

PEKING REVIEW

6

February 11, 1972

北
京
周
報

Statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China

February 4, 1972

Women's Liberation in China

*Kailan: Transformation of an Old
Coal Mine*

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Premier Chou Meets Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang and Charge d'Affaires a.i. Nguyen Tien

Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Chi Peng-fei and Han Nien-lung, Minister and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation on February 2 with Nguyen Van Quang, Ambassador of the Republic of South Viet Nam to China, and Nguyen Tien, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in Peking.

Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang and Charge d'Affaires ad interim Nguyen Tien told Premier Chou En-lai of their Governments' solemn and just stand regarding Nixon's "8-point proposal" of January 25, 1972. They exposed the deceptive essence of this proposal and expressed the Vietnamese people's, militant determination in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Premier Chou En-lai said that the Communist Party of China, the Chinese Government and people resolutely support the "7-point proposal" of July 1, 1971 of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and firmly back the Vietnamese people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory.

Congratulations to Nepalese King Birendra

Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai on February 3 sent a message to His Majesty

Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva, King of Nepal, expressing warm congratulations on the occasion of his succession to the throne. The message expressed the hope for the consolidation and continuous development of the friendship and friendly relations and co-operation between China and Nepal.

Condolences on Death of Nepalese King Mahendra

Chinese leaders Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying, Li Hsien-nien, Kuo Mo-jo, Chou Chien-jen, Chi Peng-fei and others called on the Nepalese Embassy in Peking on February 2 to tender condolences on the death of His Majesty Mahendra, the late king of Nepal. There were wreaths from Chairman Mao Tsetung; Soong Ching Ling and Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairmen of the People's Republic of China; Chu Teh, Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee and Premier Chou En-lai in the Embassy.

Premier Chou En-lai had a cordial conversation with Ambassador Ranadhir Subba. Premier Chou said: His Majesty King Mahendra held aloft the banner of independence and fought bravely to resist foreign aggression and interference. We greatly admire this. He also pointed out that His Majesty King Mahendra and Chairman Mao Tsetung personally forged the bonds of friendship between the two countries and peoples of China and Nepal.

American Friends Received

Premier Chou En-lai, Chang Hsi-jo, President of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, Chiao Kuan-hua, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Wang Kuo-chuan, a leading member of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation on January 30 with American friends visiting Peking.

At the meeting were American friends Koji Ariyoshi, George Wald, John McCook Roots and Jack Belden, and members of the Delegation of the U.S. Committee for a New China Policy Margaret Fung, Robert E. Gomperts, Peter Jenkins, Marshall Kaplan, Thomas Manton and his wife, Ishwer Ojha, Richard Pfeffer, John Rothschild, Daniel Tretiak and his wife, and Ernst Winter.

Writer Jack Belden and friendly personage Koji Ariyoshi arrived in Peking in September and December last year. Professor George Wald, Mr. Roots and the Delegation of the U.S. Committee for a New China Policy arrived in the capital in January this year.

Chilean Friends in Peking

Jose Rodrigo Ambrosio, General Secretary of the Chilean Movement of the People's United Action, and Carlos Alberto Portales, Member of the International Commission of the National Direction of the MAPU, recently visited China at the invitation of the China-Latin America Friendship Association.

During their stay in Peking, they were received by Premier Chou En-lai and feted by Wang Kuo-chuan, a leading member of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

In his report made in Peking, General Secretary Ambrosio gave an account of the achievements of the Chilean Government and people during the past year under the leadership of President Salvador Allende in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, developing the national economy and protecting the resources in their 200-nautical-mile territorial sea limits. He also pointed out that the revolutionary forces of the Chilean people and other Latin American peoples are becoming more and more vigorous in the struggle against U.S. imperialism. At the meeting, Wang Kuo-chuan expressed his firm support for the Chilean people's anti-U.S. patriotic

struggle. He said: The Chinese and Chilean peoples are closely linked by their common struggle and the traditional friendship between them.

Big Dinosaur Fossil Discovered

The fossil of a big dinosaur found in coastal Shantung Province in east China has been confirmed by palaeontological departments as a new family and species of the duck-billed dinosaur. The tallest such duck-billed dinosaur fossil ever to be unearthed, it stands eight metres high.

In August 1964 a group of geological surveyors discovered some dinosaur fossils in Shantung's Chucheng County. Large-scale excavation work in the area was done during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution by geologists, palaeontologists, workers, local cadres and peasants. It was not long ago that they were able to reconstruct the complete skeleton of this duck-billed dinosaur which measures nearly 15 metres long from mouth to tail.

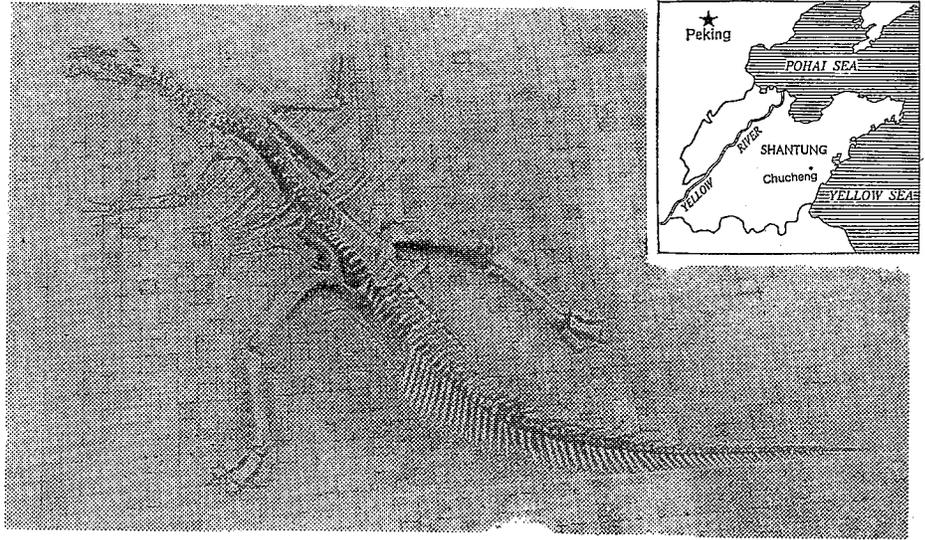
In 1951 many parts of duck-billed fossils belonging to at least seven different dinosaurs were dug up in the Laiyang Area of Shantung Province. The most complete one was almost five metres high.

The duck-billed dinosaur lived on plants in or by lakes during the later stage of the cretaceous period of the Mesozoic era some 100 million years ago. It walked on its hind limbs.

The discovery not only enriches the study of this kind of ancient reptile, but provides scientific data for determining the geological strata of the later stage of the cretaceous period in the eastern part of Shantung Province.

Economizing on Raw Materials

By implementing Chairman Mao's policy to "practise strict economy and combat waste," i.e., the policy of building up our country through diligence and frugality, the workers and staff members on the industrial and communication front have worked hard to economize on raw



Fossil skeleton of the big dinosaur.

materials, fuel and electricity. Total savings in 1971 amounted to nearly one million tons of rolled steel, 60,000 tons of non-ferrous metals, 15 million tons of coal, 700,000 tons of oil, nearly 500,000 tons of major chemical raw materials and 3.5 million cubic metres of timber. Electricity saved last year equalled that of the annual generation of a 700,000-kw. power plant.

In the movement to increase production and practise economy, different places have manufactured many new products and materials and created new techniques and technological processes. According to reports from enterprises in over ten provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, including Peking, Shanghai and Liaoning, 240 new electrical and other machines have been improved in designing and put into production last year. Apart from saving 45,000 tons of metals, this cut the weight of 70 per cent of these machines by over 30 per cent. Improvements in the design of a horizontal mixer in the Shanghai Refrigerator Plant reduced it from 145 kg. to 20 kg. while efficiency rose. The plant increased its output by 70 per cent without additional material.

In capital construction, following renovation of large beams and pillars, heavy rooves, deep foundations and thick floors, large amounts of building materials were saved. Some 30

per cent of rolled steel were saved because of improved designing at three Shenyang construction projects.

Remarkable achievements have been made by the masses in recovering and using waste and discarded material. Last year 9,300,000 tons of scrap iron and steel were recovered throughout the country. This has greatly promoted the development of industry and agriculture.

NEWS BRIEFS

▲ Premier Chou En-lai on February 3 sent a message to Madame Sirimavo Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of Ceylon, warmly greeting the 24th anniversary of the independence of Ceylon.

▲ Premier Chou En-lai sent a message on January 31 to Etienne Eyadema, warmly congratulating him on his election as President of the Republic of Togo.

▲ The Chinese Ministry of National Defence held a meeting on February 7, warmly celebrating the 24th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army. Attending the meeting were Korean Ambassador to China Hyun Jun Keuk, Military Attache Jang Rae Hyen; Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee Yeh Chien-ying, Deputy Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Chang Tsai-chien and other comrades.

Statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China

February 4, 1972

On February 2, 1972 the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam issued a statement, exposing the deceptive nature of the "8-point peace plan" put forward by U.S. President Nixon on January 25, further elaborating the two key problems in the "7-point peace proposal" of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and expressing the firm determination of the south Vietnamese people to carry the cause of resisting U.S. aggression and saving the nation to complete victory. The Chinese Government and people express their firm support to this statement.

The war in Viet Nam was started by U.S. imperialism single-handed. U.S. aggression is the root cause of the present situation in Viet Nam. Therefore, no matter how nice the words of the U.S. Government may be and how many points it may put forward in its "peace plans," its so-called peaceful settlement of the Viet Nam question and "ending the Viet Nam war" are nothing but deceitful empty talk so long as it does not completely stop its aggression against Viet Nam, and in particular so long as it does not withdraw the U.S. aggressor forces and vassal forces totally and unconditionally before a set terminal date, does not stop its air raids and other acts of aggression against Viet Nam, does not cease its support for Nguyen Van Thieu, a tool of U.S. aggression, and does not cease all its interference in the internal affairs of south Viet Nam.

