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On Studying Some History of Philosophy

Relationship Between Agriculture, Light Industry and Heavy Industry

At U.N. Sea-Bed Committee: China's Stand

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THE WEEK

Samdech Sihanouk Arrives In Peking

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk arrived in Peking by special train on the afternoon of August 20 after a successful official visit to Shantung Province. They were warmly welcomed at the railway station by Prime Minister Penn Nouth and Madame Penn Nouth as well as Chinese leaders Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying, Li Hsien-nien, Kuo Mo-jo, Teng Ying-chao and others.

During their one-week stay in Tsingtao, they visited factories, an apple orchard and other places of interest.

Comrade Chou En-lai Meets Comrade Le Duc Tho

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, and Chang Chun-chiao, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, on August 18 met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with Le Duc Tho, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Special Adviser to Minister Xuan Thuy, Head of the Delegation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to the Paris Conference on Viet Nam.

Comrade Le Duc Tho stopped over in Peking on his way home from Paris.

Canadian External Affairs Secretary in Peking

Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Mitchell Sharp and his party paid a friendly visit to China from August 15 to 24.

His party included Paul St. Pierre, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs; Bruce Howard, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of In-

dustry, Trade and Commerce; A.E. Ritchie, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; J.F. Grandy, Deputy Minister of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, and Mrs. Grandy; R.J. Head, Assistant Deputy Minister of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, and Mrs. Head; R.V. Gorham, Director of the Press Office, and D. Molgat, Director of the East Asia Division, of the Department of External Affairs.

Premier Chou En-lai met and had a friendly conversation with Secretary Sharp; Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei held talks with him. They exchanged views on the current international situation and questions of common interest, thus enhancing mutual understanding. They also explored ways to strengthen the exchanges and friendly contacts between the two countries in trade, cultural, scientific, sports and other fields, and achieved positive results.

The Canadian guests also made a special trip to Shihchiachuang where they visited the tomb of Dr. Norman Bethune and the Bethune International Peace Hospital of the P.L.A.

On August 17, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei gave a banquet in the Great Hall of the People to welcome the Canadian guests. Both Minister Chi Peng-fei and Secretary Sharp spoke at the banquet.

"Under the leadership of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau," Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei said, "Canada has in recent years achieved considerable successes in safeguarding state sovereignty and pursuing her independent foreign policy. The Canadian Government has also supported the just position of many small and medium-sized countries in protecting their maritime resources and defending their rights over territorial seas. All this has won for Canada a high repute internationally."

Minister Chi Peng-fei said: "Ties of friendship have long linked up our two peoples. Over 30 years ago, the well-known Dr. Bethune, a great friend of the Chinese people, gave his valuable life for the Chinese people's

revolutionary cause. His noble qualities and internationalist spirit have been and will always remain an example for the Chinese people to follow."

Recalling the development of friendly relations and co-operation between China and Canada over the past two years, he said: "It should be noted here that Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau has all along been active in promoting the development of relations between China and Canada. He has recently accepted Premier Chou En-lai's invitation and will pay a friendly visit to China in the near future. We are looking forward to this visit of great importance to the development of the friendly relations between China and Canada."

The Chinese Foreign Minister said: "The present international situation is excellent. The people of various countries are continuously winning new victories in their struggle against aggression, interference, subversion and control by the superpowers. However, the superpowers are not reconciled to their defeats. The struggles between aggression and anti-aggression, interference and anti-interference, subversion and anti-subversion and control and anti-control will go on for a long period. This is the crucial reason why the international situation remains one of upheaval and unrest. The Chinese Government and people always maintain that all the countries of the world, whether they have the same social system, and regardless of their size, should treat one another as equals and should in their mutual relations strictly abide by the Five Principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence; the big countries should not bully the small and the strong ones should not bully the weak. Only when this is truly and universally observed can the international situation be genuinely relaxed and can there be interna-

tional peace and security to speak of. Of course, the realities of the world today are still far from this prospect. We are willing to make joint efforts with Canada and all other countries that love peace and uphold justice for the realization of this noble objective."

In his speech, Secretary Sharp said: "It was less than two years ago that Canada and the People's Republic of China announced the establishment of diplomatic relations. Since that time we have moved forward very rapidly in establishing the understanding and respect for each other's views which have characterized our relationship."

"An impartial observer," he pointed out, "might conclude that the differences between our two countries greatly exceed our similarities. . . . We believe that we have much to learn from each other. It is with this in mind that we hope to develop and expand the contacts between our two countries in a spirit of equality and mutual benefit."

Referring to the contacts between the Canadian and Chinese peoples, the Canadian Secretary mentioned Dr. Norman Bethune and announced that "the appropriate Canadian authorities are declaring Dr. Bethune's great contribution to be of national historic significance because of his exceptional humanitarian achievements. Arrangements are being made to ensure that he will also receive recognition in his own country as he already has abroad."

External Affairs Secretary Sharp conveyed Prime Minister Trudeau's most sincere thanks to Premier Chou En-lai for his kind invitation to visit the People's Republic of China. He said that the Prime Minister hopes to visit China at a mutually convenient date.

On August 19, the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs gave a return banquet, at which the Chinese Foreign Minister disclosed that he had accepted Secretary Sharp's invitation to visit Canada.

Peking-Toronto: Two Exhibitions

During his stay in Peking, Secretary of State for External Affairs Sharp presided at the opening cere-

mony of the Canadian Trade Exposition on August 21. Five days earlier, on August 16, in Toronto, the Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Pai Hsiang-kuo visiting Canada attended the opening ceremony of the Chinese Pavilion at the Canadian National Exhibition.

Both exhibitions opened with grand ceremony. When the Canadian fair opened in Peking, it was attended by more than 1,000 people including the Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei; over 1,000 people including Jean-Luc Pepin, Canadian Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, were present at the opening ceremony of the Chinese Pavilion in Toronto. While the People's Republic of China took part in the Canadian National Exhibition for the first time, the Canadian Trade Exposition was the largest ever held abroad, taking up a total exhibition area of 18,000 square metres.

Chinese visitors saw with immense interest the heavy machinery, electrical and electronic equipment, farm machines, forest products and products of the paper, pharmaceutical and chemical industries on display. They also showed great interest in seeing the basketball matches between the men's and women's teams of the two countries as well as Canadian plastic-ice figure skating. Both basketball playing and figure skating were part of the activities of the exposition.

"In accordance with Chairman Mao Tsetung's teachings," as Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei said at the return banquet given by Secretary Sharp, "we have always held that each nation, big or small, has its strong and weak points, and that the people of all countries should learn from each other and benefit from each other's merits. We Chinese people must modestly learn from all other peoples of the world, the Canadian people included, from everything that is advanced." This was how the Chinese people felt when they went to see the Canadian exhibition in Peking.

In Toronto, speaking at a luncheon party he gave in honour of the Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo, the Canadian Minister Jean-Luc Pepin said that since his visit to China last year, trade be-

tween the two countries has been expanded and many trade and technical missions have been exchanged. The Chinese exhibition in Toronto and the Canadian fair in Peking, he added, show that great strides have been made in the relations between the two countries. The Canadian Minister hoped that trade relations between the two countries would be further strengthened.

Cameroonian Government Delegation

An economic and technical cooperation agreement and a trade agreement were signed in Peking on August 17 between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the United Republic of Cameroon.

Signing the agreements on behalf of their respective governments were Chi Peng-fei, Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China, and Vincent Efon, Foreign Minister of the United Republic of Cameroon.

Headed by Foreign Minister Vincent Efon, the United Republic of Cameroon Government Delegation arrived in the Chinese capital on August 12. During its stay in Peking Premier Chou En-lai met the delegation; Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying held talks with it.

The day after they arrived in Peking, the Cameroonian guests were feted by Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei. At the banquet, Chi Peng-fei praised the successes of the United Republic of Cameroon in safeguarding national independence and developing national economy and culture and in pursuing a policy of non-alignment, opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, opposing barbarous racial discrimination and apartheid and supporting African national independence movements.

Chi Peng-fei said: "Of late, the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held in Georgetown has made positive contributions towards strengthening the unity and co-operation of the peoples of the third world and safeguarding national independence and state

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On Studying Some History of Philosophy

by Tang Hsiao-wen

CALLING on senior cadres of our Party to study Marxist-Leninist works seriously, Chairman Mao has pointed out that they should read some books on philosophical history, including the history of Chinese and European philosophy. This instruction is very important for us in learning to observe and analyse things from a dialectical and historical materialist point of view and making a deep criticism of all kinds of idealism and metaphysics.

Two Opposing Camps on Philosophical Front

The struggle between materialism and idealism and between dialectics and metaphysics runs through the entire history of philosophy. For thousands of years philosophical history shows that all philosophical trends of thought and schools are either materialist or idealist, either dialectical or metaphysical, no matter what characteristics of the times they may possess or forms they may assume under different historical conditions. The two opposing camps in philosophy have always reflected the clash of interests between antagonistic classes. Through the ages, an important aspect of all reactionary classes' attacks on the revolutionary classes is to oppose materialism and dialectics with idealism and metaphysics. Society's acute and complex class struggles are inevitably reflected in the philosophical realm as acute and complex struggles between materialism and idealism and between dialectics and metaphysics. Such struggles will continue to exist after the proletariat has won state power. To regain their lost "paradise," the overthrown exploiting classes invariably use idealism and metaphysics as the foundation for creating public opinion in their favour.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China, instigated and supported by Liu Shao-chi and his gang, renegades, enemy agents and bourgeois representatives who have sneaked into the Party launched one attack after another against Marxist philosophy. They hoped in this way to create public opinion for the restoration of capitalism. By studying philosophical history, we can grasp the laws of the struggle between materialism and idealism and between dialectics and metaphysics, and this helps us, through analysing the struggles on the philosophical front, realize the true nature of class struggle and understand more clearly that disseminating dialectical and historical materialism and criticizing idealism and metaphysics is a long-term fighting task, and that we should always be on guard

against the class enemies' attacks on the philosophical front and repulse them.

In the history of philosophy, every reactionary school has its ideological origins. Contemporary idealism is the offspring of idealism in history. All opportunists and revisionists peddle idealism and metaphysics; stripped of their trade marks and fancy wrappings, no matter how "new" they seem, they are merely trash from the arsenal of reactionary philosophy in history.

Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers divulged nothing new when they uttered such an idealist apriorism as that knowledge was inherent. They were only preaching what all reactionary classes had preached for thousands of years to dupe the working people.

In ancient China in the Spring and Autumn Period, Confucius (551-479 B.C.), a representative thinker of the slave-owner class, spoke of "sages" with "innate knowledge," asserting that some people were born "the very wisest," others "the very stupidest," and they will never change. After Confucius, many representative thinkers of the landlord class also spread idealist apriorism in various ways.

In Europe, Plato, the ancient Greek philosopher of the slave-owners and the nobility, talked about the "immortality of the spirit," declaring that man had gained all his knowledge in a "world of ideas" before he was born, and that learning was only the recollection of knowledge possessed in a previous existence.

Although the bourgeois German philosopher Kant admitted that experience was also a source of knowledge, he held that "we find existing in the mind a priori, the pure form of sensuous intuitions in general" before getting to know a thing. All these idealist philosophers throughout history, though they put it differently, without exception deemed knowledge to be a priori, denying that it originates from practice and is a reflection of the outside world.

