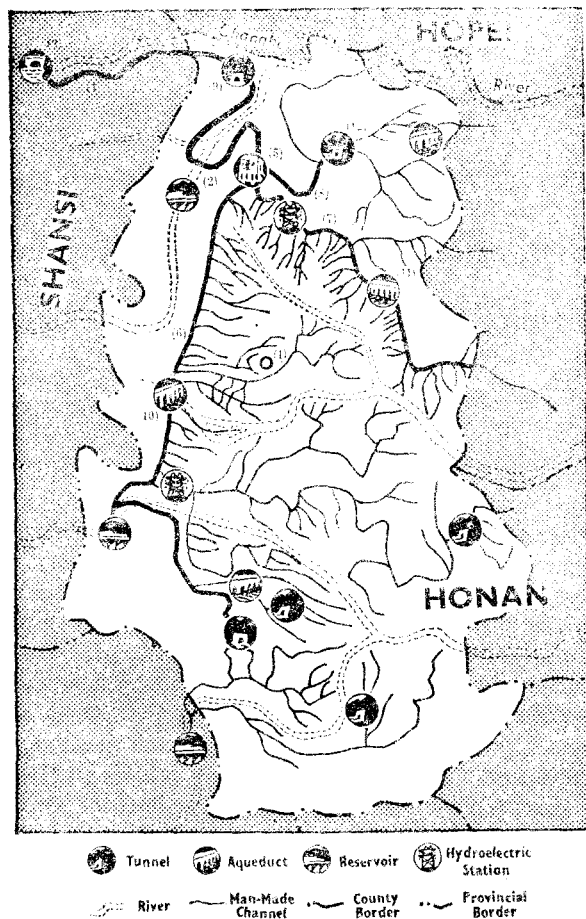
Initial Victory

Five years of strenuous efforts brought the 70-kilometre-long main canal to completion on April 5, 1965. The very next day, work on the three trunk canals (6), (7), (8) was begun.

On the No. 1 trunk canal, we had a look at the Taoyuan Aqueduct (10), which was built in 103 days. Many aqueducts had to be built in the course of the work, for the Red Flag Canal traverses numerous valleys and ravines. This particular stone bridge for carrying water, designed by master masons, is 24 metres above the ground, 100 metres in length and 6 metres wide. The aqueduct is covered with concrete for vehicular traffic.

When it was being built, one pedant said that it probably wouldn't work as he hadn't come across such a design in any of the books he had read. The peasants

* The first instalment of this article appeared in our last issue. — Ed.



retorted: "Which comes first? A bridge or a book? When we finish building the bridge and get it all written down, there will be a book about it for you!"

Another longer aqueduct, the "Tuofeng" (Seizing a Bumper Harvest) (11), was built on the No. 2 trunk canal. This one, 413 metres long and 14 metres high, rests on 50 arches. Its typically Chinese vaulted stone bridge design gives it grace and grandeur.

On the No. 3 trunk canal is a much longer tunnel than the 616-metre Youth Tunnel. With their experience with the Youth and other tunnels, the peasants adopted a bold innovation.

Since the tunnel was very long and digging from both ends provided only two work-faces, they said, the whole thing would take too long to complete. A line from Chairman Mao's poem, "Seize the day, seize the hour!" like all his works, inspired the builders. They drove 34 vertical shafts (the deepest being 62 metres) from the top of the mountain down to the depth where the tunnel was to pass and then quarried out in two directions. Thus two work-faces were steadily increased to 70. The 4-kilometre tunnel was completed within 16 months. The peasant builders celebrated the occasion as they were wont to, reciting verses to the clackety-clack of bamboo castanets. "Mao Tsetung Thought is our guide. Dawn breaks over the Taihang Mountains. . . ." Hence the name, "Dawn Tunnel" (12).

April 20, 1966 was a red-letter day for the people of Linhsien County.

After six years of arduous struggle, the main canal and the three trunk canals were all completed. People flocked to the canal, stalwart young peasants wheeled elders and babies in push-carts to join the celebrations. To the throb of drums and the clash of cymbals, the sluice-gates were lifted and water from the Changho River rushed into the canal. Cheers of "Long live Chairman Mao!" reverberated through the mountains.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution propelled the Linhsien people to continue in 1968 and 1969 to build up a supplementary complex which included a vast network of secondary channels, branches and sub-branches to lead water to fields and villages. At the same time, a number of small reservoirs were built along them to store water. "Gourds on a vine" is how the peasants describe these reservoirs. A host of small hydroelectric stations were also set up.

The gigantic Red Flag Canal Project was completed within the ten years from 1960 to 1969. The tally was:

Big and small channels:	1,500 kilometres approx.
Tunnels:	134; total length, 24 kilometres
Aqueducts:	150; total length, 6.5 kilometres

Some additional figures to show that the Red Flag Canal was the fruit of self-reliance: 39 million work-days put in by the county; of the 47 million yuan spent on the main canal, 78.4 per cent came from local resources and 21.6 per cent from the state; of the 20 million yuan invested in other projects, 98.5 per cent came from local resources and 1.5 per cent from the state.

Interference

During the visit, we interviewed the vice-chairman of the Linhsien County Revolutionary Committee, Comrade Ma Yu-chin, who directed the project from beginning to end. A Party worker, he stressed the struggle between the two lines in the project.

Construction began in 1960 when China was faced with temporary difficulties in the national economy. Liu Shao-chi and his agents were agitating for the peasants to "go it alone." This was aimed at undermining the people's communes and the collective economy and restoring capitalism. A big collective project like the Red Flag Canal was a thorn in their flesh. In October 1960, under the pretext that the national economy was in difficulty and capital construction had to be curtailed, they arbitrarily ordered the project to be called off. The peasants flatly refused. They issued

another stop-work order, castigating the people of Linhsien for "intractably hanging on to their Red Flag." The people of Linhsien, like the people all over China, ardently supported the Big Leap Forward, the People's Commune and the General Line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" laid down by Chairman Mao, which in brief are called the "Three Red Banners." Linhsien County did not stop work. On the contrary, the people there named their project the "Red Flag Canal."