On the surface the United States has declared in its "8-point peace plan" its readiness to "withdraw all forces within six months of an agreement," but in fact it has advanced a long list of conditions to the Vietnamese people without setting any specific terminal date for the withdrawal of troops. While declaring that "the political future of south Viet Nam" will be left for the south Vietnamese people "to decide for themselves," the U.S. Government has assumed the posture of the master of the destiny of south Viet Nam and designed a so-called "free and democratic" election programme, which is actually to make the south Vietnamese people lay down their arms and submissively accept the rule of the U.S.-puppet clique. The U.S. "8-point peace plan" is most evidently not "a plan to end the war now" but a plan to prolong and intensify its war of aggression against Viet Nam, a monstrous scheme by means of "Vietnamization" to perpetuate its forcible occupation of south Viet Nam and turn it into a new-type colony.

U.S. imperialism has long suffered disastrous defeats in its war of aggression against Viet Nam. President Nixon himself admits that this has been "the most difficult war" in the history of the United States, but U.S. imperialism has refused to give up its aggressive ambitions and attempted to gain at the conference table what it cannot achieve on the battlefield. This is of course futile. The heroic Vietnamese people have waged a protracted and most arduous struggle for national independence and liberation. Their iron will "to fight valiantly so that the Yankees quit and the puppets topple" is unshakable. As the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam has pointed out in its statement, "No brute force, no insolent threat, no perfidious trick can cause the Vietnamese people to deviate from their noble objectives, viz. independence, freedom and advance to peaceful reunification of the country." By persisting in its war of aggression, U.S. imperialism will only suffer even more disastrous defeats and end up even more miserably.

The Chinese Government reaffirms its resolute support to the Vietnamese and the other Indochinese peoples in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. This is an unshakable established policy of the Chinese Government and an unshirkable internationalist duty of the Chinese people. The U.S. Government must honestly accept the "7-point peace proposal" of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, stop its war of aggression against Viet Nam and the other Indochinese countries, stop pushing its "Vietnamization," "Laotianization" and "Khmerization" plans, withdraw the U.S. aggressor forces and vassal forces from south Viet Nam and the whole of Indochina speedily, totally and unconditionally before a set terminal date and cease to support the Nguyen Van Thieu puppet clique, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak traitorous clique and the Rightists in Laos. The questions of the three Indochinese countries can only be settled by the three Indochinese peoples themselves free from any foreign interference. So long as U.S. imperialism does not stop its aggression, the Chinese people will do their utmost to give all-out support and assistance to the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory.

Victory certainly belongs to the heroic Vietnamese and the other Indochinese peoples!

Women's Liberation in China

Soung Shing Cing

HISTORY has proved that Women's Liberation in China — women obtain equal status with men — began with the democratic revolution, but will be completed only in the socialist revolution.

What is the democratic revolution? It is a revolution to overturn the feudal rule of a landlord class, a revolution participated by the people at large under the leadership of a political party. It first took place in China in 1911, when a monarchy was overthrown, the emperor — the biggest landlord in the entire land — was dethroned, and the aristocracy was dispersed. But this revolution was not completed until 1949 when about that time the land of all big landlords was confiscated. Peasants and landlords were hostile to each other. The former participated in the revolutionary movement in 1927, and only after a long period of class struggle did they succeed to overturn the latter.

What has the overturning of the landlord class to do with the Women's Liberation Movement? In the spring of 1927, our great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung clearly gave us the correct explanation: "The political authority of the landlords is the backbone of all the other systems of authority. With that overturned, the clan authority, the religious authority and the authority of the husband all begin to totter. . . . As to the authority of the husband, this has always been weaker among the poor peasants because, out of economic necessity, their womenfolk have to do more manual labour than the women of the richer classes and therefore have more say and greater power of decision in family matters. With the increasing bankruptcy of the rural economy in recent years, the basis for men's domination over women has already been weakened. With the rise of the peasant movement, the women in many places have now begun to organize rural women's associations; the opportunity has come for them to lift up their heads,

and the authority of the husband is getting shakier every day. In a word, the whole feudal-patriarchal system and ideology is tottering with the growth of the peasants' power." Needless to say that before the democratic revolution the women in China, with the social status, were in various ways oppressed and exploited. Women of the richer classes and even the majority of the poorer classes were occupied in their families and maintained no social occupation. Women employees, especially the domestic ones, received very low wages. Indeed very few women maintained their economic independence! Meantime, very few girls were enrolled in schools. The women graduates by and large returned to their homes, only a very few turned to be teachers in primary schools and girls' middle schools.

The pace of the Women's Liberation Movement closely followed the advance of the democratic revolution. Women's status in China was apparently raised by 1930, on the eve of the war against Japanese aggression. There were already at that time colleges and even middle schools where co-education was established. Women graduates, not a few of them, were employed as teachers, medical doctors and hospital nurses. Most of the graduates from Christian missionary schools and colleges, however, did not take up any occupation and remained in their families to become "social vases," then a nickname for those who were busy in social entertainments but had no profession of their own. These women, married or single, free from feudal etiquettes, turned to be social toys and bourgeois parasites. At this time, there were many women engaged in textile industries, but they were under capitalist exploitation, receiving low wages and suffering from poverty.

At the end of the war against Japanese aggression and occupation, the Chinese people under the leader-

ship of the Chinese Communist Party accelerated the revolutionary movement. Thus numerous women threw themselves into all kinds of revolutionary work, some of them joined the military services. They gained their economic independence. Party members devoted themselves to propaganda work, in villages and factories. Many of them were women graduates from middle schools. By doing their work women won the equal status with men. They were very active in the land reform movement, they helped to do away with the land ownership of the big landlords. They were eagerly devoted to their various tasks, with self-sacrificing spirit to fulfil the orders given by the Party. It was upon the basis of this democratic revolution that the Chinese people could and did initiate the present socialist revolution.

When in October, 1949, with the defeat of the Japanese military forces, with the Chiang Kai-shek dictatorship overthrown, with the imperialistic foreign agents cleared off, the People's Republic of China was proclaimed, our democratic revolution came to its conclusion. From then on our socialist revolution began. At the very beginning of the present regime, the Minister of Justice and the Minister for Public Health were both women. Many other women entered government services in Peking as well as in the provinces. In the administration of various public utilities there was no lack of women cadres.

Within the last twenty years, more and more women enlisted themselves in the army, navy and air forces. They voluntarily entered these services after having passed a physical examination. More and more women joined agricultural field work, pasturage, mining, foundry, irrigation, communication, transportation, all kinds of factories, commerce, shop work, and various other public services. Since 1966, the first year of our Cultural Revolution, which is a part of the socialist revolution, the number of women doctors and nurses has been greatly increased. In very recent years, in a few large cities, all healthy women under forty-five have been given work in manufacture, commerce, communication, transportation, and other services for the people. Middle school graduates, boys as well as girls have been allocated to work in factories, fields and shops. Whatever men can do in these services women can equally do. By and large every woman who can work can take her place on the labour front, under the principle of equal

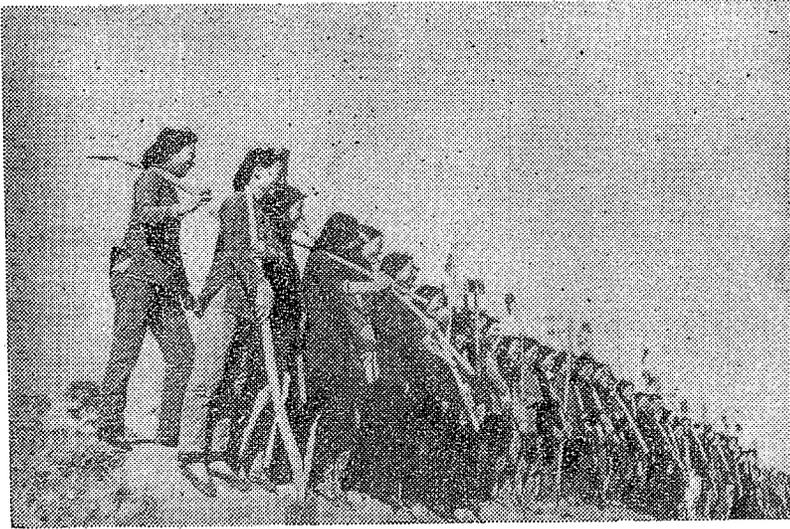
pay for equal work. A large majority of the Chinese women have now attained their economic independence.

If we ask, however, whether Women's Liberation Movement in China has come to its end, the answer is definitely no. It is true that the landlord system has been abolished for nearly twenty years, but much of the feudal-patriarchal ideology still prevails among the peasants or rather farmers. This ideology still does yield mischievous things in the rural places and some of the small towns. Only when the feudal-patriarchal ideology is eradicated can we expect the sexual equality fully established.

In order to build a great socialist society, it is necessary to have the broad masses of women engaged in productive activity. With men, women must receive equal pay for equal work in production. Today in our country there are people's communes in rural places where women receive less pay than men for equal work in production. In certain villages patriarchal ideas still have their effect. Proportionately, more boys than girls attend school. Parents need the girls to do household work. Some even feel that girls will eventually enter another family and therefore it would not pay to send them to school. Moreover, when girls are to be married, their parents often ask for a certain amount of money or various articles from the family of the would-be husband. Thus the freedom of marriage is affected. Finally, as farmers want to add the labour force in their families, the birth of a son is expected while that of a daughter is considered a disappointment. This repeated desire to have at least one son has an adverse effect on birth control and planned births. A woman with many children around her naturally finds it too difficult to participate in any productive labour. Another thing hampering a working woman is her involvement in household work. This prevents many women from full, wholehearted participation in public services.