There can be no differentiation without contrast. In the contemporary epoch, political swindlers like Liu Shao-chi also completely denied the role of practice in man's cognition, raving that certain men were born "geniuses." All this talk is simply a repetition of history's antiquated idealist apriorism. What is different is that they tried to sell it under a Marxist signboard, unscrupulously quoting out of context in order to overawe people. By studying some books on the

history of philosophy and learning about the struggles between the two lines in philosophy and what forms they took in different periods, we can link past struggles with present ones and learn to distinguish between the materialist theory of reflection and idealist apriorism and be better able to see through the lies and sophistry of all such sham Marxists.

Important Aspect of Struggle Between Two Lines

Our proletarian revolutionary teachers have always attached much importance to struggles in the philosophical field, making the criticism of bourgeois idealism and metaphysics an important aspect of the struggle between the two lines. In repudiating opportunist and revisionist philosophy, they not only pointed out its reactionary nature politically and theoretically, but also exposed its blood ties with idealism and metaphysics in history, thus unveiling its progenitors.

Styling himself a “reformer of socialism,” Duhring in the 1870s boasted that his philosophy was the “final and ultimate truth.” He wildly attacked Marxism and plotted “to form around himself a sect, the nucleus of a future separate party.” In *Anti-Duhring*, Engels mercilessly unmasked Duhring, revealing how the latter ostensibly disparaged everything but had covertly stolen from Kant’s metaphysics and pilfered from Hegel’s idealism to concoct a philosophical hotchpotch of motley colours. Engels refuted Duhring as an out-and-out “charlatan” and shattered his treacherous attempt to split the German Social-Democratic Party.

At the beginning of the 20th century, Russian revisionists such as Bogdanov dressed Machism up as the most “recent scientific philosophy,” and wanted to use it to “revise” Marxism, pushing an opportunist line of liquidating the revolution and the proletarian party. While resolutely fighting them politically, Lenin made a thorough criticism of Machism on the philosophical plane. In *Materialism and Empirio-Criticism*, he cited a host of historical facts which not only proved that Machism was incompatible with Marxism on every question in the theory of knowledge, but also exposed its forbears to be none other than the subjective idealism of Bishop Berkeley of the 17th century and the agnosticism of Hume, both of England, its comrade-in-arms to be the utterly reactionary immanentism, and its successor reactionary fideism, which upheld theism.

In rebuking Machism, Lenin borrowed the saying that he “who would know the enemy must go into the enemy’s territory.” Denouncing idealism simply as nonsense does not mean triumphing over it; it can be overcome only by understanding it and incisively criticizing it. We must learn the conscientious and scientific fighting spirit of our great revolutionary teachers in order to criticize bourgeois and revisionist philosophy thoroughly. It is imperative, therefore, to devote some time and effort to studying books on philosophical history.

In the last analysis, the struggle between the two lines in the Party is a struggle of whether the world is

to be transformed according to the proletarian world outlook or according to the bourgeois world outlook, a struggle between dialectical materialism and idealism and metaphysics. Throughout the past half century, Chairman Mao has always solved the question of the struggle between the two lines in the Party from the high plane of world outlook. At critical moments in this struggle, he has always enjoined the whole Party to pay due attention to studying philosophy and philosophical history and uprooting the theoretical foundations of the opportunist and revisionist lines, if the Party is to shatter these lines and eliminate their pernicious influence.

To combat the renegade Wang Ming’s opportunist line, Chairman Mao wrote his famous philosophical treatises *On Practice* and *On Contradiction* in 1937. The former summed up the struggle between materialism and idealism on the question of the relation between knowing and doing in the history of philosophy. It systematically expounded the dialectical-materialist theory of the unity of knowing and doing, pointing out that dogmatism and empiricism — two forms of subjectivism — are only repeating the mistakes of rationalism and empiricism in history.

On Contradiction summed up the opposition between the two world outlooks — the dialectical and metaphysical world outlooks — in the history of human knowledge. It profoundly explained the basic law of materialist dialectics, pointing out that the dogmatist and empiricist methods of thinking are subjectivist, superficial and one-sided and repeat the metaphysical mistake in history.

Chairman Mao wrote his great work *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People* in 1957. In it he employed dialectical and historical materialism to analyse the contradictions, classes and class struggle in socialist society. He trenchantly criticized the revisionist line by using the Marxist-Leninist line and revealed one characteristic of revisionism as opposing or distorting materialism or dialectics. Chairman Mao has time and again stressed the importance of learning and applying dialectical materialism to discern and criticize revisionism.

When opposing Peng Teh-huai’s Right opportunist line in 1959, Chairman Mao laid particular emphasis on the fact that we must defeat this anti-Party, anti-Marxist trend of thought ideologically, i.e., theoretically. He called on us to study philosophy and subsequently philosophical history, in order to combat empiricism theoretically.

In the current educational movement in ideology and political line, Chairman Mao again raised the question of studying some books on philosophical history. It can thus be seen that, in the struggle between the two lines, an important historical experience assuring victory for the Marxist-Leninist line over the counter-revolutionary revisionist line is that we must study philosophy and philosophical history and repudiate op-

portunism and revisionism from the high plane of world outlook.

Improving Thinking Capacity

Engels pointed out that, to develop and improve our thinking capacity, we must study the philosophy of the past. Philosophy is the generalization and summing-up of the knowledge of nature and of society. In this sense, the history of philosophy is the history of human knowledge. In its history of knowledge, mankind has accumulated many valuable experiences, and also encountered many twists and turns. People sink into the quagmire of idealism not only because of class roots but also because of epistemological roots. Man's process of cognition does not ascend in a straight line, but moves in a curve, a spiral. If any fragment of this process is one-sidedly exaggerated and represented in absolute terms, the true features of objective things will be distorted and one will fall into idealism. As Lenin pointed out: **"Rectilinearity and one-sidedness, woodenness and petrification, subjectivism and subjective blindness—voila the epistemological roots of idealism."**

Departing from man's social nature and his historical development, pre-Marxist materialism lacked scientific dialectics, and treated idealism in a simplified

way, so that it not only failed to scientifically analyse idealism's class roots, but also failed to expose its epistemological roots. That is why pre-Marxist materialism never could thoroughly defeat idealism, and even allowed idealism to develop the dynamic role of consciousness, which it itself neglected. Only Marxist dialectical materialism can thoroughly defeat idealism, providing mankind with the sole scientific world outlook and methodology for knowing and changing the world.

We should take warning from the mistakes of those before us. Here a most important lesson for us is: Without studying dialectical and historical materialism and without conscientiously transforming one's cognitive ability, but acting solely on simple materialist and dialectical thinking, we will not be able to withstand the attacks of idealism and metaphysics and will easily be led on to the wrong path of idealism and metaphysics and thereby commit "Left" or Right mistakes in revolutionary struggle. By taking Marxism-Leninism as our guide and studying and learning from our predecessors' experiences and lessons on the question of knowledge and applying them to present struggles, we can avoid repeating these mistakes, acquire a good grasp of Marxism, understand more deeply and master dialectical materialism, and foster the scientific proletarian world outlook.

Developing National Economy

Relationship Between Agriculture, Light Industry and Heavy Industry

— Summary of a discussion among cadres in Kwangtung Province

CHINA'S industrial and agricultural production has been developing steadily. 1971 witnessed the tenth bumper grain harvest in a row and a 10 per cent increase over 1970 in total industrial output value. Steel output last year was 21 million tons. The fundamental cause of all these achievements lies in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, particularly the correct handling of the relationship between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry.

Leading cadres in charge of economic work in several administrative regions and counties in Kwangtung recently discussed some questions on the relationship between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry. They laid special emphasis on studying Chairman Mao's relevant theses.

Chairman Mao long ago scientifically elucidated the dialectical relationship between agriculture and industry

and showed the way to correctly handle the relationship between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry. In his speech *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People* made in 1957, Chairman Mao once again pointed out clearly: **"In discussing our path to industrialization, I am here concerned principally with the relationship between the growth of heavy industry, light industry and agriculture. It must be affirmed that heavy industry is the core of China's economic construction. At the same time, full attention must be paid to the development of agriculture and light industry."** **"As China is a large agricultural country, with over 80 per cent of her population in the rural areas, industry must develop together with agriculture, for only thus can industry secure raw materials and a market, and only thus is it possible to accumulate fairly large funds for building a powerful heavy industry."** **"As agriculture and light industry develop, heavy in-**

dustry, assured of its market and funds, will grow faster." Later, further explaining the theory that agriculture is the foundation of the national economy, Chairman Mao summed it up in these words: "**Take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor**" — which makes up the general principle for developing the national economy. He pointed out that first place must be given to the development of agriculture. These instructions of Chairman Mao's are profoundly dialectical; they reveal the objective laws governing the growth of socialist economy in China and are a development of the political economy of Marxism.

The consensus of opinion among the cadres taking part in the discussion was: Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the entire nation has carried out the general principle of "**taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor**" and put a timely stop to the interference and sabotage of the revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-chi and company, namely, "stressing industry but neglecting agriculture" and "developing heavy industry at the expense of agriculture." As a result, the relationship between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry has been handled comparatively well and a steady increase in agricultural production has been achieved. The growth of agriculture has given great impetus to the swift growth of light and heavy industries and other branches of the national economy. Our markets are brisk, prices are stable, and agricultural and side-line products and consumer goods are rich in variety. All this contributes to the relatively rapid advance of China's socialist industrialization.

Taking Agriculture as the Foundation

A coastal province in south China, Kwangtung had some light industrial and handicraft enterprises but little heavy industry. Though heavy industry later developed to some extent, the speed of its growth still lagged behind that of some other provinces, and its products fell short of the needs of the province's developing agriculture and light industry. It was, therefore, necessary to further develop heavy industry.

On the other hand, Kwangtung is a high-yielding farming area. Its average grain yield has topped the target of 800 *jin* per *mu* set by the state. Its sugar output accounts for a big proportion of the nation's total, and its jute, oil-bearing crops, aquatic products and subtropical produce also make up a fairly large proportion. The country's economic development calls for a further growth in the province's farm production so that it can provide the state with more grain and more raw materials for light industry.

Heavy industry must be developed simultaneously with the further growth of agriculture. But how should the relationship between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry be correctly handled? And how should contradictions in regard to the distribution of labour

power, funds, equipment and materials among the three be solved?

Practice in their localities has enabled the cadres taking part in the discussion to come to a deep understanding that they must first of all firmly bear in mind the principle of taking agriculture as the foundation of the national economy if the relationship between the three is to be handled satisfactorily.

Raw materials, equipment and technique are indispensable to industrial development; but if we consider the national economy as a whole, it is agriculture, in the final analysis, that determines the scope and tempo of industrial development.

The example of Kwangtung's Hsingning County abundantly proves this. Though the county abounds in coal and iron resources, it had to get iron and steel from other areas before the Great Cultural Revolution to meet its needs. To change this situation, the former county leadership appropriated a large amount of funds, equipment and labour power to build a number of small blast furnaces, with the result that agriculture and light industry were adversely affected. Moreover, its iron and steel industry did not get anywhere.

