

# PEKING REVIEW

44

November 2, 1973

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**Naked Display of Power Politics**

**Security Council Discusses "Supervision  
Of Ceasefire" in the Middle East**

*Applying Materialist Dialectics to  
Navigation*

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# PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

Vol. 16, No. 44 November 2, 1973

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## Sudanese Friendship Delegation Visits China

Led by Dr. Mansour Khalid, Sudanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, the friendship delegation of the Democratic Republic of Sudan arrived in Peking on October 26 for a visit. Premier Chou En-lai, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying met the delegation on October 28. The foreign ministers of the two countries held talks.

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei gave a banquet welcoming the delegation on October 27. The two foreign ministers spoke at the banquet which was filled with an atmosphere of friendship.

The Chinese Foreign Minister in his speech warmly praised the Arab peoples for their spirit of defying brute force and fighting in unity and strongly denounced the attempt of the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, to impose a new sort of "no war, no peace" situation on the Arab peoples. He pointed out that the just struggle of the Arab peoples against aggression has won wide support from the people of the Third World and the rest of the world.

"Just as the struggle of the people of Egypt, Syria and Palestine was developing victoriously," Foreign Minister Chi continued, "the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, tried all means to put out the raging flames of the war against aggression fought by the Arab countries and peoples, with the aim of maintaining their hegemony and spheres of influence in the Middle East. Contending while collaborating, they hurriedly dished out their joint resolution on an 'in-place' ceasefire at the U.N. Security Council, trying to impose on the Arab peoples a new sort of 'no war, no peace' situation. The naked power politics of the Soviet Union and the United States has further revealed their aggressive ambitions. At the same time, it is another betrayal of the Arab and Pal-

estinian peoples on the part of Soviet social-imperialism."

He said that it is a just struggle for the Arab and Palestinian peoples to recover their lost territories and national rights. He added: "They may meet with difficulties and obstacles of one kind or another in their struggle and may even suffer temporary setbacks. But it is nothing terrible. The Arab peoples will surely become more awakened and stronger in struggle. The strength of unity of the Arab peoples in their millions is invincible against all weapons."

Foreign Minister Chi reaffirmed that following Chairman Mao's teaching "We are always in support of you," the Chinese Government and people firmly stand on the side of the Arab peoples and resolutely support the people of Arab countries and Palestinian people in their struggle against aggression.

Speaking about the current Middle East war, Foreign Minister Khalid said: "The world has seen that a new farce of big-power game is now being staged there [the United Nations]. Yet, as this farce is being staged before the world, the Arab peoples are in high morale and full of militancy. The present war is a brilliant example of Arab fighters defending their territories and belief with their lives." He went on: "Those who did not even want to discuss the Middle East question a month ago have now started extensive activities for a so-called just and durable peace. But in this fourth war we have learnt an important experience, that of Arab unity." He said: "Whether the Arab nation can win depends first of all on how much of its strength our nation can rally and put into this destiny-deciding fight."

## 23rd Anniversary of C.P.V. Entry Into Korean War

October 25 was the 23rd anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the war in Korea. Hyun Jun Keuk, Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, gave a

banquet in Peking to mark the occasion. Wang Hung-wen, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Li Teh-sheng, Vice-Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Ni Chih-fu, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and responsible members of the departments concerned as well as representatives of family members of C.P.V. martyrs were present.

Speaking at the banquet, the Korean Ambassador said: "The indestructible friendship and unity of the two peoples and armies of Korea and China showed great vitality in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors." "The Korean people highly value their friendship and unity with the fraternal Chinese people forged in the flames of protracted revolutionary struggles against their common enemies."

The Ambassador condemned U.S. imperialism and its lackeys for their recent activities in plotting to create "two Koreas." He stressed that the prerequisite conditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea were the abolition of "the United Nations command," driving all U.S. imperialist aggressor troops out of south Korea and immediate dissolution of "the U.N. commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea."

Comrade Ni Chih-fu, in his speech, praised the Korean people for their persistent and unremitting struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Ni Chih-fu said: "The Chinese Government and people firmly support the just struggle of the Korean Government and people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and against the creation of 'two Koreas.' The Korean question must be settled by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference."

(Continued on p. 8.)

# Naked Display of Power Politics

ON October 22, 1973, the United States and the Soviet Union suddenly placed before the U.N. Security Council a joint resolution on a "ceasefire in place" in the Middle East and forced it through without permitting full deliberation and consultation by others. The scheme of the two superpowers in the last fortnight or so to resort to power politics and work together to put out the raging flames of the Arab people's just war against aggression was thus made public to the world.