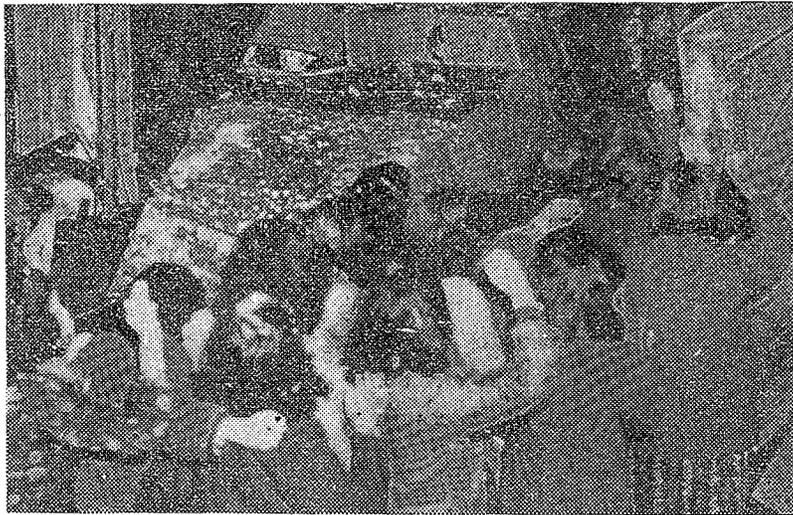
From the present situation it is not difficult to understand that genuine equality between the sexes can be realized and the Women's Liberation Movement will be ended when and only when, led by a Marxist-Leninist political party, the process of the social transformation of society as a whole is completed, when the exploiting class or classes are exterminated, and when the feudal-patriarchal and other exploiting-class ideologies are completely uprooted. —

WOMEN OF CHINA



▲
During the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45), women organized themselves to fill in a ditch which the enemy used to blockade a base area.

▶
Women workers of Shanghai's Shenhsin No. 9 Cotton Mill fought Kuomintang troops and police who tried to break their strike during the War of Liberation (1946-49).



▼ Women pilots.





◀ Chang Lien-fang, a worker of the Talien Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant.



▲ Tanchen, a Tibetan Communist who is vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of a people's commune.

◀ Well-known gynaecologist Lin Chiao-chih (right) in a nursery. She is a Standing Committee Member of the Third National People's Congress and head of the gynaecology and obstetrics department of Peking's Shou-tu Hospital.



◀ Wen Shu-chen (middle), the first captain of the ocean-going fishing boat *March 8*, is Vice-Chairman of the Luta Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Militiawomen. ▶



Transformation of an Old Coal Mine

by Hung Kai-kung*

TREMENDOUS changes have taken place at the old Kailan Coal Mine in north China's Hopei Province. An all-time high, its 1971 coal output was over 7 per cent above that of 1970, 41 per cent above total designing capacity and several times annual output in pre-liberation days. Output for the 18 years since 1953, the first year of the First Five-Year Plan, far outstripped the total for the 70 years before liberation.

Opened nearly a century ago, Kailan had a rich deposit of high-quality coal that was coveted by foreign monopoly capital. Plundered by imperialists the best part of the first half of this century, it finally returned to the hands of the Chinese people after liberation. Under the leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao, Kailan workers and staff members acted upon Chairman Mao's teaching to "make full use of the industrial base left over from the old society, so as to effect the greatest economy and do more with less money." With regard to the old equipment and technology, they adhered to the principle of utilizing what was useful and criticizing what was irrational, and renovating the old and creating the new. Both the "Left" and Right erroneous tendencies of negating everything or blindly following the beaten path were criticized. The masses were boldly aroused to make technical innovations which transformed the old mine and revitalized it with new production capacity.

Innovating Mining Techniques

When Kailan was under imperialist administration, it was said that big machines did most of the job. Actually mining at that time was carried out along primitive lines and by imperialist methods of plunder. The miners did heavy manual labour and had to work under perilous conditions. Caring only about profit and neglecting methodical production, the foreign robbers mined wherever they pleased, thereby destroying many coal resources.

In those days, techniques in Kailan were monopolized by a few. The main technicians were sent there from abroad. These so-called "experts" and "techni-

cians" got high salaries and lorded it over the workers, but were completely indifferent to improving mining techniques which stagnated for years. Coal production was low because of its lack of proper organization. On the eve of liberation output in this run-down mine plummeted as never before.

Overcoming difficulties and getting rid of irrational production methods, the Chinese workers and technicians have since liberation improved mining technology and popularized longwall and hydraulic mining and other modern techniques. The backwardness left over from imperialist administration was thus initially changed. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, they criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "relying on experts to run the factories." This sparked active mass participation in introducing new techniques. The result was improvement or innovation of six kinds of mining techniques.

Lin Shou-lien of the Chaokochuang Mine in Kailan has worked underground for 30 years. He is a veteran of those years when accidents were common. Four of his mates who had come to Kailan with him died underground. Since Chaokochuang was made up mostly of steeply inclined seams with a gradient of over 40 degrees, mining there was both unsafe and very inefficient. Having suffered much in the old society, Lin was anxious to change the situation and wanted to design a new mining method after liberation. Following a long period of careful study, he used little pieces of aluminium clipped from his cooking utensils and beads and rods from his boy's abacus to make a model for his innovation. But no attention at all was paid when he sent it to the chief engineer. That was before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. The revisionist line of "relying on experts to run the factories" instead of the workers was criticized during this revolution. Helped by the mine's Party committee and technicians, in 1970 Lin began working afresh on his model. Time and again he went among his mates to get their opinions and suggestions for improvement. After many experiments he finally succeeded in evolving a mining method suited to steeply inclined seams. Since being introduced over a year ago, the innovation

* Formerly a miner at Kailan.

has not only drastically reduced labour intensity, ensured safety and more than trebled production efficiency but has also saved large quantities of timber.

Veteran worker Tsung Ai-chen of the Tangshan Mine, also part of Kailan, has introduced a new method of setting props. It once was considered that the fewer props the better as long as safety was ensured, for withdrawal of props could then be done quickly and mining efficiency increased. But practice showed that with fewer props and strong rock pressure, withdrawing props was no easy job. Not only was much time

it certainly looked modern. But actually work underground was done by picks and shovels, tunnelling by means of chisels and explosions, and transporting coal depended on men or draught animals. Only hoisting was mechanized.

Following technical innovations after liberation, mining operations in Kailan began to be mechanized during the First Five-Year Plan (1953-57). How should mechanization be carried out? Ask for machines from the state or do it by self-reliance? These are two entirely different roads to mechanization.



Veteran miner Lin Shou-lien (third from left) and other miners and technicians examining a new piece of machinery.

The Machiakou Mine in Kailan was mechanized by its own efforts. Most of its coal seams are steeply inclined. The level of mechanization was low before the Great Cultural Revolution. There was a time when 280,000 yuan were spent to import a coal-cutting machine that was so big and clumsy and could not be used. Somebody then affirmed that no modern machinery could operate on these seams.

The miners did not agree. In 1970, the mine's leadership mobilized the masses to mechanize coal production and miners came up with hundreds of suggestions. Inspired by veteran worker Liu Wan-cheng, "three-in-one" technical innovation groups composed of miners, leading cadres and technicians began making a coal-cutting machine. They worked and experimented while designing. After repeated failures they finally succeeded in turning out coal cutters and coal saws which could be used on steeply inclined seams. Production efficiency was greatly raised, and mechanization made possible. Veteran miners said: "Our long-time hope has come true."

required but safety could not be guaranteed. Studying Chairman Mao's philosophical works together with other miners, Tsung carried out experiments and introduced a method of setting props at different intervals in accordance with differing roof conditions. This expedited withdrawal of the props, guaranteed safety and saved much timber. Since the adoption of this method several years ago, there has not been a single accident.

Hydraulic mining with imported equipment was used in the Luchiatuo Mine. After this went into operation, however, coal recovery was low. Pooling their efforts and wisdom, the miners increased the water pressure and made other improvements which raised coal recovery 20 per cent and set a record for hydraulic mining in Kailan.

Developing Mechanization

When the imperialists were driven out of China, Kailan was a backward and run-down mining enterprise. With tall sheaves towering over the main shafts,

Kailan's mechanization level has risen rapidly and today it has fully-mechanized shafts as well as shafts which completely use hydraulic cutting. Modern domestic machines operate on the work face. Also, some shafts use machines which miners made by indigenous methods.

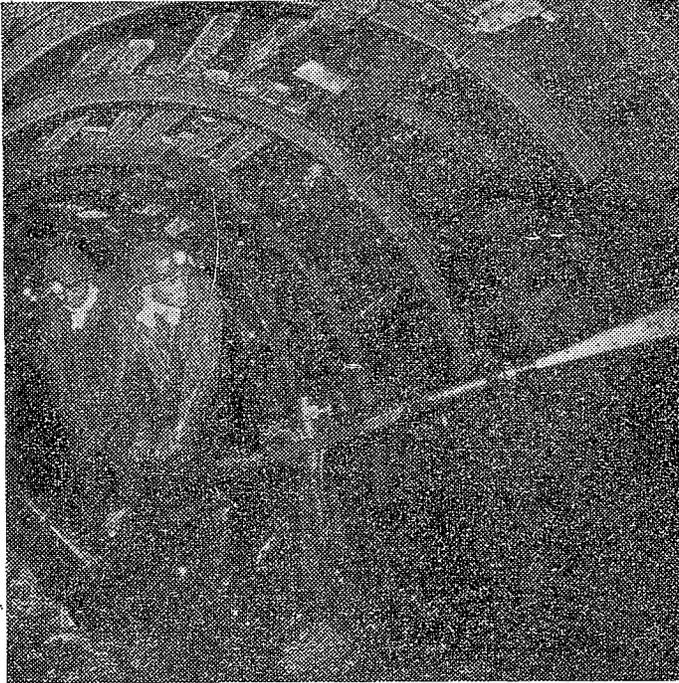
Transforming Old Equipment

Much modern equipment has been added to Kailan mines since the establishment of New China. At the same time miners have continually transformed old equipment in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching of building enterprises through diligence and frugality.