After the county revolutionary committee was established, it adhered to the principle of "**taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor**" and worked out an overall plan and a rational arrangement for the county's agriculture, light and heavy industries. It mobilized the masses to emulate Shansi Province's Tachai Production Brigade, a national pace-setter in agriculture, in an effort to accelerate farm production. Since 1969, the county's average grain yield has exceeded 1,000 *jin* per *mu* every year and there has been a big increase in industrial crops, forest and side-line products. This has provided light industry, including sugar-making, with abundant raw materials and stimulated its quick development.

On this basis, they went in for heavy industry in a selective and planned way and achieved encouraging results. The county has now built and put into operation 38 small blast furnaces as against only seven in 1968. Its 1971 pig iron output was over 4,300 tons, 27 times that of 1968. Coal output also increased fivefold.

Taking Industry as the Leading Factor

Participants in the discussion held that when engaging in socialist economic construction we must keep to the principle that "**heavy industry is the core.**" It must be affirmed that top priority must be given to the development of heavy industry. This is because heavy industry turns out the means of production, and only with an increase in the means of production can agriculture and light industry as well as heavy industry itself constantly obtain new technology and equipment, and only in this way can national defence be strengthen-

ed and the development of the entire national economy be expedited.

Meanwhile, we must bring the leading role of industry into full play in order to continuously strengthen the role of agriculture as the foundation. Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"The fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization."** Only by mechanizing agriculture can labour productivity be steadily raised, the socialist collective economy of the rural people's communes strengthened and the backward state of our countryside changed, thereby narrowing the difference between city and countryside and further consolidating the worker-peasant alliance. Mechanization of farm production depends on help from industry. An important aspect of industry's leading role is to support agriculture with more and better farm machines, chemical fertilizer and insecticide.

These cadres fully realized this from the experience of Hsingning County and other regions. When Hsingning's iron and steel industry had made some headway, the Huangpi Commune, which was the first to build small blast furnaces here, used the iron it produced to make 25,000 pieces of farm tools such as ploughshares, rice threshers and huskers in a little over a year. Other communes which had built small blast furnaces and coal-pits also relied on their own efforts to produce large quantities of farm machinery and implements. With funds accumulated from industrial production, many communes bought chemical fertilizer, tractors, lorries, draught animals and other means of production, thus putting agriculture on a solid material base and bringing about its swift development. In 1971 the county's grain output hit an all-time high, averaging 1,100 *jin* per *mu*, while its industrial crops, stock-breeding and side-line production also reported big increases.

During the discussion, the cadres stressed that in implementing the principle of **"taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor,"** industrial departments must take supporting agriculture as their long-term task and pay special attention to producing urgently needed farm machines and accessories. They cited the Pearl River Delta as an example.

A big power network was set up by the state in the delta which is criss-crossed by waterways. With a complete electrically operated drainage and irrigation system, some people thought that everything would be plain sailing. But the fact was that while the plain had the benefit of the power network, some hilly areas did not have electric supply. Moreover, the amount of power generated by the big hydroelectric stations dropped as a result of long spells of drought in the past two years and so could not meet irrigation needs. In view of this, industrial departments in many counties promptly produced power-generating equipment and necessary accessories to help rural people's communes build small hydroelectric stations to supplement the big power network. This gave powerful support to agricultural production and helped bring about an all-

round development of the economy. In other counties where industrial departments did not take effective measures to solve the problem of electricity shortage, farm production was adversely affected because of inadequate means to combat drought, and this in turn was unfavourable to the further development of industry.

Interdependence and Mutual Promotion

Practical experience has enabled the cadres to realize that "more" agriculture leads to "more" light industry, and "more" agriculture and light industry lead to "more" heavy industry, while "more" heavy industry makes for "much more" agriculture and light industry. This is the dialectics of the growth of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry.

Closely related to this growth is the rational arrangement of labour power. There is an objective ratio for the allocation of labour power to industrial and farm production, which in the last analysis is determined by the level of agricultural development.

At present, the level of mechanization of farm work in China is still not high; the greater part of the work is done by manual labour, that is to say, labour power constitutes the main productive force. Such being the case, it is therefore imperative that there is sufficient manpower on the agricultural front. This is a major condition for the further development of agriculture and a guarantee for the advance of industry. Farm production will be retarded and both agricultural and industrial development will be affected if the increase of industrial labour power and urban population goes beyond the limit permitted by the level of agricultural production and too much labour power is transferred from the rural areas to the cities.

Hsuwen County is a case in point. Prior to the Great Cultural Revolution, much of the county's wasteland had not been reclaimed. Sugar-cane acreage was small and yields were low due to poor cultivation. This notwithstanding, much labour power was transferred from the countryside to build a sugar refinery.

The result, of course, was that its sugar-making industry failed to develop swiftly. In the light of this situation, the county revolutionary committee took measures to ensure stable and sufficient labour power for agriculture. During the sugar-producing season, the refinery did not engage additional people from the countryside as it had done before, but employed city dwellers and dependents of workers and staff on a seasonal basis. In running their mining industries, the rural people's communes and production brigades worked out production plans with an eye to the actual conditions in the busy and slack farming seasons.

Thanks to the proper arrangement of labour power which first of all ensured normal agricultural production, this county has over the past few years completed

(Continued on p. 20.)

U.N. Sea-Bed Committee Ends Session

THE United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor Beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction concluded its second session of this year in Geneva on August 18.

At its plenary meeting that day, the committee approved the list of subjects and issues related to the law of the sea submitted by 56 Asian, African, Latin American and European countries. The list will serve as an outline for discussions by the conference on the law of the sea. The Sea-Bed Committee was convened in preparation for the conference.

The Sea-Bed Committee session, which began on July 17, debated hotly on the list submitted by Algeria and 55 other countries and on questions related to the exploitation of sea-bed resources. The representatives of many Asian, African and Latin American countries and a number of other countries waged a fierce struggle against the two superpowers in defence of their state sovereignty and for the development of their national economy. The representatives of many developing countries sternly condemned and exposed the superpowers' unjustifiable stand in defiance of the sovereign rights of the coastal states and their wanton plunder of ocean resources.

The representatives of Tanzania, China and many other countries refuted the superpowers' call for "free transit" through straits within the territorial waters of coastal states.

The representatives of Chile, Peru, Mexico, Argentina, Uruguay, Venezuela, Ecuador and other countries, reciting the Declaration of Santo Domingo, reaffirmed the legitimate right of a coastal state, in the light of geographical, biological and national security considerations, to fix the outer limit of its territorial sea

and adjacent area under national jurisdiction, and to control and protect all the resources within the area.

The representative of Argentina said that all coastal resources should be administered by the coastal state. The representative of Kenya, giving the views of the African countries on the law of the sea, said that all states have the right to determine the limits of their jurisdiction over the seas adjacent to the territorial sea in accordance with their own geographical, geological, biological, ecological, economic and national security factors. They also have the right to establish economic zones, he added.

The representatives of many developing countries strongly condemned the superpowers and some fishing powers for their plunder of high-sea resources and the fish resources of other countries. The representatives of Chile and some other countries cited facts to show that the corporations of the United States and some other countries had unlawfully exploited minerals beneath high seas. They urged immediate actions to be taken to stop such plunder of common wealth of mankind. The representative of Morocco condemned the devastation of Morocco's fish resources by foreign vessels near its shores. He said that the coastal states should have the right to create special fishing zones.

The representatives of Iceland and other North European countries reiterated their stand to defend their fishing areas.

Many representatives of the Asian, African and Latin American countries emphasized that the old Law of the Sea must be reformed so as to reflect the interests of the developing countries. The representative of Chile pointed out clearly that the old doctrine of freedom of the seas benefited the industrialized countries but harmed the states that achieved independence in recent years. Other representatives said that the law of the sea must guarantee the full sovereignty of coastal states and protect the interests of developing countries, coastal or land-locked.

The second session of the Sea-Bed Committee also adopted reports by its three sub-committees. During the debate on the report of its Sub-Committee Two, the representative of the Soviet Union asked to insert into the report a clause which in substance allows operations by the fishing powers in the fishing areas of the coastal states. As most of the representatives spoke strongly against it, the unjustifiable Soviet demand was rejected by the session.

Following are excerpts from the Chinese representatives' speeches at some meetings of the U.N. Sea-Bed Committee. Title and subheads are ours.

On Governing International Sea-Bed Area

Hsia Pu, Chinese Representative to the United Nations Sea-Bed Committee, in his speech at the meeting of Sub-Committee One on the afternoon of July 27, expounded the views of the Chinese Delegation on an international regime applying to the sea-bed area and its resources

beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

Hsia Pu pointed out, "We consider it necessary to establish an international regime applying to the sea-bed area and its resources beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. We are ready to exchange views with

our fellow representatives in seeking a reasonable solution to this question.”

He said that when the Declaration of Principles Governing the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor, and the Subsoil Thereof, Beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction was adopted in 1970 by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its 25th Session, the rightful seat of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations had not yet been restored to her. Therefore, we wish to express our views on a number of questions in the declaration for further study by our fellow representatives.

Reasonable Provisions of the Declaration of Principles

“Since they are beyond national jurisdiction, the international sea-bed area and its resources are, in principle, commonly owned by the people of all the countries of the world. In other words, it is impermissible for maritime hegemonic powers to wilfully seize the area beyond the limits of national jurisdiction and plunder resources in this area,” Hsia Pu pointed out. “The declaration of principles explicitly stipulates that no state or person shall appropriate by any means any part of the area, exercise sovereignty over it or claim rights with respect to it which are incompatible with the international regime to be established. This is quite indispensable. The colonialists used to commit plunder and aggression by making use of the so-called ‘rights of prescription.’ In recent years, the superpowers have frequently distorted and misused what they call ‘freedoms of the high seas’ in order to push hegemony on the sea. This is something that must be firmly opposed.

“The declaration stipulates that in the international sea-bed area, an international regime applying to the area and its resources, including an appropriate international machinery, should be established. We hold that this international regime and machinery must ensure that the area is under rational management, and that they must not be manipulated and monopolized by the superpowers, so

that its benefits may be shared by all countries, with the interests and needs of the developing countries, whether land-locked or coastal, taken into particular consideration.

“A number of other provisions of the declaration of principles are designed to ensure peaceful uses of the sea-bed area, protect the marine environment, safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the coastal states and such other countries as may be affected, authorize the coastal states to take measures to prevent or cope with pollution and other hazards, etc. These provisions are also reasonable.”

Hsia Pu continued, “We hold that the foregoing provisions in the declaration of principles are basically in conformity with the interests of the peoples of all countries. Therefore, we agree in principle to establish an international regime governing the international sea-bed area on the basis of these provisions.”

Some Provisions Not Explicit Enough

He pointed out: There are some provisions in the declaration of principles which are not explicit enough. For example, do the resources to be controlled by the international regime include living resources? We think that it is appropriate to include living resources in the scope of its control. Another controversial question is whether the function of the international regime to be established is confined only to governing the activities of the exploration of the sea-bed and the exploitation of its resources. The declaration of principles has not made explicit provisions with regard to this question. We are of the view that the function of the international regime should not be confined only to governing the activities of the exploration and exploitation of the sea-bed. It should be pointed out that some representatives are doing their utmost to minimize the governing role of the international regime. But the more minimized the governing role of the international regime, the easier will it be for the superpowers to make use of the so-called “traditional international law” to maintain all their

vested rights and interests. If what is to be governed concerning the international sea-bed area is limited to the exploitation of the sea-bed mineral resources, it would not be in the interests of the developing countries and would run counter to the concept of the common heritage of mankind.