Class enemies of various descriptions went on the move. They spread dark rumours, insinuating that the project was another Great Wall... much labour and money would again be squandered... the project was bound to fail... and so forth and so on. One scoundrel posing as a senior officer of the People's Liberation Army wrote a letter "denouncing" the county Party committee. A criminal who had just been released had the audacity to write to Peking bringing "charges" against the Red Flag Canal Project.

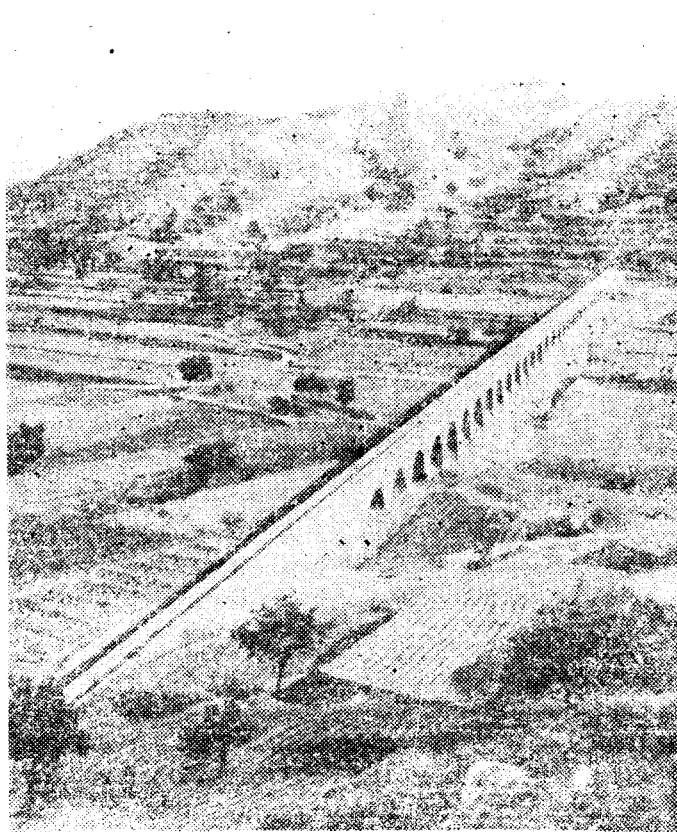
Class enemies came to no more than a grubby handful. But within the ranks of the peasants, a few with serious capitalist tendencies began to waver. They thought of quitting, giving up collective work and finding jobs elsewhere as craftsmen to make money for themselves. But the majority were unmoved in their determination to carry on.

By means of relentless pressure and a certain amount of power wielded by Liu Shao-chi and his agents at that time, the project was officially declared "suspended." A thousand peasants were kept on to "look after" the finished channels and tools. Actually, excavation of the Youth Tunnel, the crucial "throat," was secretly stepped up in spite of this adverse current.

Another serious drought struck in 1961. The peasants' demands for building the canal grew louder. Several thousand builders marched into the mountains but were promptly ordered back. In the ensuing years, interference continued, off and on.

Personal experience led Comrade Ma Yu-chin to this clear-cut conclusion: "Throughout the building of the Red Flag Canal, a sharp struggle existed between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and other swindlers. If those swindlers had taken us in, there would be no canal today. Building the canal was a victory for Mao Tsetung Thought."

Should the Red Flag Canal have been built or not? Facts support a thumping yes. Before the canal was built, Linhsien had to depend on the state for over



Aqueduct spanning wide valley brings water to the fields.

10,000 tons of grain each year. Today, the county grows all the grain it needs and each year has 22,500 tons of marketable grain left for the state. Mechanized farming has developed and the county now has 300 tractors of different types.

Industry is developing on the basis of the growing upswing in farm production. Before liberation, there was not a single factory in the county. When the project began, there was only one plant for repairing farm implements. Today there are 32 county-run factories and mines, turning out iron, coal, cement, insecticides, chemical fertilizer, cotton textiles and other products. We saw fluorescent lamps, condensed milk and many other locally made consumer goods on sale in the stores.

All 15 communes in the county now have their own middle schools and health centres. The 300-bed county hospital handles cancer of the oesophagus and other operations, while the commune clinics perform appendectomies and other minor operations.

Comrade Ma Yu-chin had all the facts and figures on the canal at his finger tips. Some visitors called him a "walking map" of the Red Flag Canal. He is no expert from a hydro-engineering school but a Communist Party member who joined the revolutionary armed struggles in the 40s. He had worked side by side with the canal builders, and when class enemies

savagely attacked the canal project, Comrade Ma firmly resisted.

The Builders

Comrade Ma declined to talk about himself, but instead introduced several canal builders. Among them were Party members Jen Yang-cheng, 39, and Han Yung-ti, 23, the "Girl of Iron."

Shortly after work began, the builders ran into a tough problem. The rocks were very hard, but some were so weathered that all too often they would loosen and tumble down, endangering the lives of the builders. The leadership organized a team with Jen Yang-cheng as leader to clear them out.

It was so hard to find footholds in the steep cliffs, so the path-breakers drove iron spikes into the rock and worked suspended on ropes anchored to the spikes.

A documentary *The Red Flag Canal* has captured these breathtaking scenes. For hours, like human pendulums, the team members swung out into mid-air high above the valley and then returned to pry out and dislodge loose boulders with their steel pikes. (See photo on p. 13.)