Hoisting equipment at some of the old Kailan mines had been imported before liberation. Initial transformation was done after liberation, but it was not done thoroughly because of the influence of the "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace" and the "philosophy of slavish comprador." Miners decided to again transform their hoisting equipment in 1970 to

solve the contradiction between hoisting and increased coal production in the shafts.

The work was first started in the over 90-year-old No. 1 shaft of the Tangshan Mine in Kailan. Antiquated steam-propelled hoisters were replaced by power-pro-



Hydraulic cutting.

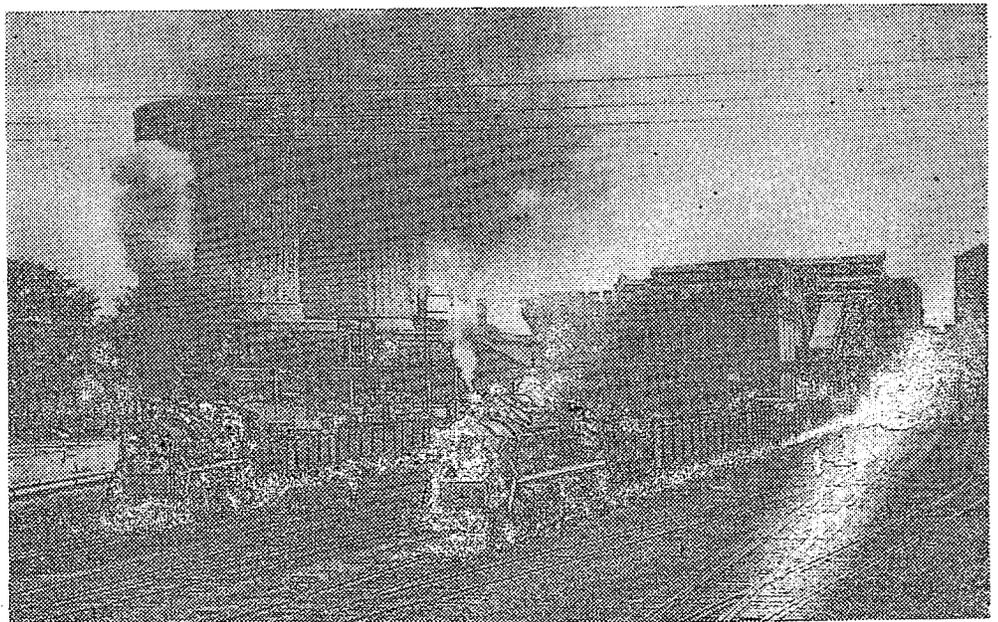
pelled ones and cage hoisting by skip hoisting as early as the 1950s. Miners also extended the main shaft and greatly raised the hoisting capability. How should they transform the equipment this time? Somebody said that to speed up hoisting, they should set their minds on expanding the capacity of the motors. This idea gave the miners something to think about. If a big mule and a small donkey could pull a cart together, why couldn't a big motor be used with a small one.

On the job, they analysed the movements of both the big and small motors and studied the law of the movements of the hoisters. More than 20 experiments led to a method of pulling by a big and a small motor. This innovation raised the shaft's hoisting capacity 25 per cent. Their experience was a spur to transforming the hoisting system of the entire mining area.

In the past two years, more than ten major technical innovations have been introduced in the Tangshan Mine, such as changing small skips into big ones, cage hoisting into skip hoisting and hoisting by wire into hoisting by belt in an inclined shaft. A series of transformations that have effectively raised hoisting capacity are gradually helping to increase coal output.

In the past Kailan imported some equipment which was up to advanced levels then. Later they were considered technically backward and had to be transformed. The Luchiatuo Mine, part of the Kailan, made an all-round transformation on the weak links of its coal-washing plant equipped with imported machines. These links included a vibrating screen, an automatic controlled densimeter, etc. The miners transformed 70 per cent of the plant's equipment and nearly doubled its annual production efficiency.

Youthful vitality is to be seen everywhere in the old Kailan Mine. Sheaves for hoisting coal roll and full freight cars take the coal away. Miners operating machines are working in the seam 1,000 metres deep. Even new coal resources are being found. The Tangchiachuang Mine in Kailan had been said to have "no future" by the foreign plunderers in the past; after liberation it was declared to have "reached its period of decline and should be closed down by 1970." The first never happened and the mine was not shut down. On the contrary, production never stopped going up. Miners spent 26 days repairing the No. 4 main shaft which had been removed in 1961 and raised the Tangchiachuang Mine's hoisting capacity.



Coal leaves a coal-washing plant.

U.S. Imperialism Must Immediately Stop War of Aggression Against Viet Nam

THE Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam issued a statement on February 2, 1972 on the peaceful settlement of the Viet Nam question. The statement denounces U.S. President Nixon's deceitful "8-point peace plan" and exposes it as a plan of war "Vietnamization" and a plan of neo-colonialism. It reiterates the 7-point peace proposal put forward by the R.S.V.N. Provisional Revolutionary Government and elaborates further on two key points in the proposal. It makes clear that the south Vietnamese people together with the people of the whole of Viet Nam are resolved to persist in and step up the fight till total victory. The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the just stand of the R.S.V.N. Provisional Revolutionary Government.

The aim of the "8-point peace plan" dished up by Nixon is to deceive the American people and world public opinion and absolve the United States from responsibility for obstructing the peaceful settlement of the Viet Nam issue so as to continue to pursue the war "Vietnamization" programme. The communique issued by the Delegation of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to the Paris Conference on January 31 exposes this trick by the Nixon government. Now the statement of the R.S.V.N. Provisional Revolutionary Government has further made clear to the world that the obstruction to the peaceful settlement of the Viet Nam question is entirely due to U.S. imperialism's obdurate insistence on pursuing its policy of aggression against Viet Nam.

An important key to the solution of the Viet Nam question is that U.S. imperialism must withdraw all its aggressor troops and other foreign accomplice troops rapidly and unconditionally before a set terminal date and completely stop the war and military acts by the air force against Viet Nam. The Nixon government has indicated time and again that it will carry out a "troop withdrawal" and "end the war." It puts forth, however,

all kinds of unreasonable conditions for the pullout, unwilling to declare a definite time-table for the troop withdrawal, does not stop aggressive war acts against Viet Nam and continues to wantonly bomb north Viet Nam. In such circumstances, how can an "end" to the Viet Nam war be possible?

Another important key to the settlement of the Viet Nam question is for the U.S. Government to genuinely respect the south Vietnamese people's right to self-determination and stop all interference in the internal affairs of south Viet Nam. The south Vietnamese puppet regime is essentially a product of U.S. imperialist aggression against Viet Nam and a tool of aggression that it has bolstered single-handedly. If it really wants to stop its aggression against Viet Nam, U.S. imperialism must cease to support the Vietnamese traitor Nguyen Van Thieu. For more than 10 years, the south Vietnamese people have fought valiantly to drive out the U.S. aggressors, overthrow the puppet regime and liberate their own territory. How can the Viet Nam question be settled when U.S. imperialism is still trying to impose this puppet regime on the south Vietnamese people by force and continue its war "Vietnamization" programme?

The 7-point peace proposal of the R.S.V.N. Provisional Revolutionary Government and particularly the two key points it has stressed again are completely fair and reasonable. The U.S. Government must give a clear-cut reply. The defeat of U.S. imperialism in its aggression against Viet Nam is irretrievable. Its only way out is to accept the 7-point peace proposal and effect a genuine peaceful settlement of the Viet Nam question. No frenzied desperate struggle or sly deception is of any use. U.S. imperialism will surely meet with more severe punishment from the Vietnamese people and suffer still more ignominious defeat if it continues to prolong and step up its aggressive war.

(February 4)

Special U.N. Security Council Meetings

— Anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist resolutions adopted
after common struggle by African countries

THE special U.N. Security Council meetings which opened on January 28 in Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia, closed early in the morning of February 5.

Resolutions concerning African territories under Portuguese domination, on apartheid (in South Africa) and on Namibia had been adopted a day earlier. This is a victory for the African countries and people in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racialism and for national independence after they thwarted the obstruction and sabotage of the imperialist and colonialist forces.

Backed by representatives of other Western countries, the British representative unjustifiably vetoed the draft resolution on Rhodesia in defiance of the will of the overwhelming majority of countries. This once again bared the futile attempt by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism to maintain their colonial domination in Africa. The abstention of the United States and certain other Western countries in the voting on a number of draft resolutions sponsored by African countries exposed the hypocrisy of these self-styled "friends" of the African people.

In their speeches at the session, the representatives of many Asian, African and Latin American countries as well as of African national-liberation movements strongly condemned imperialism for supporting the racist regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia and the Portuguese colonial authorities in suppressing the national independence struggle of the people in southern Africa and Portuguese colonies. They firmly demanded that the Security Council take measures to bring an end to colonial and racist rule in Africa. Resisting pressure from Western countries, representatives of African and other countries through their consultations and co-operation at and outside the special meetings put forward draft resolutions embodying the aspirations of the African people.

Resolutions on Namibia

Two resolutions on Namibia were first discussed at the February 4 meeting.

One of the resolutions jointly sponsored by Guinea, Somalia, the Sudan and Yugoslavia strongly condemns South Africa's refusal to comply with the resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly and the Security Council pertaining to Namibia, reaffirms that the continued occupation of Namibia by the South African authorities is illegal, scathingly condemns their recent repressive measures against African labourers in Namibia, and calls on South Africa to abolish the labour system which is in conflict with the basic provisions of the universal declaration of human rights, and to withdraw

immediately its police and military forces as well as its civilian personnel from Namibia. The resolution says that in the event of South Africa's failure to comply with this resolution, the Security Council will meet immediately to determine upon steps or measures. This resolution was adopted with 13 member states voting for and with France and Britain abstaining.