The armed forces and people of Egypt, Syria and Palestine brought about an excellent situation by bravely striking back at the Israeli aggressors. They liberated part of the occupied territories, dealt blows at the arrogance of the Israeli aggressors and wiped out enemy effectives. The people were in high spirits and the morale of the troops was high. Many Arab countries and the broad masses of the Arab people, united as one with hatred against their common enemy, gave assistance in the fight. Their struggle won the sympathy and support of the Third World, all justice-upholding countries and the people throughout the world. The Israeli Zionists had never found themselves so isolated. There was a breakthrough in the "no war, no peace" stalemate in the Middle East created by the two superpowers. The struggle of the Arab countries and people vividly demonstrated their great strength of fighting in unity.

Just when the situation was highly favourable to the Arab people, the two superpowers hurriedly dished up their resolution on a "ceasefire in place" to get the Arab countries to stop fighting. It is crystal clear that the Israeli Zionists have launched an attack on the Arab countries, but the resolution does not condemn Israeli aggression in any way. It is crystal clear that the Israeli Zionists have seized and occupied large tracts of Arab countries' territory, but the resolution does not explicitly stipulate Israel's total and unconditional withdrawal. It is crystal clear that the Israeli Zionists have driven a million or so Palestinian people out of their homeland, but the resolution mentions nothing about restoring the Palestinian people's national rights. This so-called "ceasefire in place" resolution is in essence aimed at once again imposing the situation of "no war, no peace" on the Arab countries and people.

The two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, have all along been engaged in fierce contention in the Middle East. This time when the people of the Arab countries rose to repulse Israeli

aggression, it was completely against the wishes of the two superpowers. Immediately after the outbreak of the war, Moscow and Washington were on tenterhooks. They consulted with each other very frequently and were active everywhere, trying by every means to stamp out the furious anti-aggression flames in a vain attempt to bring the Middle East situation once again under their control. For the last two weeks and more, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique has been talking about the Middle East situation having "seriously menaced the maintenance of international peace" and "run counter to the easing of tension." It has thus revealed its social-imperialist feature to the core. What it means by "peace" is no more than wanting the victims of aggression to lay down their arms so that the Israeli aggressors may place a knife to the neck of the people of the Arab countries. What it means by "easing of tension" is no more than wanting to bind up the limbs of the people of the Arab countries so that the two superpowers may rule supreme in the Middle East and dictate the destiny of the people of the Arab countries. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique, while colluding with the other superpower, poses as the "protector" of the Arab countries. A fine "protector" indeed! If you really support the Arab people in their just struggle, why did you hurriedly evacuate your military experts and their family dependents on the eve of the war? Why have you continued to ship manpower to Israel since the war started? After the armed forces and people of Egypt and Syria had hit back and scored successes, you sent them some arms in your own interests, but when the other superpower brought pressure to bear upon you and made threats, you immediately coupled coercion with deception to tell people to "cease fire in place." Everything Soviet revisionism has been doing to sabotage the struggle of the people of the Arab countries has made people further realize the sinister, double-crossing tactics of social-imperialism.

The two superpowers jointly declared that they would establish what they called a "just and durable peace" in the Middle East. Saying this is nothing new. Every time the Arab and Palestinian people rise to resist Israeli Zionist aggression, the superpowers invariably strike the worn-out tune of a "just and durable peace." It may be asked: This tune of "just and durable peace" has been played both inside and outside the United Nations for so many years, but have the Israeli aggressors been any less arrogant? Have they ever given up a single inch of the territory of the Arab coun-

tries and Palestine under their occupation? The historical experience and reality have forcefully pointed to the fact that, as long as the Israeli Zionists continue to forcibly occupy the territory of the Arab countries, as long as the Palestinian people are still deprived of their legitimate rights, as long as the superpowers continue to push hegemonism and power politics, the establishment of a "just and durable peace" in the Middle East is completely out of the question.

The Arab people are a great people. Their destiny must be placed in their own hands. For a long time, they have traversed a tortuous course and made their

own strength grow and develop. No conspiracy of any kind by the superpowers can halt the advance of the Arab and Palestinian people. Their just struggle against aggression and hegemonism is bound to continue to develop in depth. We are firmly convinced that provided the Arab and Palestinian people act independently and with initiative, make unceasing efforts to strengthen themselves, close their ranks further and keep to an unremitting struggle, they will surely be able to get over the various difficulties in their advance and win victory in their struggle against aggression.