The risks were great. Jen Yang-cheng was injured on several occasions, and several times he narrowly escaped death. What moved him and others like him to take on this task? His name literally means "nurtured by sheep." When Jen Yang-cheng was a little boy, his family was too poor to feed him. He survived on sheep's milk his mother managed to find for him. First-hand knowledge of the sufferings of the Linhsien people prompted him, as a Communist, to dedicate his life to helping them. Although his two elder brothers had been crippled by wounds sustained in the revolutionary wars,



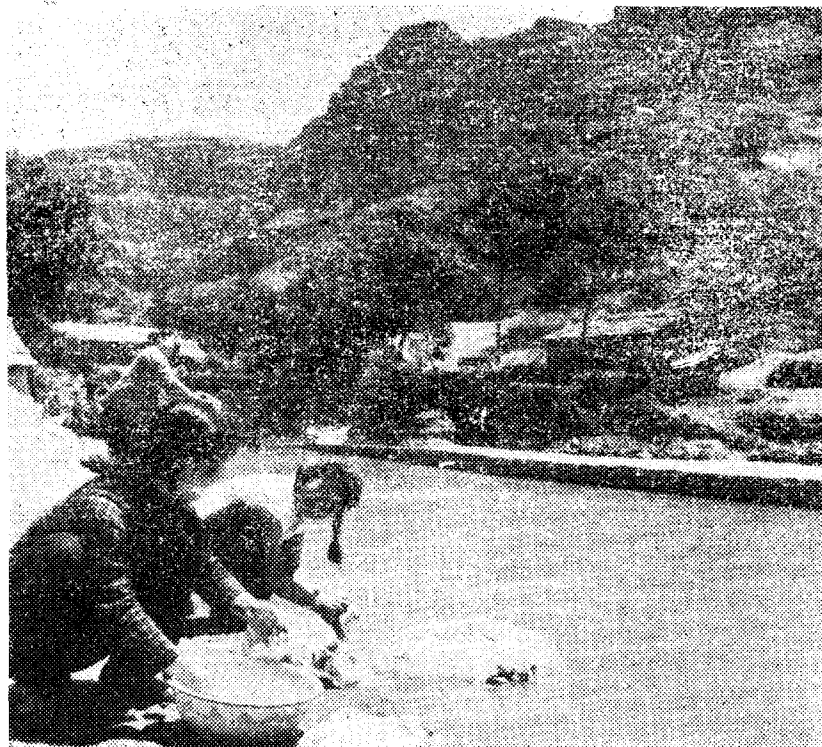
his mother had no hesitation in encouraging him to do as the Party wanted him to.

Han Yung-ti was too young to have experienced the bitter life of the old society, but she did know some of the hardships caused by a scarcity of water. When food-grain ran out during the 1959 dry spell, the state sent grain, but could not deliver water. Her father was sick, so Yung-ti, just out of primary school, had to fetch water with her eight-year-old brother. Every day they walked a dozen kilometres with a bucket.

In 1968, she and some other young women volunteered for work on the canal. As their production team had been given the task of tunnelling, the team leaders refused at first to believe they could be useful, but finally agreed in face of the girls' earnest insistence. In the tunnel, all they were asked to do was to hold the kerosene lamps. They saw sweat roll off the men. "Could we," they asked themselves timidly, "hold a chisel, or perhaps even swing a hammer?" If their hands shook, the hammer could easily glance off on to their hands; swinging the hammer, too, required strength and skill. Still they plucked up their courage and asked. Some comrades joked: "If you girls use the hammer and we hold the chisel, how long will we live?" There was a discussion and they asked to practise holding the chisel first. Several sustained blows from the hammer on their hands or arms. Some wavered and thought of going home. Time and again, they held discussions and encouraged each other to stand firm. After a period of learning, they mastered both the hammer and the chisel.

When it came to dynamiting, the participation of the women again came into question. Han Yung-ti pleaded for a try. After considering the problem fully, the leadership agreed, not for lack of able-bodied men, but to encourage the initiative of the women. Yung-ti was asked to light five fuses. It was her first try. When the first one sparked and hissed, she became a bit flustered. When she got to the fourth fuse, she lost her nerve and hurriedly signalled to be brought up. The girls turned the windlass as fast as they could to lift her up. Four blasts went off. Everyone applauded. "The other half can do as well as the men," someone cracked. Han Yung-ti, unable to forget the fifth fuse, felt ashamed of herself. She begged to be allowed to go down again. The smoke still in the tunnel snuffed out her lamp. Groping her way in the dark, she found and lit the fifth fuse. That was the stuff she was made of! The girls' fame spread far and wide and they were soon known as the "Team of Iron Girls."

Han Yung-ti is now a member of the Party committee of the Anyang area that encompasses 12



Clear water runs through the village.

counties, including Linhsien, and two cities including Anyang.

Epitome

Linhsien County is beautiful in late autumn. Persimmons hang red and heavy on the trees, and villages in the distance gleam, for the people whitewash their

walls. Clear water flows sparkling through stone-lined channels to the villages. Women dressed in bright colours do their washing and chat about the future. "Water famine" is now only a nightmare remembered by elderly folk.

Comrades in Linhsien County repeatedly stressed that they had only taken "their first step in a 10,000-li long march." Comrade Ma Yu-chin reeled off reams of figures to us related to what they were going to do next.

Figures are secondary. More meaningful is the spirit of arduous struggle and self-reliance which has struck deep roots in the county and far beyond. Daily, hundreds of people come from all parts of the country to learn from this revolutionary spirit.

During their stay at Linhsien, many visitors eagerly learn to sing the theme song of the documentary *The Red Flag Canal*:

*Slash through the Taihang Mountains,
Lead in the waters of the Changho,
Filled with aspirations high,
The Linhsien people rearrange nature.*

Linhsien County rearranging nature epitomizes the whole of China, a developing country.

Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Studying Philosophy

Experience and Practice

by the South Tachaochuan Production Brigade in
Tsangchow City, Hopei Province

BEFORE liberation the per-mu yield of food crops on our brigade's low-lying saline-alkali land was less than 100 jin in a normal year. Thanks to scientific farming in the past few years, grain output has gone up steadily. Last year we reaped a record harvest of 1,100 jin per mu.

Attitude Towards Predecessors' Experience

To correctly recognize and deal with our predecessors' experience is one of the problems we have often come across in the course of raising output.

Here in our area, the frost-free period lasts only some 180 days. Crops sown in early April gave low and unstable yields. Could they be sown earlier to turn the frost-free period to the best advantage? When

spring came last year, the brigade's Party branch and revolutionary committee had the idea of experimenting with sowing spring maize 20 days earlier than usual.

Hardly had this been suggested when some people said: "We have never heard of sowing maize so early." According to them, we could do nothing but follow what our predecessors had done. This was a conservative idea. The commune members who had studied Chairman Mao's philosophical work *On Practice* were of the opinion that much of the experience gained by our forefathers was useful, but it could not replace our own practice. Whether the new method would work or not could be proved only by experimenting. So we sowed our maize earlier than we had done.

Two weeks later, the sprouts still did not emerge. After removing the top soil, we found that the seeds

had sprouted but not come out of the soil. What was the reason? We put our heads together and came to know that though the sowing time had been changed, the method used was the same as before. As the seeds were sown in deep drills and covered by a thick layer of soil, the sprouts were too weak to emerge because of inadequate warmth from the sun and the low soil temperature. Then why did those who came before us sow this way down through the centuries? We found out that spring drought was frequent in our area and if the seeds were sown shallow, they could not reach the moist soil down below. They had not sown earlier in order to avoid the period of the resurgence of alkaline, a period unfavourable to seed sprouting.

Our predecessors' experience had some reason behind it. But it was summed up under past conditions. Today our brigade's conditions have greatly improved thanks to our efforts over the years. Measures have been taken to basically control alkaline resurgence and combat spring drought. If we still stuck to the old experience as unalterable and dared not make a reassessment and break new ground, we would inevitably make empiricist mistakes. Having found the reason, we thinned the soil covering the seeds to make them lie shallower. As a result, the sprouts rapidly grew into seedlings.

Earlier sowing has made it possible for us to reap spring maize a month or so after the wheat harvest. Hence a higher multiple-crop index and higher yields.

Attitude Towards Others' Experience

Another problem we often face is whether we should take a dialectical materialist or mechanical materialist approach to the experience of others.

An improved strain of wheat — per-mu yield being 600-700 jin — was bred in Shihchiachuang southwest of our brigade. In 1969, we got the seeds and learnt from their experience in its cultivation and field management. We grew the wheat exactly as the peasants in Shihchiachuang did, but many seedlings died and the per-mu yield that year was only 350 jin.

With the same strain of seeds and the same methods of sowing and cultivation, why was our yield lower? In this world, things are complicated and are decided by many factors. Following this teaching of Chairman Mao's, we made a concrete analysis of what had happened. One of the important reasons was that we had mechanically copied the experience of Shihchiachuang in giving water to the seedlings at a later stage and did not water them as was needed to hold down the alkaline. After studying the situation, we came to realize that experience gained elsewhere in using fine seed strains and in cultivation had been summed up by the local people under specific conditions. If we ignored the difference between objective conditions and blindly followed the experience of

others, we would be doing things in a mechanical materialist way.

We learnt a good lesson from this. In 1970 when we again used the same strain of wheat, we made use of the experience of Shihchiachuang in the light of our own conditions. In the end, our per-mu yield went up to 540 jin. Practice during this year led to the summing up of a series of measures suited to our local conditions and per-mu yield increased to over 600 jin.

From this, we have learnt that others' advanced experience has both a general and particular character, because conditions are different or not exactly the same in different localities. Others' experience, therefore, cannot replace our own practice. We don't agree with those who disdain others' experience and cease to make progress. However, to turn others' experience into our own calls for efforts to know and master the laws of farming in our area through our own practice in a manner suitable to local conditions and to the particular time. This is the way of doing things in line with dialectical materialism.

Attitude Towards Our Own Experience

After gaining some experience through practice, should we continue to break new ground and gain fresh experience or rest content with occasional successes and glimpses of the truth? This is yet another problem we face.

In 1965, we succeeded in harvesting two crops instead of only one a year, thus raising output by a wide margin. This, however, gave rise to complacency and to the tendency of doing things the same old way. Though output kept going up yearly, the rise was not big. After ideological education had been carried out last year to oppose arrogance and complacency, we decided to experiment on inter-cropping so as to reap four crops a year. Some people took exception to this, saying: "We have done well to get two crops in a place like ours. It's sheer nonsense to try to get four crops a year!" Others worried that none of the four crops would grow well with one competing with the other for its own growth.

In the light of these problems, we once again studied *On Practice* in which Chairman Mao wrote: **The movement of change in the world of objective reality is never-ending and so is man's cognition of truth through practice.** Enlightened by this teaching, we have come to understand theoretically that past experience is of great importance, yet if we regard it as flawless and absolutely unalterable and cease practising and increasing our knowledge, it is a metaphysical way of thinking. Things are continually developing. With more power-operated wells and a higher degree of farm mechanization, we could spare more manpower and take the necessary measures to achieve inter-cropping. An analysis of the contradictions between four crops competing for water, fertilizer, sunshine and

(Continued on p. 21.)