The other resolution on Namibia was sponsored by Argentina. It invites the U.N. Secretary-General, in consultation and close co-operation with the Security Council, "to initiate as soon as possible contacts with all parties concerned" with a view to creating the necessary conditions for the people of Namibia to exert their right to self-determination. This resolution was adopted with 14 member states voting for it. Chinese representative Huang Hua did not take part in the vote.

Before the two draft resolutions on Namibia were discussed and put to the vote, Huang Hua, Chinese Permanent Representative on the Security Council, stated China's views and principled stand on them.

Concerning the draft resolution sponsored by Guinea, Somalia, the Sudan and Yugoslavia, Huang Hua pointed out that on the question of Namibia the Security Council should specifically condemn the United States, Britain and other countries for supporting the illegal occupation of Namibia by the South African authorities. But the Chinese delegation would vote in favour of the draft resolution.

As to the draft resolution put forward by Argentina, Huang Hua said: "The Chinese Government has consistently stood for the immediate achievement of national independence by the people of Namibia free from any outside interference. This is also the strong desire and sacred right of the Namibian people. However, the content of the draft resolution has failed to reflect this basic principle. It should also be pointed out that the draft resolution has not at all condemned the illegal occupation of Namibia by the South African authorities and has given no support to the Namibian people's just struggle for national independence. The adoption of such a draft resolution would in effect mean a retrogression of the Security Council from its original stand on the question of Namibia."

Huang Hua said: The U.N. General Assembly and the Security Council have repeatedly adopted resolutions condemning the South African authorities for their illegal occupation of Namibia and asking all countries to refrain from all relations and dealings with the South African authorities. The Eighth Summit Conference of the Organization of African Unity also issued a solemn declaration rejecting any "dialogue" with the racist minority regime of South Africa. Huang Hua added:

"We do not doubt the sincerity of the sponsor nation of the draft resolution. But, in our opinion, this draft resolution is not in keeping with the spirit of the various resolutions adopted by the U.N. General Assembly and the Security Council as well as the declaration of the Organization of African Unity. Furthermore, I suspect whether this draft resolution could be used by some imperialist powers to open the door for a 'dialogue' with the South African authorities, split the African countries and thus help the South African authorities extricate themselves from their present utter isolation and alleviate the pressure of the international community on them. Should this happen, it will bring an unfavourable effect to the just struggle of the people of southern Africa."

Draft Resolution on Rhodesia

The Security Council then discussed the draft resolution on Rhodesia jointly sponsored by Guinea, Somalia and the Sudan, which expresses concern over the dangerous political situation in Rhodesia and condemns the recent killing and detention of many Africans by the illegal Rhodesian regime. The draft resolution "urges the United Kingdom Government, as a matter of urgency, to desist from implementing the 'settlement' proposals agreed upon between the United Kingdom Government and the illegal rebel regime, taking into account the overwhelming African opposition to those proposals." It calls upon the member states to assure the full implementation of economic sanctions against Rhodesia and calls upon South Africa to withdraw its police and armed forces from the territory of Rhodesia immediately.

The draft resolution on Rhodesia was not adopted because of the British veto. The abuse of the veto by the British representative was angrily condemned by representatives of quite a number of countries.

Two Other Resolutions

Finally, the council adopted two other resolutions. One, sponsored by Guinea, Somalia and the Sudan, concerns African territories under Portuguese domination.

It calls on the Portuguese Government to cease immediately the colonial wars and all acts of repression against the people of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau), to withdraw all its armed forces, to refrain from any violations of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of African states. The resolution condemns "those states which continue to provide Portugal with military and other assistance," and calls on them to refrain forthwith from offering the Portuguese Government any arms and military equipment. The resolution was adopted with nine member states voting for and six member states (Argentina, Belgium, France, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States) abstaining.

The other resolution was on apartheid (in South Africa) jointly sponsored by Guinea, Somalia, the Sudan, Yugoslavia and India. It condemns the South African authorities for continuing their policies of apartheid, recognizes the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa in pursuance of their human and political rights, urgently calls upon the South African authorities to release all persons imprisoned or interned for opposing apartheid and calls upon all states to observe strictly the arms embargo against South Africa. The resolution was adopted with 14 member states voting for and France abstaining.

* * *

After the adoption of the above two resolutions, Huang Hua stressed in his speech: "The current meetings of the Security Council in Africa are drawing to a close. Owing to obstructions by certain big powers, the meetings have failed to achieve the expected results. Nevertheless, it is clear to all that the just struggles of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau), Zimbabwe, Namibia, Azania and other African countries against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism have formed a surging torrent. They will rely on their own unity and struggles, overcome all obstacles on the road of advance, completely shatter the colonial domination of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and win their national independence and liberation.

China Supports Africa's Struggle Against Imperialism and Colonialism

Representative Huang Hua made a general statement on African questions at a special U.N. Security Council meeting on January 31. He pointed out that holding Security Council meetings in Africa represents a victory for the African countries struggling to win and safeguard national independence. He denounced the aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying by imperialism, social-imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism against the African people and stressed that the affairs of Africa can only be settled by the African countries and people themselves and that the Security Council must respect the desires of the African countries and people to solve the urgent problems now confronting them. Excerpts from his speech follow:

1. In the 27 years since World War II, the face of Africa has undergone tremendous changes. The African continent is one of the cradles of world civilization, and the industrious and talented African people have made outstanding contributions

in the creation of ancient world cultures. With the invasion of European colonialists in the 15th century, Africa was unfortunately reduced to an object of plunder by the colonialists, who enslaved the African people and traded in "Negro slaves," and Africa became a "paradise of Western adventurers," trampled upon and carved up at will by the imperialists. It should be pointed out that it is the blood and sweat of the African people that nurtured modern capitalism in its early dawn. Imperialist and colonialist oppression and exploitation brought dire calamities to the African people and plunged Africa into darkness for a long period of time. But where there is oppression there is resistance. The heroic African people have never yielded; they have launched wave upon wave of resistance against imperialist and colonialist invasion and rule, and thus written brilliant chapters in the history of the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle of the people of the world. Now, the tide of history has changed. After World War II, the political consciousness of the African people rose and the national-independence movement on the African continent mounted as they had never done before, and a series of countries won independence one after another. Africa, which was for long slanderously called the "dark continent" by the Western colonialists, has become today a forefront ablaze with the struggle against imperialism.

2. The present situation in Africa is very good. Those countries that have won independence are waging persistent struggles to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, consolidate national independence and safeguard state sovereignty, eliminate colonialist forces and develop national economy and culture, and are winning continuous victories. More and more African countries are becoming further united to jointly oppose the aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying by imperialism, social-imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. On the international forums of the Third Conference of the Heads of State and Government of Non-

Aligned Countries and the 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, the representatives of many African countries, together with those of small and medium-sized countries of other continents, strongly voiced the opposition of the third world to the power politics and hegemony of the superpowers. The 8th Summit Conference of the Organization of African Unity adopted anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist resolutions opposing the activities of mercenary troops in Africa, protecting the natural resources of the African continent and its coastal waters and advocating the eradication of colonialism in Africa. African countries are playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. In areas which have not yet gained independence, mass struggles against colonialist rule and racial discrimination and for winning national independence are developing vigorously. The armed struggles in many areas are growing in depth. At present, the national-liberation movement in Africa is converging with that in Asia and Latin America to form a powerful torrent of revolutionary struggle pounding the reactionary rule of imperialism. The development of the situation in Africa is eloquent proof that it is an irresistible historical trend of the world today that countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution.

3. Imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism are not reconciled to their defeat in Africa and are trying to stage a come-back; and social-imperialism is actively infiltrating into Africa in an attempt to contend with colonialism and neo-colonialism for spheres of influence. While engaging in political deception, they are either buying over traitors to carry out subversive activities and undermine the independence of African countries, or organizing mercenary troops to commit flagrant armed invasion, or employing these different tactics at the same time. Their scheming and disruptive activities are seriously threatening the independence and security of the African countries. This is an urgent problem Africa is now faced with. At the same time,

imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and particularly the United States and Britain are giving political, economic and military aid to the white racist regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia and to the Portuguese colonialist authorities, and supporting them in forming a reactionary military alliance for the joint suppression of the national-liberation struggles of the people of Azania, Zimbabwe, Namibia and the Portuguese colonies, in a vain attempt to perpetuate their colonialist plunder of southern Africa and to direct military threats and armed provocations against neighbouring independent African countries. This is another urgent problem now facing Africa.

4. According to the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter, the United Nations should support the African people's just cause of opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and winning and safeguarding national independence. However, as a result of obstruction and disruption by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, the United Nations in the past failed to play the role as it should, but instead did things detrimental to the desires and interests of the African people. It was under the flag of the United Nations that imperialist aggressors overthrew the legitimate government of the Congo in the early days of its independence, which was led by its national hero Lumumba. And Lumumba himself was murdered in cold blood. It is not useless to review this bitter historical lesson today when the African people are facing the tasks of a grave struggle. The United Nations must not be allowed to do anything again to harm the interests of the African people.

5. In 1964 the Chinese Government announced the five principles guiding its relations with African countries, they are: (1) support the African peoples in their struggle to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and to win and safeguard national independence; (2) support the pursuance of a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment by the governments of the African countries; (3) support the desire of

the African peoples to achieve unity and solidarity in the manner of their own choice; (4) support the African countries in their efforts to settle their disputes through peaceful consultation; and (5) hold that the sovereignty of African countries should be respected by all other countries and that encroachment and interference from any quarters should be opposed. The Chinese Government has unswervingly abided by the above five principles. It firmly maintains that scheming activities by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism to undermine the independence and sovereignty of African countries must be checked effectively, and that the white racist regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia and the Portuguese colonialist rule must be brought to an immediate end, so that the people of Azania, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau), etc., may achieve national independence free from any outside interference.