Nuclear Submarines Should Be Prohibited in International Sea-Bed Area

The Chinese representative emphasized, “The international sea-bed area should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes, and to ensure their realization, an appropriate and effective international regime should be jointly worked out by all countries. This is entirely necessary. Now, some people have proposed to include the question of the prohibition of nuclear tests and the emplacement of nuclear weapons in the sea-bed area into the international regime. In this regard, we wish to state our position. It is well known that now the two superpowers are possessing large quantities of nuclear weapons. They have not only manufactured and stockpiled large quantities of nuclear weapons within their own countries, but have also set up nuclear bases on the territories of other countries. Their warships carrying nuclear weapons are plying the oceans of the world and their airplanes carrying nuclear weapons are flying over the air space of other countries. Under the circumstances, to advocate prohibition of nuclear tests in the international sea-bed area is in effect designed to enable the two superpowers to continue monopolizing nuclear weapons, control other countries and tie the hands of peace-loving countries. This is what we cannot accept.”

He expounded the consistent stand of the Chinese Government for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. He pointed out, “Now, the warships of the superpowers carrying nuclear weapons are docking, plying and navigating the oceans of the world, and are making nuclear threat and nuclear blackmail to the peoples of all

countries. Under such circumstances, we should first of all prohibit the activities of all the nuclear-powered submarines in the international sea-bed area and in the sea-bed area of other states. It is not enough to merely prohibit the emplacement of nuclear weapons and the carrying out of nuclear tests in the sea-bed area. In particular, the prohibition of nuclear tests in the sea-bed area is of little practical significance. On the contrary, it would create a false sense of security. This is what we cannot agree." He said that the Chinese Delegation hereby proposes that the related paragraphs of the working paper should be deleted to

be replaced by the following sentences: "The activities of all nuclear-powered submarines in the international sea-bed area and in the sea-bed area of other states are prohibited. The emplacement of nuclear weapons and all other weapons in the international sea-bed area and in the sea-bed area of other states is prohibited."

Hsia Pu stated, "The foregoing is our position with regard to the international regime governing the international sea-bed area, and also serves as an amendment put forward by the Chinese Delegation to the working paper of the working group of Subcommittee One."

On Prevention and Control of Marine Pollution

Chinese Representative Chen Chih-fang, speaking at Sub-Committee Three on August 2, supported the right of coastal states to exercise jurisdiction and control marine pollution over areas within given limits, which are adjacent to their territorial seas. He further elaborated the views of the Chinese Government on the prevention and control of marine pollution.

The Chinese representative declared, "More and more sea areas of the world are being increasingly polluted following the development of capitalism into imperialism, and particularly because the superpowers are pursuing policies of plunder, aggression and war and because the monopoly-capitalist groups are blindly seeking high profits in disregard of the safety of the people."

Referring to the Chinese Government's efforts to prevent environmental pollution in a systematic way, he said, "We wish to learn from the successful experience of all countries in this respect and work together with our fellow representatives for the protection and improvement of the global marine environment."

Right of Coastal States

Chen Chih-fang noted the differences of opinion on the prevention

and control of marine pollution. He supported the statements made by many representatives who maintained that coastal states have the right to exercise direct jurisdiction and control over areas within given limits, which are adjacent to their territorial seas, for the purpose of preventing, reducing or eliminating the serious harms of pollution. He condemned the superpowers for their opposition, under various pretexts, to this right of the coastal states.

The Chinese representative stated, "We think that coastal states, being the direct victims of marine pollution, have the full right as well as necessity to exercise direct jurisdiction and control over areas within given limits, which are adjacent to their territorial seas, in order to protect the health and security of their people and meet the needs of their economic development. The proposals submitted by representatives of many countries at the Sea-Bed Committee with a view to safeguarding the rights of the coastal states are of positive significance to the prevention of marine pollution. Any argument aimed at opposing or weakening such jurisdiction of coastal states is detrimental to the prevention of marine pollution and runs counter to the desire of the peoples of the world to preserve the marine

environment and is therefore unacceptable."

The Chinese representative refuted the erroneous argument aimed at opposing such jurisdiction of coastal states and emphasized that "at present, some representative figures of those countries which are chiefly responsible for marine pollution have been compelled by domestic and external pressure to strike a posture of concern for the marine environment. But practice is the sole test of truth. In order to judge whether a country is really concerned for the preservation of the marine environment, one has only to watch whether it respects the rights and interests of other countries and the national and international anti-pollution regulations, and whether it exercises strict control over its internal marine dumping and take effective measures to solve the problem of discharging harmful substances. If a country only professes in words to be concerned with marine pollution but is in fact energetically opposed to the jurisdiction by the coastal states and even dumps large amounts of poison gas and other harmful substances into the ocean or makes the sweeping charge that 'everybody is equally responsible for marine pollution' in an attempt to shift its own responsibility onto others, it is certainly not sincere but hypocritical, or even harbours ulterior motives. The people of the world will certainly see through it all."

Chen Chih-fang went on to elaborate the stand of the Chinese Government on the prevention and control of marine pollution. He said, "We have the following views to present: First, the rights of coastal states must be respected. The coastal states have the right to adopt necessary measures in sea areas within given limits, which are adjacent to their territorial seas, to guard their marine environment against pollution from outside, and have the right to demand compensation from states causing damage to their marine environment by pollution.

"Second, each state must fulfil its obligation. All states, especially industrially developed states, have the obligation to strengthen control over

their internal marine dumping and take effective measures to solve the problem of discharging harmful substances and prevent the pollution of their own sea areas from spreading to and damaging the marine environment of other states or beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

“Third, international regulation should be established. Measures of regulation in respect of the marine environment beyond the limits of national jurisdiction should be adopted, such as the establishment of anti-pollution standards for it, the definition of responsibilities of states, the strict prohibition of the use of the sea area as the dumping ground of highly poisonous substances, and the prevention of marine pollution caused by the exploration and exploitation of the international sea-bed area, etc., so as to effectively protect the marine environment of this area.”

On Prohibition and Destruction Of Nuclear Weapons

With regard to New Zealand's draft resolution against any nuclear tests on behalf of Australia and other countries, Chen Chih-fang reiterated, in his speech at the Sub-Committee Three meeting on August 3, China's consistent principled stand on complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

He said, “China develops nuclear weapons entirely for the purpose of defence and for breaking the nuclear monopoly of the superpowers and finally to attain the aim of eliminating nuclear weapons and nuclear war. We have consistently stood for complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and declared on many occasions that at no time and in no circumstances will China be the first to use nuclear weapons. However, the superpowers are not only strongly opposed to any agreement on the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, but have to this day still obstinately refused to commit itself not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. In these circumstances, to merely ask for the prohibition of nuclear tests precisely suits the needs of the superpowers and can only tie the hands of the peace-

loving countries and people, thus helping to consolidate the nuclear monopoly of the superpowers. This is not in accord with the fundamental interests of the people of all countries.”

Chen Chih-fang said, “It is regrettable that the representative of New Zealand, in his statement of August 2, should accuse China, which conducted limited and necessary nuclear tests for the purpose of defence, of ‘presenting the most obvious threat to the environment.’ It is well known

to all that China has conducted very few nuclear tests. Moreover, they were carried out over the air space of the inland in its own territory, taking into account various factors such as climate, wind directions, etc., and adopting measures to avoid as far as possible bringing nuclear contamination to its own people and people of other countries. Therefore, no harm has been caused so far. It is obvious that the accusation made by the representative of New Zealand is at variance with the facts.”

On Conference on the Law Of the Sea

Chinese Representative Chen Chih-fang made a speech at the plenary session on August 17 concerning the time, place and more preparations for the conference on the law of the sea. He refuted the trumped-up charges made by the Soviet representative against the Chinese Delegation.

Time and Place for the Conference

As regards the time and place for the conference on the law of the sea, Chen Chih-fang said, “Thanks to the many positive proposals and reasonable recommendations made by the developing and the small and medium-sized countries in the course of discussion, our session has witnessed a certain measure of progress. This is gratifying. But the progress has been slow because the superpowers have adamantly clung to their position of maritime hegemony and placed many obstacles in the way of various questions. Obviously, the preparations made so far for the conference on the law of the sea are not adequate. Making ample preparations is of great importance if the conference is to achieve fruitful results. Delegations of many countries have proposed that there should be two more sessions of the Sea-Bed Committee to complete its preparatory work. We think it to be entirely necessary. Some delegations recommended that the precise time for convening the conference should be

fixed in the light of the progress of the preparatory work in 1973. We think this is well-grounded.”

“Chile and Austria have extended their warm invitations for the conference on the law of the sea to be held in Santiago and Vienna. We express our appreciation for their kindness. It is the view held by many countries that the next conference on the law of the sea should be held in a developing country. We support this reasonable suggestion. Some other delegations have suggested that it can be held by stages in different countries. We think that this question may be considered at the same time when the U.N. General Assembly meets to decide on the time of the conference to be convened.”

Concerning the draft resolution put forward by the thirteen states including Algeria, Brazil, Chile and Kuwait, the Chinese representative said, “The Chinese Delegation as a co-sponsor of this draft resolution holds that, pending the establishment of an international regime for the sea-bed and ocean floor beyond national jurisdiction, activities aiming at commercial exploitation of the resources in the area should discontinue. As we know, while we are now working together in formulating draft articles on the international regime governing the area, a number of states have already started the exploitation of the resources in the area in an attempt to create a fait accompli and thereby

to reduce our efforts into insignificance. This is obviously incompatible with the wishes of the great majority of states."

Refute the Charges by Soviet Representative

"In his statement of August 10, the representative of the Soviet Union made trumped-up charges against the Chinese Delegation. He alleged that we 'distorted the facts concerning the Soviet Union' and drew the committee into 'political problems' and 'tried to make the committee choose another way, which is contributing little towards the success of our

works.' These allegations are utterly groundless. The representative of the Soviet Union was unable to give one example to substantiate on which point we have 'distorted the facts concerning the Soviet Union.' Therefore, such accusations do not merit any refutation on our part," Chen Chih-fang pointed out.

"Everybody knows who has attempted to deny that the resources in the sea-bed and ocean floor beyond national jurisdiction are the common heritage of mankind, and even to oppose the use of such phrases as 'limits of national jurisdiction' and

'international sea-bed area,' thus provoking so much uncalled-for debates. Everybody knows also who has stubbornly demanded the right of 'free transit' through straits within the territorial sea of the coastal states and has even gone to the length of asserting that 'free transit' through straits by warships can 'contribute to the promotion of international trade' rather than pose a threat to the security of the coastal states. It may be asked: which way are they making the committee choose in its work by such absurdities? Anyone can draw his own conclusions from these facts," he concluded.