Peking Review, No. 49

ROUND THE WORLD

VIET NAM

U.S. Imperialist War of Aggression Intensified

Massive round-the-clock bombardments at a record level of intensity have been carried out by the U.S. imperialists against the populous areas of Thanh Hoa, Nghe An, Ha Tinh and Quang Binh Provinces, and the Vinh Linh area in north Viet Nam. According to still incomplete figures, in November nearly 5,500 tactical plane sorties and 850 B-52 sorties were flown, showering more than 36,000 tons of demolition and blast and anti-personnel bombs, and more than 10,000 cannon shells were fired. Many civilians, mostly elderly and women and children, were killed or wounded, many provincial capitals, district towns, villages and hamlets destroyed and dozens of churches, schools, hospitals and many economic and cultural establishments reduced to rubble.

These barbarous bombardments have met with the brave resistance of the army and people of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. Fifty-one U.S. planes were shot down and many U.S. warships damaged from October 23 to November 28.

Smashing "Pacification" Plan

The south Vietnamese people and their armed forces have continued to wipe out large numbers of enemy effectives and frustrate his "pacification" plan in many areas.

Initial reports show that during November they killed, wounded or captured over 32,000 enemy troops, wiped out or decimated a task force unit command and a regiment command and 20 battalions, wrecked over 500 vehicles, destroyed 150 artillery pieces, burnt down or blew up 100 bomb, munition and oil depots, shot down or destroyed on the ground over 150 enemy aircraft, overran or forced the evacuation of hundreds of posts and positions and liberated hundreds of villages around important towns and strategic communication lines.

In the northernmost provinces of Quang Tri and Thua Thien, they took the initiative in attacking or counter-attacking the enemy despite savage bombing and shelling. Nearly 8,000 Saigon troops were killed or wounded. The People's Liberation Armed Forces and people in Thua Thien thrust deep into many enemy positions in and around Hue City and along Highway 1.

On the Central High Plateau, the Liberation Army in Gia Lai Province on November 2 assaulted Duc Co base and breached the enemy's defence southwest of Pleiku. They then defeated the enemy's two relief operations, putting over 2,000 enemy troops out of action.

The P.L.A.F. and people in the provinces of Central Trung Bo smashed many enemy counter-attacks in Binh Dinh, Quang Ngai and other provinces, wiping out about 4,500 enemy troops, and successfully defended the liberated area.

In Eastern Nam Bo, the P.L.A.F. won victory after victory and put strong pressure on enemy defence lines north and northwest of Saigon.

These victories of the south Vietnamese people and their armed forces further demoralized the puppet troops with the result that anti-war acts, mutinies and desertions are growing in the puppet forces. Tens of thousands of these soldiers deserted in November alone.

SOUTH KOREA

Behind the "Referendum"

The Pak Jung Hi clique recently staged a so-called "referendum" farce to extort a mandate from the people in south Korea for revising the bogus "constitution" so as to stabilize its dictatorial rule and continue to create obstacles to the talks between south and north Korea.

The bogus "constitution" stipulates that the "president" is entitled only to three terms of office, each of four years. Now Pak Jung Hi prolongs each term of office to six years with no restrictions to the number of terms.

The "referendum," as revealed by the Seoul and foreign press, took place in an atmosphere of terror. On November 21, the day of "polling," the Pak Jung Hi clique called out large numbers of troops and police with tanks to closely guard important departments of the puppet regime, and newspaper offices, broadcasting stations among others. Policemen were ordered to patrol the polling stations in the name of "maintaining order." Large numbers of "observers" were sent to force the residents to go to vote. At bus-stops in Taegu, passengers were compelled by "observers" to go to the polls before they could get on their buses. In Pusan, the puppet authorities inspected every house. Even pregnant women near their time were not spared. This resulted in cases of childbirth at polling stations. Over 7,000 "internees" were ordered by the Pak Jung Hi clique to cast their votes.

Pak Jung Hi declared a "state of national emergency" in south Korea a year ago. On October 17 this year he suddenly proclaimed "emergency martial law," enforced military control, suspended the bogus "constitution," dissolved the puppet parliament, banned all political meetings, tightly controlled the press, closed all universities and colleges, and arrested over 8,000 people in the name of "maintaining social order." In this way he suppressed those who opposed "referendum" and who criticized revision of the bogus "constitution."

A foreign news agency, reporting on these fascist measures taken by the Pak Jung Hi clique, said, "This ruler of south Korea tries to use the current 'peculiar act' to cover up his weak point in the south-north Korea dialogues." According to a foreign news agency, the "'emergency martial law' is not for peaceful reunification. Its real aim is to suppress the south Korean people's demand for peaceful reunification and their discontent with the rulers."

JAPAN

Demand for Return of Northern Territory

Since the beginning of negotiations between Japan and the Soviet Union on a peace treaty, the latter has per-

sistently refused to return to Japan her northern territory and kept on rebuking and intimidating Japan. Japanese official circles and public opinion maintain that a Japanese-Soviet peace treaty could be concluded only when the Soviet Union agrees to return to Japan her inherent territory, the four islands of Habomai, Shikotan, Kunashiri and Etorofu.

From around the time of Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira's visit to the Soviet Union in the latter half of October to now, *Pravda*, *Izvestia*, *Problem of the Far East* and other Soviet papers and magazines have intensified their attack on Japan on the question of the northern territory, claiming that "the fate of the northern territory" "has long been determined" and that the Japanese people's present demand for the return of their territory is an "unjustifiable demand" and an "encroachment" on the "territorial integrity" of the Soviet Union. They attacked "certain Japanese statesmen for allegedly attempting to renew revanchist territorial claims against the Soviet Union by taking advantage of the negotiations on a peace treaty," and for "poisoning the atmosphere between Japan and the Soviet Union." They demanded that Japan "take a sober realistic attitude towards reality," and so on and so forth.