The heroic people of Zimbabwe have won the sympathy and support of the revolutionary people throughout the world for the mammoth demonstrations and protests which have recently spread to all parts of the country against the so-called "agreement" between Britain and the white racist regime of Rhodesia and for winning national independence. As is known to all, the Rhodesian white racist regime is a direct outcome of the British colonialist policy, and the so-called "agreement on the settlement of the Rhodesian independence dispute" is an out-and-out fraud. The heroic struggle of the Zimbabwe people has not only declared the total bankruptcy of this so-called "agreement," but once again forcefully demonstrated their strong will to overthrow colonialist rule and immediately achieve national independence.

The colonialist authorities of South Africa are still illegally occupying Namibia and are intensifying their efforts to push their policies of apartheid and racial discrimination and brutally repress the national-liberation movement of the people of Namibia. The recent general strike staged by the broad masses of the

workers of Namibia against racial oppression and cruel exploitation by the colonialist authorities of South Africa has further demonstrated the heroic spirit of the people of Namibia in waging unremitting struggles for national liberation.

The Portuguese Government is obdurately maintaining its colonial rule, carrying on barbarous, genocidal colonial wars in Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau) and even blatantly launched armed invasions of independent African states. The armed struggles vigorously waged by the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) have dealt heavy blows at the Portuguese colonial authorities. Their just struggles have won the active support of the African countries and the people of the whole world and are continuously winning new victories.

Racial discrimination and apartheid existing in southern Africa and other areas is the outcome of colonialist and imperialist policies. The struggles of the peoples of southern Africa against racial discrimination and apartheid and against colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism are converging to form an irresistible current. It should be pointed out that the white racist regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia and the Portuguese colonial authorities dare to defy world condemnation and stubbornly push their brutal colonial rule and barbarous policy of racial discrimination mainly because they have the political, economic and military support of a handful of countries, such as the United States and Britain. The practice of the African people's struggle against racial discrimination proves that only by totally overthrowing colonial rule and achieving national liberation can the evils of racial discrimination be eradicated.

The Chinese Government and people have always regarded the African people's struggle as a tremendous support to them. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the peoples of Mozambique, Angola and Guinea (Bissau) in their struggle for national liberation, firmly support the peoples of Azania, Zimbabwe and Namibia in their struggle

against white colonialist rule and racial discrimination. The Chinese Government and people will unswervingly stand together with the African countries and the entire African people in a joint struggle to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, safeguard national independence and win national liberation.

The Chinese Delegation holds that the Security Council must sternly condemn the atrocities committed by the Rhodesian racist regime against the Zimbabwe people and categorically reject the fraud of the so-called "agreement" concocted by Britain in collaboration with the Rhodesian racist regime; that it must sternly condemn the Portuguese and South African colonialist authorities for their crimes of repressing national-liberation movements and pushing the policies of apartheid; and that it must sternly condemn the Governments of the United States, Britain and other countries for their acts of supporting Rhodesia, South Africa and the Portuguese colonialists. The Security Council should further strengthen and expand the sanctions against Rhodesia, South Africa and the Portuguese colonialists. In order to fulfil its obligations under the U.N. Charter, the Security Council should call upon the governments and people of all countries to give active support and solidarity to the peoples of Zimbabwe, Azania, Namibia, Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) in their just struggles against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, against racial discrimination and apartheid and for national independence.

In conclusion, the Chinese Delegation would like to point out: The affairs of Africa can only be settled by the African countries and people themselves and the Security Council must respect the desires of the African countries and people in solving the urgent problems now confronting them. The African people is a great people. With their own hands the African people will in the end surely smash all the shackles imposed by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and win the final victory of their struggle for national liberation.

Lies of U.S., British and Other Representatives Exposed

At the special session of the Security Council in the afternoon of February 3, Chinese representative Huang Hua refuted the lies and fallacies spread by the representatives of the United States, Britain and other countries in their speeches.

Representative Huang Hua said: "After hearing the speeches made by certain representatives, I deem it necessary to add a few remarks. In these speeches, the U.S. and British representatives have tried hard to dress up their governments as if the latter were so much concerned about the sufferings of the African people, as if they were consistently opposed to colonialism and racism. These hypocritical rhetorics can deceive no one. They say that they also oppose the white colonialist rule in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, and that they have also favoured and applied economic sanctions against Southern Rhodesia and have enforced an arms embargo on South Africa. Well, who was it that openly announced the selling of arms to the South African authorities last year? And who was it that openly declared not long ago its readiness to import chrome from Southern Rhodesia? A certain representative asserted that there were no sales of arms from his government to Portugal for use in Africa. This is all the more deceptive talk. It may be asked: Whose weapons are the Portuguese colonialist authorities using in waging their ruthless colonialist wars in Africa? Who does not know that the South African and Rhodesian white racist regimes and the Portuguese colonialist rule in Africa can last till today precisely because imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, particularly the United States and Britain, have given political, economic and military assistance to them and supported them in forming a reactionary military alliance for the joint suppression of the national-liberation struggles of the peoples of southern Africa. They themselves are the behind-the-scenes

big bosses of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the Portuguese colonialist authorities. This is an ironclad fact which cannot be denied."

He pointed out: "They also took pains to preach pacifism and non-violence to the African people who are being subjected to colonialist rule and to barbarous and brutal slaughter and repression. On the one hand, these allies of the white racist regimes of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia and the Portuguese colonialist authorities support the latter in carrying out repression and genocidal colonialist wars against the African people; on the other hand, they ask the brutally oppressed people of Africa to give up struggle and wait with patience. Listen to their preaching: 'Down-trodden people of Africa, you are blessed. If only you wait until such overlords as John Vorster, Ian Smith and Marcello Caetano show mercy, then equality, freedom and independence will descend upon you.' To put it bluntly, their aim is to force the African people still under colonialist rule to accept submissively the colonialists' perpetual exploitation, enslavement and slaughter."

He also refuted the theory that "even a tiny spark can cause a world conflagration" and that people "must work hard to put it out." He pointed out: "According to such logic, only the imperialists would be allowed to subject others to aggression and intimidation, while the victims of aggression would not be allowed to wage struggles, only the imperialists, colonialists and neo-colonialists would be allowed to oppress others, while the oppressed would not be allowed to rise in resistance. The African people, the Arab peoples, the peoples of Indochina and the people of the whole world love peace, but they love freedom and liberation all the more. As is well known, after World War II, many African countries have won national independence, and all this has been achieved as a result of

the long struggles of the people of these countries and the world over. At present, when imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism have blocked all peaceful solutions, the people of southern Africa and other regions who are being subjected to ruthless colonialist oppression and slaughter have taken up arms to wage armed revolution against armed counter-revolution so as to win national independence and liberation. These struggles are perfectly just and will certainly win final victory. No amount of political hoax of pacifism and non-violence or armed repression can block this trend."

Representative Huang Hua stressed: "On the question of Southern Rhodesia, they have tried hard to justify the fraud of the so-called 'settlement proposals' concocted by Britain and the Southern Rhodesian authorities, as if the will of the local people could not be ascertained and the voice of the local people could not be heard without the so-called 'test of acceptability' by the Pearce Commission in Southern Rhodesia. This is all the more highly absurd. The so-called Pearce Commission is in itself a tool for perpetrating the fraud concocted by Britain and Southern Rhodesia. The five million people of Zimbabwe have long made known their determined will to overthrow colonialist rule and achieve national independence through their protracted struggles. The recent heroic struggle waged by the Zimbabwe people has further dealt a heavy blow at the British imperialists and the colonialist authorities of Southern Rhodesia. In fact, the imperialists, colonialists and neo-colonialists are not merely feigning themselves deaf and mute there, they are trying to impose the fraud of the so-called 'settlement proposals' on the Zimbabwe people in spite of the strong opposition of the people of Zimbabwe, the whole of Africa and the rest of the world. Should they insist on so doing, they will certainly arouse the Zimbabwe people and the people of the world to still more vehement opposition and resolute struggles, thus hastening their own doom."

What Is Behind Gromyko's Tokyo Visit

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko who was in Japan from January 23 to 28 held talks with Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato, Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda and others and a joint communique was issued. Nominally, Gromyko's visit was to resume Soviet-Japanese "regular consultations at ministerial level," but actually it was an important step taken by Soviet revisionist social-imperialism to step up collusion with the Japanese reactionaries in opposing the people of China and other Asian countries and to contend with U.S. imperialism for spheres of influence in Asia. This act has aroused the vigilance and attention of the people of the Asian countries.

The "joint Soviet-Japanese communique" released by TASS on January 27 declared that in the talks on several occasions between Gromyko and Fukuda, "the questions of Soviet-Japanese relations and also some topical international problems of interest to both countries were discussed," that both sides expressed their desire for "further development of relations between the Soviet Union and Japan in all fields" and for "holding talks this year at a time convenient for both sides on the question of concluding a peace treaty" as well as for strengthening economic co-operation and cultural exchanges between the two countries, etc. It was also disclosed that in "essential talks for about three hours," Gromyko and Sato "frankly exchanged views on the international situation as a whole" and discussed "the outstanding issues between the two countries such as the northern territorial question and the question of concluding a peace

treaty between Japan and the Soviet Union."

Doing Everything to Woo and Curry Favour With Sato and His ilk.

Gromyko's visit to Japan was proposed by Soviet revisionism with the aim of extricating itself from its internal and external difficulties. While in Japan, Gromyko tried his utmost to woo and curry favour with the Japanese reactionaries and expressed "unexpected enthusiasm" over the strengthening of Soviet-Japanese relations. It was reported that at a Tokyo news conference on January 28 before leaving for home, Gromyko again and again expressed the hope that "the Soviet Union wants to have good, good-neighbourly and friendly relations with Japan" and that Japan "will, too, display the same earnest approach" to improving relations as the Soviet Union. He also said that "a tunnel of friendship must be dug from both sides," etc. The desire of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism to seek help from the Japanese reactionaries was so keen that even Sato said, "I am astonished by the excessive friendship" displayed by Gromyko.