Shanghai Applies Electronic Techniques

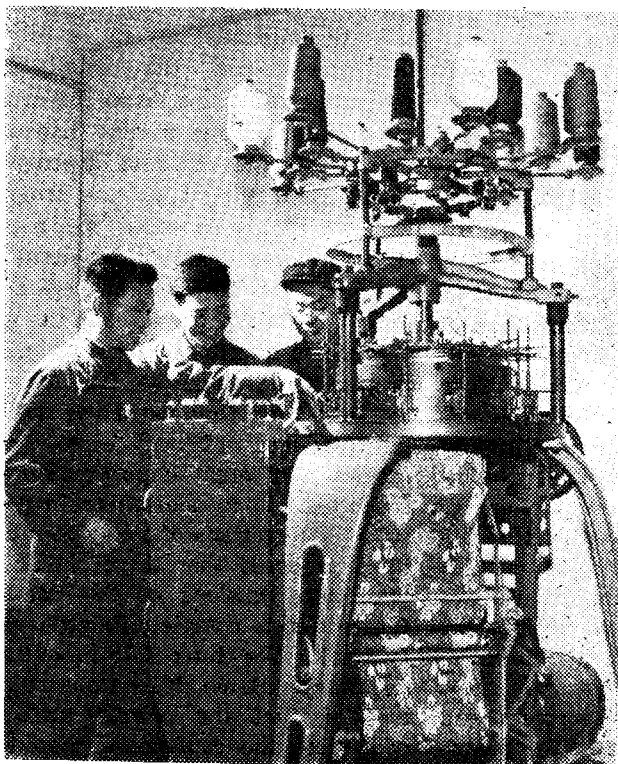
SHANGHAI, China's largest industrial city, is using close to 1,000 electronic techniques in a dozen industrial branches, including the metallurgical, electrical machinery, instruments and meters, chemical, light, textile, handicraft, electric power, communications, telecommunications and medical apparatus and equipment industries. This has helped improve quality, raise the level of automation and productivity and reduce consumption of raw and other materials and electric power; it has also bettered working conditions.

As the electronic industry was practically non-existent in Shanghai prior to liberation, there were no applied electronic techniques to speak of. After liberation, especially after 1958 when there was a great leap forward in the national economy, the electronic industry began to make headway. Further advances were made during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Compared with 1965, the year preceding the Cultural Revolution, the output of main raw and other materials in Shanghai for making electronic equipment in 1971 showed a big increase. The quantity and range of silicon controlled rectifiers, transistors and other semiconductor elements as well as electronic equipment have increased many

times. Output of semi-conductor elements in 1970 alone was greater than the total output for the previous ten years and the number of varieties was 61 times that of 1965.

Relatively big advances were made in applied electronic techniques. For example, four-fifths of the electric

furnaces in the city's metallurgical industry now have silicon controlled electrode elevators. This cuts the time for each heat of steel while boosting output. Some rolling mills have also been fitted with silicon controlled rectifiers to regulate speed. The result is an increase in output and a drop in power consumption.



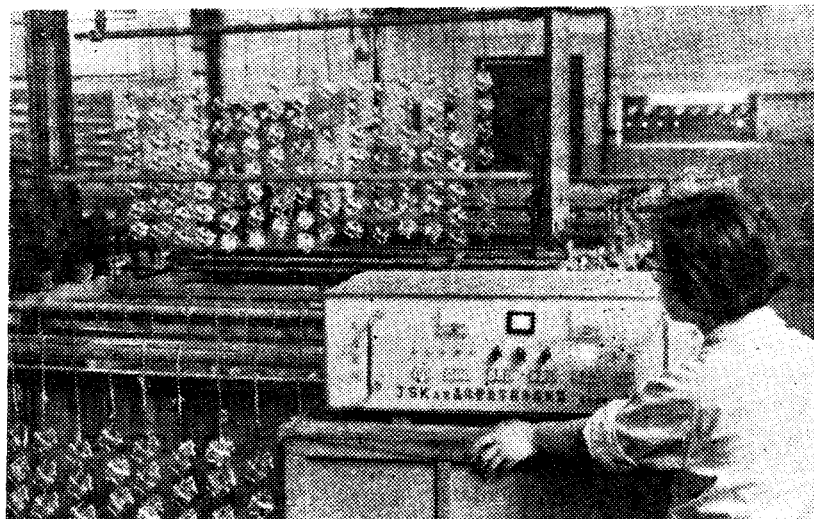
Electronic jacquard weft knitting machine designed and made by workers of the Shanghai No. 13 Knitwear Mill.

About 60 per cent of the mercury-arc rectifiers used in the electroplating-electrolytic industry for converting alternate current into direct current have now been replaced with silicon rectifiers. This makes for stabler production, better working conditions and greater economy in power.

Voltage regulators and the exciters for electric generators are among the 198 varieties of electrical appliances transistorized. Electron tubes in 35 per cent of all instruments and meters produced have been replaced by transistors, and eight kinds of electronic table and wall clocks have been trial-produced. The improved designs have simplified work processes and raised quality, while using less materials and prolonging the life-span of products. Makers of medical apparatuses and equipment, with a mind to rural and mountain conditions, have begun to use transistors instead of electron tubes in many of their products (including machinery), such as all-transistor electro-cardiographs, radio nuclide scanners and electro-acupuncture apparatus. Manufacturers of these goods have improved 63 per cent of their products and have begun batch production.

Mass Activity

The work of popularizing and applying electronic techniques is not confined to a group of professionals. Over the past two years and more Shanghai has begun to disseminate knowledge of electronics. Centres for the exchange of scientific and technological knowhow have held exhibitions on transistors and silicon controlled rectifiers and organized other forms of activities to propagate knowledge of electronics. Various industrial departments, universities and colleges and scientific research departments have joined forces to organize special training classes for mastering electronic techniques. Teachers and technicians are encouraged to combine what they teach with production



Self-made electronic electroplating equipment in a small Shanghai factory.

needs and to build up a technical force from among the workers.

Special factories making electronic parts and electronic equipment are working hard to raise the quality and expand the range of products. On their own initiative they have sent personnel out to enterprises concerned to introduce electronic techniques. Collaborating with a post office in a Shanghai district, the No. 19 Radio Factory successfully trial-produced an automated device for the parcels counter. It automatically weighs parcels, computes the postage and issues receipts, thus reducing labour intensity and raising efficiency.

Electricians and other members of a suburban Shanghai people's commune, with the help of two factories, successfully trial-produced a transistor black light lamp to eliminate insect pests. When this lamp is switched on at night it lures hundreds of kinds of insects. During a peak season the catch is two kilogrammes of moths a night. The lamp is beginning to be widely used in the city's suburbs, replacing an earlier lamp which could be used only in districts with alternating current, and then each lamp needed about 500 metres of cord connecting it to the power source. Transistor black light lamps have none of these drawbacks.

Measuring leather in a Shanghai tannery before dispatch used to be

a laborious, time-consuming and frequently inaccurate affair because of the irregular shapes. Some workers of the tannery, backed by their leadership and fellow workers plus help from the district scientific and technical dissemination centre, last year succeeded in making a transistorized measuring device. Now, a piece of leather, regardless of its shape, is measured and recorded once it passes through the machine.

A former toy factory is also making contributions serving the peasants by employing electronic techniques. Catering for the rural people's communes, this factory has turned out a transistor radio set that is at once a wireless receiving set, a radiogramophone, an amplifier and an intercom system. A multi-purpose device, its size is only that of two thick books. This radio set is also a transceiver, operating within a radius of ten kilometres, and is especially suited for liaison work in rural and hill country.

Products such as the transistor black light lamp, which meet actual production needs in China's industry and agriculture today, have relatively simple circuits, but their manufacture reflects in a measure the self-reliant spirit of the workers and peasants. It is precisely because of this sort of mass participation that electronic techniques have been able to be disseminated so rapidly.

(Continued from p. 4.)

sovereignty, and to the struggle against aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying by the superpowers. The Chinese Government always supports and respects the policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment pursued by countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America and is happy to see that the non-aligned countries are playing an important role in international affairs."

Referring to Sino-Cameroonian relations, the Chinese Foreign Minister said: "Through the joint efforts of both sides, diplomatic relations were established between China and Cameroon in March last year, thus laying the foundation for the development of friendly relations between the two countries." "His Excellency Minister Efon is leading the first government delegation of the United Republic of Cameroon to China for a friendly visit. This will certainly make a new contribution to the friendship between the Chinese and Cameroonian peoples and the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries. We are confident that, through the joint efforts of the peoples and Governments of China and Cameroon and under the guidance of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries will certainly develop daily."

In his speech, the Cameroonian Minister said: "Faithful to her policy of non-alignment which constitutes the corner-stone of her diplomacy and the expression of democratization of international relations, the United Republic of Cameroon pursues a policy of peace, openness, friendship and co-operation with all the countries that cherish the same sentiments with regard to her, that is to say, respect for her sovereignty."

"Differences in the ideological field," he pointed out, "should not constitute a major obstacle to co-operation between countries, so long as this co-operation is based on a conscious and free will and brings mutually beneficial advantages to all the partners." "The identity of views existing in this field between our two countries constitutes the

surest guarantee for the permanence of our co-operation," he added.

"Today as yesterday, China and Cameroon, I am convinced, will work in concert to energetically meet the different challenges that menace our independence and, together with the other peace-loving countries, lay the foundation of a durable and just peace," Minister Efon declared.

On August 18, the Cameroonian Foreign Minister and the delegation he led went to Luta for a visit. On August 20, he and the delegation concluded their friendly visit to China and left for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Nigerian Government Economic Mission

A Nigerian federal government economic and trade mission arrived in Peking on August 12 on a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. Leader of the mission was Dr. Adebayo Adedeji, Commissioner of the Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Its deputy leader, Muhammed Aminu Sanusi, Nigerian Ambassador to China, was already in Peking.

Fang Yi, Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, gave a banquet the same evening to welcome the Nigerian mission.

Speaking at the banquet, Minister Fang Yi expressed his admiration for the Nigerian people's achievements in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, in developing the national economy and building their country and wished the Nigerian Federal Government and people new and still greater success.

Minister Fang Yi said: "The present international situation is developing more and more in favour of the people of the world. The people of various countries oppose control and interference by the superpowers and want to be their own masters. This has become an irresistible trend. We are very glad that the people of African countries have won one victory after another in their struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism, for national liberation

and in defence of national independence. The Government and people of China will always side with the great African people in this just struggle."

The Nigerian Commissioner in his speech said that the Nigerian Government and people had always hoped to enhance friendship, promote political understanding and strengthen economic ties with China.

He said: "The Federal Republic of Nigeria, like your great country China, abhors imperialism, neo-colonialism and apartheid. We are totally opposed to these inhuman doctrines and condemn countries that practise them. Africa has, over the long course of its history, been at the receiving end of the worst excesses of these inhuman doctrines." "Nigeria has resolved to remain at the vanguard of the struggle." "We acknowledge and appreciate," he added, "the role of the Chinese people in the struggles against aggression, racism and expansionism both on the African continent and elsewhere."

Adebayo Adedeji expressed the hope that economic co-operation and trade between China and Nigeria would further develop.

Minister Fang Yi and Commissioner Adebayo Adedeji held talks on August 13. Chinese leaders Chou En-lai, Fang Yi, Chen Mu-hua, Ho Ying and Chen Chieh on August 16 met all members of the Nigerian mission. Hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

Commissioner Adebayo Adedeji and his party left Peking on August 18 for a visit to southern China. They left Kwangchow on August 22 for home.