The Soviet attacks were vigorously rebuffed by Japanese official circles and public opinion.

Referring to the northern territory at a meeting of the House of Representatives on October 30, Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka said that "the Soviet attitude remains stubborn," and that the Japanese Government will "negotiate tenaciously and patiently for the return of the northern territory according to the aspiration of the people."

On November 7, a meeting was held by people of various circles in Hiroshima under the joint auspices of the Japanese Prime Minister's Office and the Hokkaido Government to strongly demand the return of the four northern islands by the Soviet Government.

During his visit to Hokkaido on November 27, Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira told newsmen: "The question of (Japan's) northern territory is inseparable from the conclusion of a Japanese-Soviet peace treaty. Therefore, there will be no peace treaty (between Japan and the Soviet Union) in the absence of confirmation of the ownership of the four islands as unanimously demanded by the people."

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* in its October 23 editorial refuted the Soviet allegation that the territorial issue had been solved according to the "San Francisco peace treaty." It pointed out that the four northern islands "are Japan's inherent territory, and are not included in the Kurile Islands stipulated in the 'San Francisco peace treaty'; moreover, they have never been disputed territory internationally."

In an editorial on November 29, *Mainichi Shimbun* said, "Our demand for the return of the northern territory has never been incited by some revanchists as the Soviet Union alleged. Judging from the results of many public opinion polls, it is the demand of the people."

The editorial stressed that historically the northern territory is Japan's inherent territory. It pointed out that the Japanese stand is opposed to the Soviet stand. "The Soviet Union maintains that the territorial issue between it and Japan has been solved in accordance with international agreements signed during and after the war. Such assertion is highly regrettable."

TWO YEMENS

To Be Joined Into One State

Abdu Rahman Al Eriani, President of the Republican Council of the Yemen Arab Republic, and Salem Robaya Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, signed in Tripoli on November 28 a joint communique on joining the two countries into one state, according to a report from the capital of Libya.

The communique which came as a result of three days of summit talks

between the two heads of state says that the new united Yemeni state will be named "the Yemeni Republic" with Sanaa as its capital, and will have a red-white-black flag.

It stresses the implementation of the Cairo unity agreement reached last October while safeguarding the gains achieved by the revolution of September 26 (of the Yemen Arab Republic) and the revolution of October 14 (of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen).

It stipulates that the new Yemeni state will adopt a national democratic system and that it is necessary to abolish the remnants of imamate and colonial regimes, sultanic and feudalist rule in the country.

The two heads of state agreed to form eight special committees including constitutional affairs, foreign affairs, military affairs to work out necessary measures for achieving unity. These committees will be composed of members of the two countries.

The communique says that Islamism is the religion of the new united state and the Arab language the official language.

The two heads of state, it says, also reviewed the current Arab situation and expressed full support for and solidarity with the Palestinian people in their struggle to recover the occupied lands. They also expressed full support for the Arab countries whose lands are occupied by the Zionist enemy in the fight to recover their lost lands.

The two heads of state denounced imperialism, neo-colonialism and racial discrimination and expressed support for the struggle of the people in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Omar Moamer Kazafi, Chairman of the Libyan Revolutionary Command Council, attended the signing ceremony of the communique.

MAURITANIA

Training of National Cadres

At the time of independence in 1960, Mauritania was very short of

national cadres as a result of the centuries-old colonial domination. Back in 1959, the year before independence, most of the chiefs of administrative regions were either colonialists or foreigners. The Government headed by President Daddah decided to train cadres from its own people and has since taken effective measures to this end. Now all cadres in administrative and juridical departments are Mauritians and a large number of national cadres and technicians are working in the fields of education, health, agriculture, industry, mining and press.

Now, chiefs and officials of various administrative departments from the central down to the grass-roots levels, commanders at all ranks of the national army, the gendarmerie, police, and the leading members of educational and health institutes are all Mauritians.

In the educational field, there were only 490 primary school teachers throughout the country at the time of independence, and most of them were foreigners. Now the figure is 1,400, and all are Mauritians. The country has also trained its own teachers for secondary schools. In 1964, it set up its first normal school and in 1970 it opened a higher normal school for training teachers of Arabic and French for secondary schools.

Mauritania is an agricultural and livestock-breeding country. But it had no veterinary or agricultural technician in pre-independence days. Today, it has veterinaries and agricultural technical workers in every province. A technical school established in 1966 in Kaedi has trained a large number of technicians for livestock-breeding, agriculture and forestry.

There was only one Mauritanian doctor in the country in 1960. By 1970, it had already trained a group of doctors of her own. 280 nurses, specialized or general, and 120 assistant nurses. The National School of Nurses started in 1966 has played an important role in the training of medical personnel.

LATIN AMERICA

Developing National Economy

Co-ordination in Development of Oil and Power Industries. Five Latin American countries — Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela, Colombia and Bolivia — recently decided to set up a standing committee to co-ordinate their policies for the development of the oil and power industries in the Andean region.

The decision was contained in a statement issued by representatives of the state-owned oil corporations and petroleum ministries of the five countries.

It also expressed the hope of carrying out the proposals approved at the first Latin American meeting of ministers of power and petroleum in Caracas last August. These proposals include the formation of a common front of Latin American countries so as to strengthen the position of prices of oil and other Latin American exports on the world market; the right of all countries to defend the natural resources within their territorial land and waters; and the formation of a power market as well as a petroleum fleet by Latin American countries.

Restrictions on Foreign Capital in Auto Industry. A decree restricting foreign capital in the auto industry

in Mexico was officially made public recently.

Signed by Mexican President Luis Echeverria on October 23, the decree stipulates that the capital of auto parts manufacturers must be 60 per cent Mexican and that integration of locally made parts be a minimum of 60 per cent for the domestic market and 40 per cent for the export market.