Selling Out the Interests of the Asian People.

An important question in the "topical international problems" discussed in the Soviet-Japanese talks is an attempt to suppress the national-liberation movement in Asia. After conspiring with Sato and Fukuda, Gromyko went so far as to describe in the communique the Indochinese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation as a "conflict" with U.S. imperialism and expressed, together with the Jap-

anese reactionaries, "concern" over the "conflict." Gromyko also talked vociferously about "the common interests in many fields that have linked the Soviet Union and Japan together" and said that in the interest of "peace in the Pacific area," Soviet revisionism "is willing to expand and deepen its relations with Japan in all fields including the political one." As is well known, the Japanese reactionaries have for many years helped U.S. imperialism in pushing its policy of aggression in Asia, while Soviet revisionism has done a great deal in Asia to sabotage the revolution of the people there. The fact that Gromyko stressed closer relations with the Japanese reactionaries in the "political field" means that Soviet revisionism wants to further sell out the interests of the Asian people.

Opposing Socialist China.

The anti-China issue is another "topical international problem" discussed by Gromyko and the Japanese reactionaries. Japanese Foreign Minister Fukuda admitted at a press conference on January 24 that "the talks were focused on the Asian situation, especially the foreign policies of the Soviet Union and Japan centring on the China question." The Japanese press disclosed that during his stay in Japan Gromyko showed "extraordinary interest" in Japan's policy towards China and had "deep-going discussions on the China question" with the Japanese side. *Asahi Shimbun* disclosed on January 28 that the Soviet revisionist clique has recently instigated the Japanese Government to occupy by force China's sacred territory Taiwan Province. The paper said: "Although the Soviet Union has made no official statements on the Taiwan question, it stated on informal occasions, 'Won't Japan mind if Taiwan were to return to China?'" After conspiring against China with Sato, Fukuda and their

ilk, Gromyko clamoured that the Soviet Union and China "used to be very friendly but relations have worsened. This should be blamed on China." With this clumsy trick of "a thief crying 'stop the thief,'" Gromyko tried to cover up his criminal design to work in collusion with Japanese militarism to oppose socialist China.

Seeking Gain From Sour Japanese-U.S. Relations. Japan has long been the main object of contention between U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism in Asia. Gromyko's visit to Japan, which took place after the talks between the heads of the U.S. and Japanese Governments in San Clemente not long ago, had its ulterior motives. Soviet revisionism saw that the U.S.-Japanese talks did not solve the increasingly acute contradictions in economy, trade and other fields between the United States and Japan, and then Gromyko scurried to Japan to woo it so as to expand Soviet revisionism's positions in Asia. Since the latter half of last year when the contradictions between Japan and the United States sharpened as a result of the "new economic policy" announced by the U.S. Government, Soviet revisionist journals have made a big to-do about it and tried their best to sour relations between Japan and the United States. They talked a lot about the "benefit" of Soviet-Japanese "co-operation," saying that the U.S. "new economic policy" has dealt "a heavy blow" to Japan whose "only way out of the international monetary crisis is to widen its economic co-operation with the Soviet Union," etc. The Japanese paper *Yomiuri Shimbun* maintains that "Japan-Soviet rapprochement is a price paid by the United States after it had dealt a heavy economic blow to Japan."

During his visit Gromyko also discussed the recognition of "Bangla

Desh" with the Japanese side. Japan's *Sankei Shimbun* in an article on January 25 penetratingly pointed out that Gromyko's visit was aimed "at strengthening the (Soviet) influence in Asia by improving Japanese-Soviet relations." A January 28 dispatch in the same paper said that Soviet revisionism "is actively making rapprochements in Asia centering on Southeast Asia, with Japan as the 'nucleus.'"

Economic Bait. It was revealed that one of the questions for which Gromyko showed great concern during his visit was "Soviet-Japanese economic co-operation" and "economic co-operation guaranteed by the (Japanese) Government" in exploiting the Soviet Tyumen Oil Field. The Foreign Ministers of the two countries discussed these questions in their talks and agreed, in the joint communique, "to continue making efforts towards the development of economic co-operation between the Soviet Union and Japan, with prospects for many years ahead." The Soviet Union urgently needs to promote economic co-operation with Japan because it wants to get out of its domestic economic difficulties and solve the problem of its shortage of capital and backward technique and because it wants to further attract Japan economically and impede Japanese-U.S. relations by seizing the opportunity when the economic and trade contradictions between Japan and the United States have sharpened and when Japan is eager to find a way out abroad for her trade.

Vague Statement on Soviet-Occupied Territory. What should be pointed out is that Gromyko changed his wording when he talked with Sato and Fukuda on the "northern territorial question." The so-called "northern territory" refers to Japan's four islands — Kunashiri, Etorofu,

Habomai and Shikotan — under Soviet occupation. The Japanese people have for many years demanded the return of these islands by the Soviet Government and Japan has raised this demand many times, calling for the conclusion of a "Japanese-Soviet peace treaty" on the pre-condition of the return of the "northern territory." Soviet revisionist social-imperialism has stuck to its stand that the title to the islands has been "settled" and brooks no negotiation. Because of this attitude of the Soviet side, the second Soviet-Japanese regular foreign ministerial consultation was postponed four and a half years. In the latest "joint Soviet-Japanese communique," however, although Soviet revisionism continued as before not to talk clearly about the return of the "northern territory" to Japan, it did not insert the clause "the northern territorial question has been settled." Pressed by Japanese correspondents on January 28, Gromyko said that the northern territorial question was one of the various problems involved in the conclusion of a Soviet-Japanese peace treaty. Commenting on Gromyko's vague statement, Japanese journals pointed out that Soviet revisionism also occupies the territories of other countries in Europe and Asia and is afraid of giving rise to "a chain reaction" if the "northern territory" is returned to Japan. At the same time it attempts to woo the Japanese reactionaries into "co-operation" by using this seemingly less rigid statement as an enticement so as to step up their all-round counter-revolutionary collusion.

Gromyko's talks with Sato and Fukuda show that Moscow and Tokyo will further intensify their counter-revolutionary collaboration to oppose the people of the Asian countries.

ROUND THE WORLD

NORTHERN IRELAND

British Government's Suppression of Demonstrators Protested

About 20,000 people in Derry, the second biggest city in Northern Ireland, demonstrated on January 30 demanding democratic rights and protesting against ruthless suppression by the British Government and the Northern Irish authorities. British troops opened fire on them, killing 13.

The mass demonstration was the biggest of its kind ever held in the city in the last three years. Gathering at Bishopsfields at about 2:30 p.m., the demonstrators marched for about three miles to Guildhall in the city centre for a rally there. Carrying banners and placards bearing the names of those who had been arrested without cause, they shouted slogans protesting the ban on demonstrations and mass arrests by the Northern Irish authorities and demanding the withdrawal of British troops from Northern Ireland.

The British Government and Northern Irish authorities called in 15,000 troops and 500 police to suppress the demonstrators. When they marched to the barricades set up by the troops and police, the demonstrators were attacked with tear gas and hoses, and many were arrested. The angry masses fought back with bottles, stones, bricks and sticks. Commanded by a major general, British paratroops frantically fired at the demonstrators who carried no arms. In the shooting that lasted about half an hour, 13 people were killed and 16 wounded.

People in Northern Ireland, Ireland and England are greatly indignant over the massacre. They held strikes and demonstrations and boycotted classes, condemning the outrages by the British troops and demanding that the British Government take action against those responsible for the incident.

The Northern Irish people's revolutionary mass struggle for democratic rights and against ruthless oppression by the British authorities has greatly developed in the past year. Although the reactionary authorities try to attain their criminal aim of "divide and rule" by deliberately fanning and exploiting disputes between different religious creeds, the Northern Irish people have become more awakened in struggle. They are getting more united to wage an even more resolute struggle against suppression by British troops and police and for democratic rights.

SOVIET REVISIONISTS

Stepping Up Collusion With Israel

A so-called three-member "friendship" delegation sent by the Soviet Union left Tel Aviv on January 26 after a series of activities in Israel. Without distinguishing right from wrong, the victims of aggression from the aggressors, this Soviet revisionist delegation vigorously agitated for a so-called "peace pact" to solve the Middle East conflict. This is another exposure of the vicious features of Soviet revisionism as the betrayer of the interests of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

Soviet revisionism has always flaunted the "political settlement" banner on the Middle East question at the expense of the interests of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples. Colluding and contending simultaneously with U.S. imperialism, it is energetically obstructing and sabotaging the struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against the U.S. and Israeli aggressors.

The very essence of the Middle East question lies in the aggression against the people of Palestine and other Arab countries by the Israeli Zionists with the support of the U.S. imperialists. So long as Palestine and Arab lands are still under occupation, the

Palestinian people will struggle for a return to the homeland and the Arab people will fight to recover the lost territories. Disregarding the just demands of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples, Soviet revisionist social-imperialism calls for a so-called "peace pact" and "political settlement" which are essentially designed to liquidate the just struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples for restoring national rights and recovering lost territories, encourage Israel to persist in the policies of aggression and expansion and legalize such crimes of aggression. In an effort to realize its "political settlement" scheme, the Soviet revisionists have heaped abuse on the Palestinian guerrillas who are persisting in armed struggle and firmly opposing the political settlement plot. *Pravda* has openly slandered the revolutionary struggle of the Palestinian guerrillas as "irresponsible adventurous riots."