Premier Chou Meets Japanese Friends

Meeting Hideji Kawasaki. Premier Chou En-lai and President of the China-Japan Friendship Association Liao Cheng-chih on August 18 met and had a friendly conversation with Hideji Kawasaki, Diet Member of the Liberal-Democratic Party of Japan, and other Japanese friends.

Present at the meeting were all members of the visiting Japanese

youth group with Masao Yamasita as its leader and Tokio Adachi as deputy leader, and members of Mr. Hideji Kawasaki's party.

On the evening of August 21, Premier Chou and President Liao Cheng-chih gave a banquet in honour of Hideji Kawasaki, Tomoharu Okubo, Permanent Director of the Japan-China Memorandum Trade Office of Japan, and Shunichi Kitamori, Hideji Kawasaki's secretary.

Meeting Kenzo Nakajima. Premier Chou, Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Honorary President of the China-Japan Friendship Association, and President Liao Cheng-chih on the evening of August 20 met and gave a dinner in honour of Kenzo Nakajima, Director-General of the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association, and his wife Kyoko Nakajima; and Bon Shiraishi, Torao Miyagawa and Masao Shimizu, Permanent Directors, and Norio Shirato, Secretary-General of the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association. They had a friendly conversation with the visitors.

Kenzo Nakajima and the other Japanese friends arrived in Peking on August 18 for a friendly visit to China on invitation and were guests of honour at a banquet given on the following day by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Japan Friendship Association.

Meeting Atsushi Goto. Premier Chou, N.P.C. Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo and President Liao Cheng-chih on the afternoon of August 20 met Atsushi Goto, leader of the Japanese Junior Table Tennis Delegation and Vice-President of the Japan Table Tennis Association, and his wife Kazuko Goto in a friendly atmosphere.

Shanghai Dance-Drama Troupe Returns

Having concluded its over one-month-long friendly tour of Japan, China's Shanghai Dance-Drama Troupe with Sun Ping-hua as leader and Tsung Hsiu-jung and Sheng Shushan as deputy leaders on the morning of August 16 flew direct from

Tokyo to Shanghai on two special Japanese planes. The troupe was accorded a rousing welcome on its return by more than 3,000 workers, peasants, soldiers and artists in Shanghai.

Accompanying the Shanghai troupe home on the same planes and to visit China on invitation were Kenzo Nakajima, Director-General of the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association, and his wife; Shizuo Asada, President of the Japan Air Lines, and Tokuji Wakasa, President of the All Nippon Airways.

When the troupe left Tokyo, it was given a warm send-off at the airport by over 1,000 Japanese friends of various circles and Korean residents and patriotic Chinese residents in Japan.

Present to bid bon voyage were Kenzo Kono, Speaker of the Japanese House of Councillors; Aiichiro Fujiyama, Chairman of the Dietmen's League for Promoting the Restoration of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations; Tomomi Narita, Chairman of the Japanese Socialist Party; Yoshikatsu Takeiri, Chairman of the Komei Party; and Ikko Kasuga, Chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party.

Also present were Zentaro Kosaka, Chairman of the Liberal-Democratic Party's Council for Normalization of Japan-China Relations; and Noboru Takeshita, Deputy Secretary-General of the Liberal-Democratic Party.

Before leaving Tokyo, the Shanghai troupe gave a grand farewell reception on August 14 to thank Japanese friends of various circles.

Present at the function were Kenzo Nakajima, Tomoo Hirooka, Director of *Asahi Shimbun*, and over 2,400 Japanese friends from various parts of the country.

Takeo Miki, State Minister of the Japanese Government, and Mrs. Miki; Yasuhiro Nakasone, International Trade and Industry Minister; and Kenzo Kono were also present. Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira, who happened to be out of town, telephoned his greetings by proxy.

Tomomi Narita, Yoshikatsu Takeiri, Aiichiro Fujiyama, and Hisao Kuroda, Chairman of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox), were also at the reception.

Tetsu Katayama, former Prime Minister of Japan, was also present.

Speaking at the reception, Sun Ping-hua thanked Japanese friends of various circles, Korean residents and patriotic Chinese nationals in Japan for their warm hospitality and tremendous help. He said that during their performance tour, they were very happy to note the daily development of friendly relations between the peoples of China and Japan and the emergence of a bright prospect. This new growth of China-Japan ties is entirely in conformity with the common aspirations of the two peoples and is the outcome of the protracted effort of the peoples of China and Japan.

In his speech, Kenzo Nakajima congratulated the troupe on the tremendous success of its tour in Japan.

He said, "The conditions for normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and China has become more and more ripe this summer, and the clouds above our heads in the past 27 years since the end of the war is going to disappear very soon. How eagerly we are waiting for the day of normalization of relations between the two countries to come as early as possible. The day will not be very far off now."

The reception was permeated with an enthusiastic atmosphere of friendship and solidarity between the Chinese and Japanese peoples from beginning to end.

NEWS BRIEFS

▲ Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai on August 14 sent a message to Marien Nguoubi, President of the People's Republic of the Congo and Chairman of the State Council, extending warm congratulations on the National Day of the People's Republic of the Congo.

▲ The Delegation of the Lao Patriotic Front with Nouhak Phoumsavan, Member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Front, as its leader and Thao Mun, Member of the Central Committee of the Front, as its deputy leader, left Peking for home on August 14 after a friendship visit to China.

ROUND THE WORLD

SOUTH VIET NAM

New Victories

Despite wild bombing by large numbers of U.S. imperialist aircraft, the people of south Viet Nam and their armed forces have continued to win major victories on all fronts and wipe out numerous enemy effectives. Examples of this can be seen in the following areas.

Quang Tri Province. Trying to save itself from defeat on the battlefield, the U.S.-puppet clique unleashed a large-scale counter-offensive against the liberated areas in the province on June 28 in a vain attempt to reoccupy Quang Tri City and the area along Highway 9. The enemy sent to the battlefield paratroop and marine divisions from the Saigon puppet army's crack strategic reserve units and mobilized huge U.S. naval and air forces to wantonly bomb the city and its vicinity every day.

The heroic armed forces and people in the province put up a valiant struggle, time and again smashing the enemy's wild counter-attacks. They killed, wounded or captured over 10,000 enemy troops from June 28 to July 26. Enemy casualties included 9 battalions and scores of companies annihilated or badly mauled, and the puppet paratroop division spearheading the counter-attacks was routed. On July 27 the enemy was forced to begin evacuating its paratroop division from the environs of Quang Tri City and replace it with puppet marines which, however, also suffered telling blows from the armed forces and people of Quang Tri Province.

It was reported that from July 27 to August 12, the armed forces and people in the province killed, wounded or captured nearly 3,900 enemy troops, including 2,990 puppet marines; shot down 34 U.S. aircraft; destroyed 17 field-guns or heavy mortars and 21 military vehicles; and set fire to 14 ammunition dumps.

Cam Ranh Peninsula. On the night of August 5 and in the early hours of the following day, the Liberation Army in Khanh Hoa Province fiercely attacked a Saigon puppet air force base in Cam Ranh Peninsula and inflicted heavy casualties and losses on the enemy.

Having slipped through the enemy's defences and using the tactics of close combat, the Liberation Army fighters launched a powerful lightning attack which threw the enemy into utter confusion. After five minutes of fighting, they seized control of the enemy's command post, the pilots' and mechanics' dormitories as well as the barracks for the guards on the base.

In this attack, the Liberation Army wiped out over 200 men of the puppet air force, including many officers, pilots, mechanics and several U.S. "advisers"; destroyed or razed 14 barracks and many pillboxes; and destroyed 5 military vehicles and a large quantity of communication equipment and war material. Many buildings in the camp were hit and set on fire which raged until 1 p.m. on August 6.

Lai Khe Military Base. Forty kilometres north of Saigon, Lai Khe is an important base of the U.S.-puppet clique. Stationed there were the advance commands of the puppet 3rd Army Corps and the 25th Infantry Division, the headquarters of the 5th Division and its 9th Tactical Group as well as many infantry and artillery units of the puppet army.

At 01:00 hour on August 11, after its gunners had accurately shelled targets on the base, the Liberation Army in Thu Dau Mot Province stormed into the base from all directions and attacked the headquarters of the various enemy units, artillery positions, logistics storages and barracks. At the headquarters of the 5th Division alone, the Liberation Army badly battered an enemy artillery battalion and engineering bat-

alion and inflicted heavy damage on a storage.

After two hours of fighting, the Liberation Army knocked out hundreds of enemy troops, destroyed many artillery pieces, burnt down many storages and destroyed hundreds of barracks, bunkers and pillboxes.

Growing Struggle Against Suppression

The people in south Viet Nam's enemy-occupied cities are continuing their struggle against the U.S.-puppet clique in defiance of its fascist suppression.

After the promulgation of "the nine emergency measures act" last May and having forced the puppet national assembly to grant him "special power" last June, U.S. imperialism's running dog Nguyen Van Thieu proclaimed last July 15 the so-called "act for protecting the security in the rear" which forbids strikes and demonstrations and deprives the people of the freedom of speech. Since then the U.S.-puppet clique has gone out of its way to pressgang young people into the puppet forces and increase taxation in a vain attempt to avert its doom with fascist terrorist rule.

Rising in resistance, people of all strata in enemy-occupied areas have recently unfolded a struggle against enemy pressganging. Self-defence units have been formed by young people in many places who armed themselves with clubs, rocks and daggers, to deal with the enemy agents who came to impress them into the puppet army. They were helped by women and old people who acted as sentries and messengers. The masses blocked the way of military cars carrying forcibly impressed young people and set them free.

On the third day of promulgation of the "act for protecting the security in the rear," a mass demonstration of 7,000 people took place in Soc Trang City to oppose the impressment of more than 400 monks by the Nguyen Van Thieu clique.

Holding aloft placards, the demonstrators fought fiercely with the puppet police sent to suppress them. They set fire to an enemy jeep, smashed three motor-cycles and pulled down the wall around the city's sports ground in which the monks were detained. Fighting back with clubs, the detainees wounded an enemy officer and damaged a jeep.

Workers, small traders and pedlars as well as industrialists and businessmen in Saigon and other cities have waged repeated struggles against more ruthless exploitation and extortion by the U.S.-puppet clique. Refusing to be insulted by the enemy, several hundred women workers at a U.S. military base in Ho Nai, Bien Hoa Province, on July 19 heavily punished the U.S. aggressors there. They wounded many G.I.s and beat up a U.S. major severely.

A struggle has unfolded in the Saigon press for freedom of speech. Defying Thieu's fascist law, some papers exposed and denounced the wicked schemes of the U.S.-puppet clique to intensify its fascist rule and reported the urgent desire of the urban people and their struggle.

JAPAN

Intensified U.S. Forces' Military Activities Protested

About 5,000 people including workers, students, women, peasants and people from other strata held a rally and a demonstration in Kadena Village of central Okinawa Island on the evening of August 10, strongly protesting the recent intensified military activities in Okinawa by the U.S. forces and demanding the dismantling of all U.S. military bases and an immediate end to the war of aggression in Viet Nam.

Since the Okinawa "reversion" on May 15, the activities of the U.S. forces in Okinawa have increased. Under the pretext of "taking shelter from typhoon," the U.S. forces sent large numbers of B-52s to the Kadena air force base on May 20, July 8 and August 3 for bombing Viet Nam.