Protecting Tobacco Industry. The Mexican Government has set up the Mexican Tobacco Company for the unified control of the domestic supply and export of tobacco. This measure was taken to protect the national tobacco industry from being squeezed by U.S. monopoly enterprises.

The company was formed as a result of the long-term protest by Mexican tobacco planting peasants against exploitation by U.S. monopoly companies.

Mexican papers have revealed that Mexico's 12 biggest tobacco plants are controlled by U.S. tobacco monopoly enterprises, which grab the exorbitant profit of over 200 million U.S. dollars every year from Mexico.

Exercise of State Sovereignty. Eight U.S. fishing boats caught illegally operating within Ecuador's 200-nautical-mile territorial sea limit have been fined by Ecuadorian authorities in defence of Ecuador's sovereignty. Seized by the Ecuadorian Navy between November 12 and 15, the boats were released after paying the fines.

Patrolling Ecuadorian navy torpedo boats captured on November 22 six U.S. tuna vessels in illegal operation inside Ecuador's 200-nautical-mile territorial waters without permission.

Official Ecuadorian circles announced that four of the six vessels were recidivists which would be fined doubly.

(Continued from p. 18.)

other requirements helped us work out a plan for rational planting and field management based on the characteristics of each crop — taking root deep or shallow; needing shade or sun, fertilizer or water; a

long or short growing period, and so forth. In this way, we inter-cropped barley, maize, sorghum and beans in different seasons and got an average yield of over 1,200 jin per mu, or more than double the figure in any previous year. New practice toppled old knowledge and advanced the experience already obtained.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Small Cement Plants Play Big Role

SMALL cement plants are springing up across the land like "bamboo shoots after the rain" — 600 new ones appeared in 1972 alone. Seventy per cent of the counties now have one or more, bringing the national total to 2,400. They produce up to 48 per cent of the nation's output of cement. Already by early November they had raced ahead of their annual plan.

The cement industry, like other branches, develops on the principle of "walking on two legs." By and large, this means that the state provides capital for erecting large, modern plants, while the localities, such as the counties and the people's communes, build smaller ones through their own efforts. This stimulates local initiative.

Most of the small cement plants were built to meet the needs of water conservancy projects on the farmland. Irrigation and drainage canals, hydroelectric stations and similar projects, plus bridges, houses, store-

rooms, threshing floors, cement boats, piggeries, telegraph poles and so on, use up over two-thirds of the cement they produce. Figures from the Hsinhsiang area of Honan Province give some idea of the role they play. From 1970 up to now, cement produced in the area's small plants went into building 80 small and medium-sized reservoirs, 200 electric pumping stations, trunk canals totalling 1,700 kilometres in length and 40,000 power-operated wells. All this forms an irrigation and drainage network encompassing 60 per cent of the area's cultivated land. Stable yields are now ensured. Total summer grain output this year showed a 26.1 per cent increase over 1971 despite a drought lasting all spring and summer.

Most small cement plants were built in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. Capital, installations, raw materials and technical personnel are all from the locality. The Liku Cement Plant in Hsinhsiang was originally set up by seven poor and lower-middle peasants in 1958. In the 14 years since then, it has expanded production through technical innovations with equipment made by the workers themselves. All the main production processes are now semi-mechanized. Daily output was only 25 kilograms in the earliest days. Now it has shot up to 300 tons. Production costs have dropped from 83 yuan per ton to 31 yuan.

The Maanshan Cement Plant in Anhwei Province has raised annual output from 2,000 to over 30,000 tons in only three years. The workers themselves made all the equipment with the exception of a

transformer and an elevator, which were supplied by the state.

For Ever Onward

OPPOSE arrogance and do away with complacency," a common phrase used by the Chinese people nowadays, has served as a moving force to propel the advance of all socialist undertakings. Never resting on its laurels, the No. 1205 Drilling Team of the Taching Oilfield, a nationally renowned collective, has always set itself new targets, with one higher than the last. This year it has distinguished itself by setting another national record — using the same bit to sink an oil-well in 24 hours.

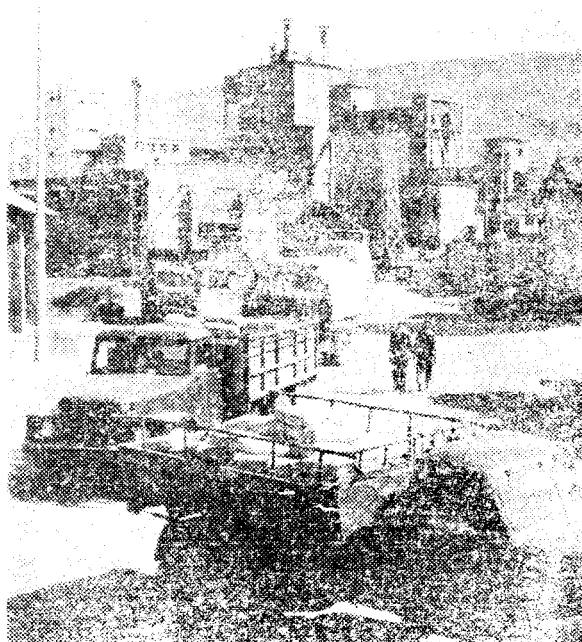
After the team set a record by drilling a total of 127,000 metres last year, the question was should it aim higher in 1972?

The team's Party branch organized the workers to express their opinions. What came into their minds first was the course their team had traversed over the years. In 1960 when they came to Taching to open up the oilfield, the late team leader Wang Chin-hsi said with full confidence: "We must put an end to the backward state of China's petroleum industry!" In the early years, the team overcame many seemingly insurmountable difficulties and established the record of sinking seven oil-wells in a month. Cited as a model worker, Wang Chin-hsi was known throughout the country as an "Iron Man" and later was elected to the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

After the oilfield had been built up, he called on his fellow workers to work hard and strive to drill 100,000 metres a year. That target was topped in 1966.