Aimed at dividing the Middle East with the other superpower, Soviet revisionism actively makes behind-the-scenes political deals with it on the one hand and intensifies collusion with Israel on the other. According to reports from various sources, Soviet revisionism and Israel have been colluding with each other and engaging in frequent activities over the last six months to resume diplomatic relations. In mid-June 1971, the Soviet Union sent Victor Louis, a "journalist" who has often carried out special official missions for the Soviet Union, to Israel. At the end of August, six members of the Israeli committee for the improvement of relations with the Soviet Union made a two-week visit to Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet side. This was followed by many Washington meetings between Soviet Ambassador to the United States Dobrynin and Israeli Ambassador to the United States Rabin on the resumption of diplomatic relations. Israeli Foreign Minister Eban admitted that Soviet diplomats have contacted Israeli diplomats in at least 20 countries. Since Soviet revisionism is in such a haste to shake hands and have contacts with the Israeli aggressors, how can it support the armed struggle of the Palestinian people?

ON THE HOME FRONT

Huayuankou Yesterday and Today

GREAT changes have taken place since liberation in what was once a flood devastated area, Huayuankou. On the lower reaches of China's second largest river, the Yellow River, it is located in the suburbs of Chengchow, Honan Province. Total grain output of the Huayuankou People's Commune in 1970 was over five times what the area produced in the early years of the liberation. Per-*mu* grain yield of two brigades exceeded 800 *jin* last year, that of seven brigades topped 500 *jin*.

Huayuankou was the victim of a big tragedy in the past. When Japanese imperialism invaded China and advanced to Honan, the Kuomintang reactionaries blew up the Yellow River dyke at Huayuankou in 1938 to cover their flight. The flood waters inundated an area of 54,000 square kilometres on the lower reaches of the river and affected 12,500,000 people, taking the lives of 890,000. Property losses were beyond estimate. From then on, once fertile land became a deserted area known as the Yellow River flooded region.

Huayuankou was hit especially hard because it was close to the breach. For example, all 56 inhabitants in the 18 households at Yunhsiangszu Village were drowned in this disaster. After the breach was closed in 1947 there were sand dunes and marshes everywhere in Huayuankou. Crops often failed and the working people there led a miserable life.

With the help of the Communist Party and the People's Government

after liberation, the Huayuankou people got organized to develop production and rebuild their homes. In 1958 they formed the people's commune which now has 14 production brigades with over 25,400 members and 47,000 *mu* of cultivated land.

Acting according to Chairman Mao's teaching "Work on the Yellow River must be done well," the Huayuankou people diverted waters of the Yellow River to irrigate farmland. They have built four large electric irrigation stations and a siphon project and dug more than 800 big and small drainage and irrigation channels. This involved the removal of 7,280,000 cubic metres of earth- or stone-work. The waters of the turbulent Yellow River were thus led into the fields and put at the service of the people.

The Yellow River is laden with large amounts of silt. With the facilities that lead Yellow River waters for irrigation, the people used the waters to silt up farmland, the silt to reinforce dykes and the clear water to irrigate land. Over the past decade or so, this commune silted up more than 40,000 *mu* of cropland. Even the big 13-metre-deep, 2,500-*mu* pond, which was caused by the onrushing waters from the gap deliberately blown up by the Kuomintang reactionaries, has been turned into paddyfields giving high and stable yields. The highest per-*mu* yield has surpassed 1,240 *jin*.

In addition to farming, the commune has made significant progress in forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fisheries. Over the last few years it planted 15,000 *mu*

of trees, 12 windbreak belts and 1,500 *mu* of orchards. The commune has over 8,400 pigs, a duck farm and a fish farm capable of breeding half a million fish. The brigades have also set up facilities to raise ducks and fish.

The commune has set up a hospital, clinics and schools. Electricity and radio rediffusion lines are in every village of the commune. Commune members' standards of living have increased steadily.

Winter Hunting

PEOPLE'S communes in China's countryside have had good results in hunting as a result of planning and organization.

Many communes in Heilungkiang, Chinghai, Kiangsu, Kweichow, Hunan, Kwangtung and other provinces and the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region organized professional hunting teams to go hunting in mountains and on lakes. Over 350,000 wild pelts have been bagged in Heilungkiang Province since winter 1971. Chinghai Province caught 120 tons of game and more than 52,000 wild fowl. The Huaiyin Area in Kiangsu Province organized over 260 teams of hunters which got 90,000 weasel pelts, 50 per cent more than in the same period the year before.

Hunting activities in various places not only increase collective income and provide the state with pelts, meat and crude drugs, but also eliminate dangerous beasts, thus aiding agriculture.

China abounds in wild animals and there are good conditions for hunting. The past few years have seen rapid development in this respect. The state each year gets large

FRIENDSHIP LOG

Albanian Men's and Women's Volleyball Teams

Albanian men's and women's volleyball teams led by Abdyl Jaupi, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Tirana District People's Council, arrived in China for a friendly visit on January 22.

In a number of well-played exhibition matches, the players of both countries performed before tens of thousands of spectators in an atmosphere of unity and friendship. Their flexible play marked by powerful smashes coupled with just tapping the ball over the net made a big hit with the spectators. Using superb lightning team work close to the net, they won points by smashing the ball over to the opponent's side, drawing rounds of applause from the spectators.

Chinese Films Abroad

Egypt. Sponsored by the Egyptian Ministry of Culture and Information, "Chinese Film Week" was held in Cairo from January 10 to 18. *The Red Detachment of Women*, *Tunnel Warfare*, *Mine Warfare*, *From Victory to Victory*, *Heroic Sons and Daugh-*

ters, the documentary *The Yangtze Bridge at Nanking* and other films were warmly welcomed by cinema-goers. Having seen the films, many Egyptian friends spoke highly of the revolution which is being carried out in Chinese literature and art in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings and is giving prominence to the role of workers, peasants and soldiers in the Chinese revolution and construction. Chinese films are a source of enormous encouragement and strength, they said.

France. *The Red Detachment of Women* and *Tunnel Warfare* were recently shown at the Studio Saint-Severin in Paris. *The Red Detachment of Women* played to packed houses ten times in two days. Many French newspapers and magazines ran articles welcoming the films. *Le Monde* said in a review: "All for the people, all for the revolution, self-denial and even sacrificing one's life. This revolutionary heroism endows the People's Republic (of China) with the recognized virtue of collectivism."

Japan. A Kyodo film service projection team in Yamaguchi Prefecture has shown Chinese films in factories and villages for years. To do this,

it has travelled over land and water in all kinds of weather. Last May and June, it showed *Mine Warfare* in Yamaguchi, Fukuoka, Oita, Saga, Miyazaki and other prefectures. It recently showed *The Red Detachment of Women* in Yamaguchi Prefecture. The films were enthusiastically greeted. After every showing, the team had discussions with local people on the contents of the film. At these talks, it gave an account of what was going on in new China. Such film showings have played a positive part in promoting the Japan-China friendship movement.

Visitors to China

- The Australia-China Society Student Delegation.
- The Japanese Delegation of Tribal Liberation League.
- The Japanese Friendship Group of Trade Union Activists of Miyagi and Aichi Prefectures.
- The Group of Young Worker and Peasant Activists of Fukushima Prefecture of Japan.
- Abukhalid, a leading member for military affairs of "Al-Assifa" commandos in the Palestine National-Liberation Movement.

quantities of pelts, deer antlers, musk, wild fowl and game, and animals for show.

Various areas have paid attention to protecting wild animal resources while hunting. Careful breeding and rational hunting keeps these resources up. Over the past few years Heilungkiang Province has protected and developed its wild animals, in-

cluding deer, mink and otter. Thus the amount of pelts bought in the province went up by a big margin last year.

Amber in Fushun

AMBER is a rare and valuable ore existing together with coal and a well-known product in China's

Fushun Colliery. It not only can be used to make various valuable drugs and spices, but also can be carved into all kinds of fine art objects and ornaments.

While developing coal production last year, an open-cast pit in western Fushun more than trebled its state quota of amber. That year saw a record set in amber production,

New Booklets in English

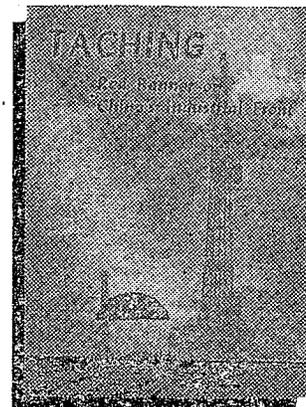
TACHING—

Red Banner on China's Industrial Front

THIS booklet tells how the Taching Oilfield—a red banner commended by our great leader Chairman Mao on the industrial front—has been exploited and constructed in the past 11 years.

When China met with temporary economic difficulties in 1960, the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries joined hands to feverishly attack China. It was at this time that the Taching workers started to build the oilfield. Led by the Chinese Communist Party, the Taching people, inspired by their study of Chairman Mao's *On Practice, On Contradiction* and other works, built a first-rate oilfield at Taching in less than three years, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. Since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began, they have been following Chairman Mao's great strategic plan closely, grasped revolution and promoted production, and thus given further impetus to Taching's development.

The exploitation and construction of the Taching Oilfield is a great revolutionary example in China's industrial history. The road of Taching embodies Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in developing China's industry.



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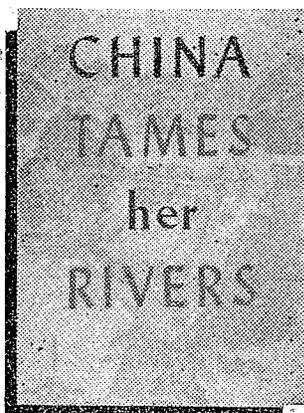
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CHINA TAMES HER

RIVERS



THIS booklet contains five articles. It tells how the Chinese people led by their great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Chinese Communist Party have obtained marked achievements in taming China's principal rivers—the Yangtze, the Yellow River, the Huai and the Haiho since the birth of New China.

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