Besides, the U.S. navy has designated a large area of sea off the White-Beach base on the east coast of Okinawa Island as exercise waters, and repeatedly carried out military manoeuvres there, causing heavy losses to the fishermen.

Speaking at the protest rally, representatives of political parties and public organizations severely condemned these activities of the U.S. forces in defiance of the will of the Okinawan people. The rally unanimously adopted resolutions protesting against U.S. imperialist aggression in Viet Nam and the flight of B-52s into Okinawa.

On August 10, some 500 Japanese workers in Yokosuka City also held a rally and demonstration to protest the attempt by the U.S. military authorities in Japan to use the naval base at the city to ship tanks to south Viet Nam. About 30 anti-war servicemen of U.S. forces in Yokosuka and other bases were also present.

Hit by the recent heroic struggle of the masses of Kanagawa Prefecture which had prevented the shipment of U.S. tanks from Yokohama to south Viet Nam, the U.S. military authorities tried to use the base at Yokosuka to realize their scheme.

A resolution unanimously adopted at the rally expressed determination to take all possible steps to prevent the dispatching of U.S. tanks to south Viet Nam.

EGYPTIAN-SOVIET RELATIONS

Unjust Silence

The Egyptian weekly *Akhbar el Yom* carried an article on August 12 commenting on relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union.

Referring to the Soviet attempt to cover up the real causes behind President Sadat's decision to terminate the mission of Soviet military experts and advisers in Egypt, the article pointed out: "None of the Soviet leaders has so far spoken about the causes underlying the differences. If

the Soviet leaders are restricted by diplomatic methods, then none of the Soviet writers has attempted a detailed analysis of these causes, and none of the Soviet papers has published any worth reading on the matter. In fact, Soviet papers, after a long time, just said that the decision was taken because Soviet military advisers had actually terminated their mission in Egypt. This is not true! The mission of Soviet military experts had, perhaps, ended as regards the weapons that the Soviet Union had provided to us. But it would not have ended had the Soviet Union actually provided us with the weapons it agreed upon." It said: "This silence maintained by the Soviet leaders is unjust to Soviet public opinion."

Speaking of the deals struck between the United States and the Soviet Union behind the backs of the people of the Middle East, the article said: "No one believes that the Middle East crisis did not come under discussion during the Brezhnev-Nixon meeting." "If the problem came under discussion during the Moscow summit and a decision was reached by the two with the understanding that its announcement would be delayed until after Nixon's re-election (as is being said), then what is this decision which no one in the world seems to know much about?" "Egypt's history teems with agreements among the big powers at Egypt's expense." "Any imposed silence or secrecy on what took place between Brezhnev and Nixon about the Middle East, together with the pressure of historical complexes," the article continued, "was the straw that broke the camel's back after the camel had borne the weight of numerous differences."

The article said: "Some portray the situation as an agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States to divide territories, whereby the Soviet Union would maintain its presence in Egypt and Syria, while the U.S. retains Israel and Jordan, and the two big powers would exert pressure for the reopening of the Suez Canal." "Stemming from this concept, some called for the practice of positive neutrality towards the

United States and the Soviet Union. In other words, the Soviet Union, as far as the Arabs are concerned, is to be put on an equal footing with the United States, for the two have adopted the same position: they do not support war; they talk about a peaceful solution without trying to impose it; and if the United States is supplying Israel with arms, then the Soviet Union is supplying Israel with immigrants who use these arms."

ISRAEL

Immigration of Soviet Jews

U.S. official circles confirmed recently that the problem of emigration of Soviet Jews to Israel was discussed during the U.S.-Soviet Moscow summit talks in May 1972.

An AP report from New York said that New York State Governor Nelson Rockefeller told a press conference on August 14: "Moscow liberalization policy on Jewish emigration is a result of the summit meeting between President Nixon and Kremlin leaders." On August 13, Rockefeller said in his speech in Jerusalem that the issue of emigration of Soviet Jews "was high on the President's agenda. And he secured an agreement at that conference which is now 35,000 (emigrants) a year."

White House spokesman Ronald Ziegler confirmed on August 14 the Moscow discussion on the Jewish emigration issue. "That was a subject that was discussed," he said. But he was "not prepared to go into details about that subject." He added that about 15,000 Soviet Jews had emigrated to Israel so far this year.

In recent years, the number of Soviet Jews emigrating to Israel has been fast increasing. The British paper *Guardian* noted in a report from Moscow early this year that "a total of 13,905 Soviet Jews emigrated to Israel during 1971," that "this figure is higher than the total of 10,330 who emigrated to Israel during the decade 1961-70, and is 14 times higher than the number that left in 1970." At the same time, an AFP dispatch from Tel Aviv quoted Israel's "minister for the integration of immigrants" as saying, "Emigration of Jews from the Soviet Union to Israel continues at a satisfactory pace." It was reported that to help the emigration of Soviet Jews to Israel, the United States, under a Foreign Relations Authorization Act which took effect as of July 14 this year, provided Israel with no less than 85 million dollars for resettlement of Jewish emigrants from the Soviet Union.

(Continued from p. 9.)

a number of water conservancy projects and reclaimed land to expand the acreage sown to food crops and sugar-cane. What with improved field management, the result was a 100 per cent increase in sugar-cane output in 1971 as compared with the year before the Great Cultural Revolution. In addition to the old refinery which now has an abundant sugar-cane supply, a new sugar refinery has been built. Hsuwen County has thus become a rising sugar-making centre, and its industry and agriculture have developed simultaneously.

The cadres held that the development of the national economy would be handicapped if the needs of industry are not taken into consideration while developing agriculture. With respect to agriculture, to correctly handle the relationship between agriculture and industry, it is essential to implement the principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development" put forward by Chairman Mao. That is to say, while firmly grasping grain production, measures suited to local conditions should be taken to raise the output of industrial crops and develop forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fishery. In this way, more raw materials will be supplied to industry, and at the same time both the accumulation funds of the rural collective economy and the commune members' income will be increased, thereby providing a bigger market for industrial products and ensuring the continued growth of agriculture and industry.

Surpassing the planned target set by the state for grain output in 1970, Chungshan County supplied more than 300 million *jin* of grain to the state. But its sugar output and other light industrial products decreased that year owing to the shortage of raw materials. As a result, it failed to bring about an all-round development of its economy.

Guided by the principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development" in 1971, the county Party committee made readjustments with regard to the acreage sown to food and industrial crops and succeeded in reaping a bumper harvest of both. In the wake of a big increase in sugar-cane, sugar output soared and other branches of the light industry also developed. The county's economy is thriving as never before. This year, while putting rice production on a solid base, the county added 28,000 *mu* of fertile farmland to its acreage of sugar-cane and other industrial crops in an effort to supply the state with more grain and more raw materials for light industry.

The cadres taking part in the discussion have come to the following conclusion: Being a socialist country, China develops her national economy in a planned way and proportionately. Not only can the central leading organs and planning departments work out an overall plan for agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, but each region can also handle well the relationship between the three to fit in with the needs of the entire nation. This can never be done under the capitalist system.

FRIENDSHIP LOG

The Tokyo-Shanghai Flight

AUGUST 16. Around 09:00 hours Peking Time. Two jet airliners of All Nippon Airways and Japan Air Lines respectively took off from Tokyo's Haneda Airport. Destination — Shanghai, China. This was the first direct flight to China by Japanese airliners in the postwar years.

On board the ANA and JAL planes were members of the Shanghai Dance-Drama Troupe of China who had just concluded their performance tour in Japan. Throughout the flight, there were chatting and singing among the Chinese passengers and their Japanese friends. After the ANA plane took off, singers of the troupe started singing Japanese folk songs they had just learnt in Japan, accompanied by the troupe's musicians who played with gusto.

The JAL and ANA had done a lot of work beforehand to ensure the Chinese guests a safe journey home. They had conducted a round-trip test flight to Shanghai prior to this, and nearly all the crew members of the

two airliners who had taken part in the test flight were with the Chinese guests flying back to Shanghai.

The air hostesses spoke Chinese with great enthusiasm: "Have some tea please!" "Have some refreshments, please!" and "Please fasten your safety belts." The hostesses had spent a week learning simple, everyday conversation in Chinese.

In the ANA plane, the seats in the compartment were specially refitted to ensure a pleasant voyage.

The airport restaurant worked all night to prepare delicious Chinese dishes to be served during the flight. On the airliners, menus both in Chinese and Japanese had the words "Long Live Sino-Japanese Friendship!" printed on them.

The Chinese artists and their Japanese friends had heart-to-heart chats during the flight. A Japanese friend asked Chinese dancer Shih Chung-chin if she were tired after playing *The White-Haired Girl* so many times in Japan. To this Shih replied, "In promoting friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples we forgot tiredness in an atmosphere of Sino-Japanese friendship. All of us are glad of the heartening prospects for the normaliza-

tion of China-Japan diplomatic relations." Her remarks fully reflected their common aspirations, the Japanese friends noted.

As the two airliners landed safely and punctually at Shanghai's Hungchiao Airport, cheers and applause burst out in the compartments. The Chinese passengers and the Japanese airliner crew jointly hailed the success of the friendship flight and the new development in the friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples.

Manila Exhibition of Photos On China

AN exhibition of photographs of China sponsored by the Association for Philippine-Chinese Understanding was held recently in Manila's Philippine State Library. The 11-day exhibition, made up of several hundred coloured and black-and-white pictures, taken by Filipinos who have been on friendly visits to China, showed China's achievements in socialist construction, the happy life of the Chinese people, Chinese scenery and the activities of the Philippine guests from all walks of life when visiting China.

On sale at the exhibition were publications issued by the Association. They included 15 poems by Chairman Mao printed in his own handwriting, with Tagalog and English translations, *On Practice* and other writings by Chairman Mao.

The Association also held in early July a discussion meeting which heard Alejandro Roces, Chairman of the Association, Senator Laurel and others speak about the historically deep friendship between the Philippine and Chinese peoples. Some Philippine artists presented a cultural performance, which included the singing of *The Internationale*, *The East Is Red*, and *Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman* in Tagalog and English.



Members of the Shanghai Dance-Drama Troupe meet Japanese peasants of Yamanashi Prefecture.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Protecting River Banks

TOGETHER with people's commune members, Shensi Province's forestry research workers have worked out a method for protecting the Yellow River banks. They have successfully used a combination of willow stakes, twigs, gravel and stones to build "bio-masonry" embankments at Chiaotoutan along the Weiho River, a main tributary of the Yellow River. This is a new way of protecting the earth banks of the Yellow River system.

Timber and stones were used to build embankments in the past. In comparison, the new method has two advantages: (1) Less material and lower cost. The cost of building a "bio-masonry" embankment, for instance, is only one-fourth that of stone. (2) Better protection against floods. The willow stakes and twigs put down roots, and as they grow, the sturdier they become. Hence better protection against the floodwaters. Stone embankments, on the other hand, sometimes collapse under the impact of the onrushing waters.

In the middle reaches of the Yellow River, the Weiho River carries with it a large amount of silt. Its flow, moreover, fluctuates greatly between the high and low water-level seasons. The floodwaters used to breach the embankments and inundate the fields.