In November 1970, before he died of illness, Wang Chin-hsi was told that another new oilfield had been discovered in China. Overjoyed at the news, the "Iron Man" said: "Our country is really a land of treasure. China is 'oil-rich,' not 'oil-poor.' When I recover, I'll again throw myself heart and soul into the job for many more years."

Inspired by his spirit of enterprise, the team members to a man pledged to go forward without a let-up. In



A small cement plant in the Tali Pai Autonomous Chou of Yunnan Province.

1972 they realized his wish to "sink a well a day with a single bit."

Revolutionary drive, however, must be combined with a strict scientific approach. The Party branch guided the workers to make a concrete analysis of the three wells they had sunk. Two were finished with a single bit each, one taking 23 hours and 40 minutes and the other 27 hours and 40 minutes. Despite the fact that both were sunk in more than 24 hours, they showed that it was possible to drill a well with a single bit if it was used properly. Another well was sunk with two bits. Though the change of bits took up some time, it was completed in 23 hours and 50 minutes. This also was indicative of the possibility of sinking a well a day.

Putting strict demands on themselves, they first practised drilling five wells to improve their technique. The leading members were required to be familiar with conditions and to give proper guidance. The drillers were asked to be closely acquainted with the formation of the land and to use their bits rationally, while the young workers were called on to master the drilling technique.

Strict training and serious summing-up of the experience gained have resulted in another all-time high. In face of congratulations and praise, the workers of the No. 1205 team do not lose their head. Their motto is: "Like mountaineers, we should leave our footprints behind us and never cease climbing towards the summit!"

Ho Chien-hsiu Group

HO CHIEN-HSIU was a woman textile worker in the No. 6 State Cotton Mill in Tsingtao, Shantung Province. She created a scientific method of spinning in 1951, which was called the "Ho Chien-hsiu Method." The group she belonged to was named the "Ho Chien-hsiu Group" in 1952. In May that year, it proposed that all textile workers in the country launch a socialist emulation drive which had had much influence in promoting industrial production in the period of rehabilitating the national economy. The group was commended as the model group in our country's textile industry. In the

past 20 years the Ho Chien-hsiu Group produced many new varieties of fine yarn and brought up a number of cadres and technicians.

Though its composition changed again and again, the group held its title of an advanced unit all the time and constantly made technical innovations in production. It overfulfilled monthly, quarterly and yearly tasks, and has produced over 30 new varieties of fine yarn products since the Great Cultural Revolution began.

Besides producing cotton yarn, the factory now weaves some chemical fibres as a result of the plant's spindles being converted into high-speed ones. When the Ho Chien-hsiu Group was given the task of trial-producing "dacron" fibre yarn, the workers skilfully mastered the technique of using new raw materials after two weeks of experimenting.

The group has transferred 15 cadres to leading workshop posts or higher posts and trained 160 of its members into technical workers. Twenty-two of the latter have joined the Chinese Communist Party and 30 the Communist Youth League. Ho Chien-hsiu is now a member of the Tsingtao Municipal Revolutionary Committee and concurrently a leading member of a textile mill.

Peasant-Technicians

ANHSIANG County in Hunan Province has achieved good results in training peasant-technicians. Of the more than 30,000, some specialize in cultivating paddy rice and cotton, others in raising livestock and aquatic products, and still others in water conservancy, machinery and forestry. Scientific research organizations or groups have been set up in the county, communes and brigades.

In carrying out mass scientific experiments the county has not only brought the role of the full-time agro-technicians into play but has also paid attention to popularizing scientific technique among ordinary peasants and training peasant-technicians. Since 1970 the county has run 26 training classes for them. For example, after completing his course, Chou Chung-pao of Peihokou Brigade in Ankang Commune experi-

mented with cultivating one wheat and two rice crops a year. The average per-*mu* yield from his 3.1-*mu* experimental plot last year reached 2,223 *jin*. He also helped commune members in carrying out successful experiments for higher yields.

Revolutionary committees at all levels in the county often organize peasant-technicians to study advanced farming methods from experienced veterans and model peasants. Nationally known cotton-planter Tang Chun-yin and the research group he led summed up a whole series of improved methods of cultivating cotton. When in 1970 their per-*mu* yield of ginned cotton exceeded 400 *jin* the county organized peasants from all over the area to come and learn from him.

Peasant-technician Tsui Kuang-jung, together with other members of a research group, developed a new strain of cotton. The average per-*mu* yield of ginned cotton on their four-*mu* experimental plot was 371 *jin* in 1971.

Revolutionary committees at all levels in Anhsiung County have allocated land for experimentation to help peasants improve their knowledge and skill through practice. Altogether they have set up experimental plots extending over 46,000 *mu* for developing good strains. After several years' efforts seed-technician Chien Yun-chang in Hsinan Brigade of Anyu Commune developed a good strain of early-ripening, high-yielding late rice. In 1970 late rice on his 1.5-*mu* plot ripened ten days in advance and reached 1,006 *jin* per *mu*. The brigade planted 82 *mu* to this good strain and reaped 302 *jin* per *mu* on an average. Now this good strain has been popularized throughout the county.

The revolutionary committees also encourage peasant-technicians to promote scientific research not only through practice but by studying theory.

Corrections: In our last issue (No. 49), p. 23, right-hand column, in News Briefs, line 12, for "Mahafouz" read "Mahfouz." In the caption on p. 22, issue No. 47, for "Shanghai No. 71" read "Shanghai July 1."

Just Off the Press

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(In English)

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