With the help of scientific research workers and after repeated experiments and improvements, the nine production brigades at Chiaotoutan have since 1964 built 125 willow embankments, 72 "bio-masonry" embankments and other projects and planted trees over 130 hectares to protect the banks. As a result, 533 hectares of farmland along the river, which used to be at the mercy of floods, now give good crops of rice and wheat every year, despite drought or

waterlogging. Compared with 1965, the nine brigades have on the average doubled their grain yield per *mu* and chalked up a 50 per cent rise in cotton output, while forestry, animal husbandry and side-occupations have also made headway.

Since liberation, great progress has been made in harnessing the Yellow River, China's second largest. Reservoirs have been built and trees planted on a large scale in its upper and middle reaches, while in the lower reaches the dykes have been reinforced and waterways dug and dredged. Since the Yellow River and its tributaries have many sections of earth banks and dykes, the method initiated at Chiaotoutan will contribute to the gigantic project of harnessing the Yellow River.

Multi-Purpose Use of Waste Water

BUILT on the bank of the Minchiang River, a main waterway in the seaboard province of Fukien, the Nanping Paper Mill has made multi-purpose use of water discharged in the course of making paper. Energetic efforts by its workers and staff have reduced pollution of the river and recovered many important raw materials for the chemical industry.

After being treated, the water which flows into the Minchiang River contains only 2 mg. of alkali per litre of waste water. Over 80 per cent of the alkali can be recovered and put to good use. With over 37 tons of caustic soda recovered every day, the mill has been self-sufficient in alkali for the past ten months. As recovering the alkali costs less than half the price on the market, production costs have fallen.

Built and put into operation in July 1966 simultaneously with the

pulping workshop, the alkali-recovering workshop had three old-type rotary ovens which could only retrieve about 70 per cent of the alkali in the waste water. Displaying the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle, the workers relied on their own efforts and introduced innovations on the old ovens, thereby gradually raising the recovery rate to around 10,000 tons of caustic soda a year. In 1971 alone, the mill recovered 11,600 tons which are worth over 4 million yuan. Thanks to the efforts made by its workers and staff, the mill recovered 6,231 tons of alkali in the first half of this year, 922 tons more than the corresponding period of last year. Making use of its waste water, waste gas, residues and other waste matter, the mill has produced turpentine, tall oil, cement, cinder bricks and corks.

Artificial Hail-Prevention

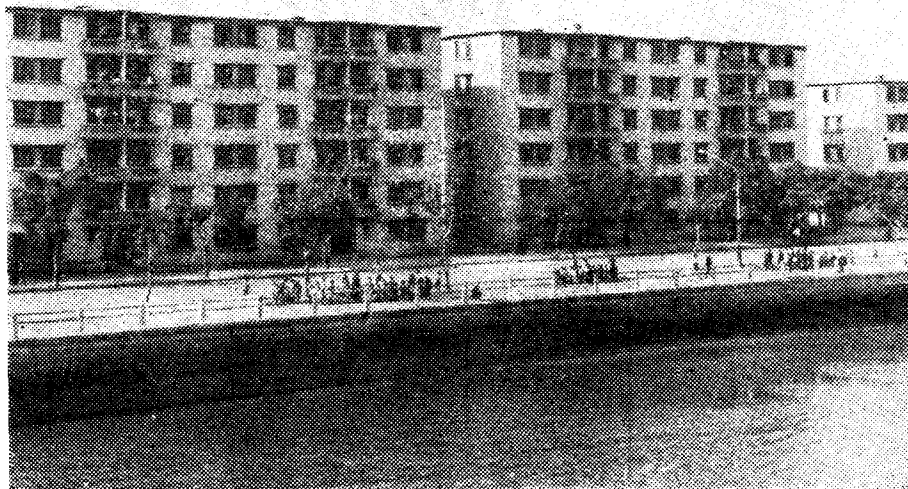
ARTIFICIAL hail-prevention has been successfully tried out in Fengcheng County in northeast China's Liaoning Province. Popularization of the experience gained has achieved good results.

The weather in Fengcheng, which is in a mountainous area, is capricious, with frequent hailstorms in late spring and early autumn. Supported by the county meteorology department, a production brigade in the county experimented with local-made rockets to prevent hail, which proved successful for several years in succession. After summing up the experience gained by this brigade, the county revolutionary committee organized the personnel concerned to study it and to trial-produce necessary instruments for hail-prevention. Effective measures have been worked out after several years of experiments, and artificial hail-prevention is now being carried out throughout the county.

A contingent of personnel able to forecast the weather and employ hail-prevention techniques has been train-

ed. They are Fengcheng's main force in the combat against hailstorm.

One day, a meteorological worker in the Szumentzu Commune noticed the presence of yellowish storm-clouds in the distance, a sign that a hailstorm was imminent. The commune immediately telephoned all its brigades and neighbouring communes to make the necessary preparations. When the clouds rolled in, all the hail-prevention groups went into action at once. Their local-made rockets caused the hail-clouds to rise and to change from a yellowish colour to white. A hailstorm was thus prevented, and in its place rain fell.



The Pinchiang Housing Estate.

New Housing Estate for Boat-Dwellers

ON the southern bank of the Pearl River, the new Pinchiang housing estate in Kwangchow used to be the anchorage-ground for sampans. After liberation, this shallow part of the river was filled up and neat rows of four-, five- or six-storeyed buildings were built alongside a broad, banian-fringed road.

Large numbers of working people move into new houses every year in China. To the dwellers of Pinchiang, the houses had special significance.

Many people used to live on boats on the Pearl River in Kwangtung Province in south China. In the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), they were called the "rabble" by the reactionary ruling classes. Reactionary governments throughout the centuries forbade them to marry people living on the land or to move their dwellings there. Generation after generation these people were forced to live on small boats which could hardly withstand the wind and rain. They drifted about, eking out a living by fishing, peddling, transporting goods or ferrying people across the river.

Since 1953, 16 new housing estates have been built by the Party and government on both banks of the Pearl River, and the boat-dwellers

were helped to settle on land. The Pinchiang estate which is one of them has 58 buildings designed and built according to the opinion of the boat-dwellers. All the buildings have running water, electric light and bathrooms. This is in sharp contrast with the past when a whole family had to crowd in a small boat three metres long and a little over one metre wide, and the children were often tied to the boats so that they would not fall into the river. When it rained, water dripped from the mat roofing and the boatmen had to use mud to stop the leaks. In typhoon season, their lives were at the mercy of the elements.

Liberation not only gave the boat-dwellers better living conditions but complete political emancipation as well. Not long after liberation, the people's congress of Kwangchow municipality adopted a resolution which did away once and for all the humiliating designation of "rabble." During the nationwide election of deputies to the first people's congresses at all levels in 1954, the boat-dwellers for the first time exercised their right to vote.

Now 59, Tan Tai is a deputy to the Kwangchow Municipal People's Congress. Her husband and eldest son are workers, her second son is in

the Chinese People's Liberation Army, her third is a teacher, and her youngest son works in a government office. "I lived on a boat for more than 30 years before liberation," she said. "The world is so big, but there was no place for people like us."

All the able-bodied in Pinchiang are given work today. Some are chief engineers or workers on steamboats belonging to the city's navigation bureau, others work in shipyards or factories, and more than 100 are in a textile mill. Every family has a stable income. Many households have radio sets, sewing-machines and bicycles.

Apart from shops and markets built for the convenience of the people, Pinchiang has a clinic. All workers and staff enjoy free medical service, while their family members only pay half the charges for medical treatment.

The Ching Dynasty (1644-1911) had a regulation which forbade boat-dwellers to take part in the imperial examinations. The Kuomintang reactionaries prohibited them from setting up schools and did not allow their children to go to schools on land. Today, the Pinchiang housing estate has its own schools and secondary education has become universal.

Radio Peking

English Language Transmissions

(Some of the frequencies listed below are used for summer or winter only. Specific changes will be announced in our broadcasts.)

	Peking Time	Local Standard Time	Metre Bands	Kc/s
NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST)	08:00-09:00	19:00-20:00 (E.S.T.)	25, 19, 16	11675, 15060, 17673
	09:00-10:00	20:00-21:00 (E.S.T.)	42, 30, 25, 19, 16	7120, 9780, 9972, 12055, 15060, 17715, 17855
	10:00-11:00	21:00-22:00 (E.S.T.)	30, 25, 19, 16	9972, 12055, 15060, 17715 17855
	11:00-12:00	22:00-23:00 (E.S.T.)	42, 30	7120, 9780
NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)	20:00-21:00	07:00-08:00 (E.S.T.)	31, 25, 19	9480, 11685, 15095
	11:00-12:00	19:00-20:00 (P.S.T.)	42, 31, 30, 25, 19, 16	7120, 9460, 9780, 11650, 15060, 15385, 17735, 17855
	12:00-13:00	20:00-21:00 (P.S.T.)	31, 25, 19, 16	9460, 11650, 15060, 15385, 17735, 17855
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND	16:30-17:30	18:30-19:30 (Aust. S.T.) 20:30-21:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	25, 19, 16	11600, 11720, 15060, 15435, 17835
	17:30-18:30	19:30-20:30 (Aust. S.T.) 21:30-22:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	25, 19, 16	11600, 11720, 15060, 15435, 17835
SOUTHEAST ASIA	20:00-21:00	19:00-20:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok)	32, 25, 19	9290, 11650, 15240, 15510
		19:30-20:30 (Singapore)		
		20:00-21:00 (Saigon, Manila)		
		18:30-19:30 (Rangoon)		
21:00-22:00	20:00-21:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok)	32, 25, 19	9290, 11600, 15240, 15510	
	20:30-21:30 (Singapore)			
	21:00-22:00 (Saigon, Manila)			
	19:30-20:30 (Rangoon)			
SOUTH ASIA	22:00-23:00	19:30-20:30 (Delhi, Colombo)	41, 40, 30, 19	7315, 7470, 9860, 15095
		19:00-20:00 (West Pakistan)		
		20:00-21:00 (East Pakistan)		
		19:40-20:40 (Kathmandu)		
23:00-24:00	20:30-21:30 (Delhi, Colombo)	41, 30, 19	7315, 9860, 15095	
	20:00-21:00 (West Pakistan)			
	21:00-22:00 (East Pakistan)			
	20:40-21:40 (Kathmandu)			
EUROPE	02:00-03:00	23:30-00:30 (Delhi)	248	1210
	04:30-05:30	21:30-22:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris)	47, 45, 39, 33, 25	6270, 6610, 7590, 9030, 11650
	05:30-06:30	22:30-23:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris)	45, 33, 25	6610, 9030, 11650
EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA	00:00-01:00	18:00-19:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury)	39, 30, 19	7620, 9860, 15095
	01:00-02:00	19:00-20:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)		
		19:00-20:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury)		
WEST AND NORTH AFRICA	03:30-04:30	20:00-21:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)	31, 30, 25, 19	9440, 9965, 11695, 15030
		18:45-19:45 (Monrovia)		
		19:30-20:30 (Accra, Freetown)		
	20:30-21:30 (Lagos)			
	21:30-22:30 (Cairo)			
	04:30-05:30	19:45-20:45 (Monrovia)		
		20:30-21:30 (Accra, Freetown)		
21:30-22:30 (Lagos)				
22:30-23:30 (Cairo)				

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