(*"Renmin Ribao"* editorial, October 26)

*At the U.N. Security Council*

## Two Superpowers Engage in Power Politics and Fraud

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*At the "urgent request" of the United States and the Soviet Union, the United Nations Security Council met and discussed on October 21 and 22 the joint draft resolution concocted by the two superpowers on a "ceasefire in place" in the Middle East. The Security Council met again on October 23 to discuss the question of the so-called supervision of a ceasefire in the Middle East. In his speech at the meeting, Chairman of the Chinese Delegation and Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua exposed the power politics and fraud engaged in by the superpowers on the Middle East question. The same day, Chinese Permanent Representative to the United Nations Huang Hua made a speech sternly repudiating the slander and attack against China by Soviet Representative Malik. Following are the speeches by Chiao Kuan-hua and Huang Hua. — Ed.*

### Chiao Kuan-hua Exposes The Superpowers

**T**HIS morning, the President of the Security Council informed the Chinese Delegation that an urgent meeting of the Security Council would be held to discuss the so-called violation of ceasefire in the Middle East. After we arrived at the conference hall, the Chinese Delegation was told that there would be no Security Council meeting and that the United States and the Soviet Union would reach an agreement, which would then be transmitted through consensus to the Secretary-General for implementation. The Chinese Delegation firmly opposes such a malicious practice of using the U.N. Security Council as a tool to be juggled

with by the two superpowers at will. In our opinion, this is also an utter disrespect for the other states members of the Security Council. The Chinese Delegation cannot tolerate such a practice. We have something to say. We believe that the other states members of the Security Council also have something to say from the bottom of their hearts. Now the Chinese Delegation would like to state once again our views on the Middle East situation and on the manipulation of the Security Council by the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union:

1. Since October 6, the broad masses of armymen and people of Egypt, Syria and Palestine have won a series of brilliant victories in their heroic fight against Israeli aggression. Egyptian national flags have again fluttered over the territories on the eastern bank of the Suez which had been occupied for more than six years. The Syrian armymen and people have inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy troops at the Golan Heights. The Palestinian guerrillas have also launched attacks valiantly. The sacred fight against aggression and for the recovery of occupied territories waged by the armymen and people of Egypt, Syria and Palestine has broken through the situation of "no war, no peace" deliberately created by the two superpowers in the Middle East for their respective interests, exploded the myth about the "invincibility" of Israel and demonstrated the strong fighting will of the Arab and Palestinian people, who have been greatly encouraged. At the same time, many Arab countries have successively sent out their troops to the front of war against aggression and fought shoulder to shoulder with the armymen and people of Egypt, Syria and Palestine. Many



Chairman Chiao Kuan-hua speaks at Security Council meeting on the so-called supervision of Middle East ceasefire.

What does this show? This shows that what the Soviet Union calls "detente" is based on the submissive prostration of all oppressed nations and peoples before the condominium of the two superpowers. The United States and the Soviet Union, contending as well as colluding with each other, have blamed and obstructed in every possible way the just struggle of the Egyptian, Syrian and Palestinian people against aggression and are trying by all possible means to strangle it, for the purpose of stopping the struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples, binding their hands and leaving them at the mercy of the two superpowers. In order to further divide up spheres of influence in the Middle East and reimpose the situation of "no war, no peace" on the Arab peoples, the two superpowers, after hectic

other Arab countries and people are giving active support and assistance by various means to this war against aggression, demonstrating the unprecedented militant unity of the Arab countries in their common fight against the enemy. The facts prove that the Arab and Palestinian people are heroic people and that the struggle they have been waging since October 6 is perfectly just. The United Nations and all justice-upholding and peace-loving countries and people of the world are duty bound to give the most active support and assistance to it, and no one has any right to engage in obstructions and sabotage.

bargaining behind the scenes for their respective interests, produced a draft resolution at the Security Council on the early morning of October 22, in an attempt to use the United Nations and the Security Council as their hired tool to rubber-stamp the deal of the two superpowers. All people with a discerning eye will see clearly that that so-called draft resolution is even more ambiguous than resolution 242, and is a scrap of paper, a fraud, which can solve no problems. Basically speaking, the Chinese Delegation was not in favour of this so-called draft resolution. However, it was only after taking into consideration the desire of certain countries concerned that the Chinese Delegation refrained from voting against it and did not participate in the voting. Just as we have foreseen, as soon as that draft resolution was adopted, the Israeli Zionists immediately and flagrantly continued to expand their aggression against Egypt and Syria. It can thus be seen that what the Soviet Union calls "justice" is partiality towards Israel.

2. However, we have to point out with indignation here that the two superpowers have played a most inglorious role throughout the incident. It is known to all that the dangerous development of events in the Middle East is caused not by the Arab and Palestinian people but by the Israeli Zionist aggression and provocations with the support and connivance of the two superpowers. After Israel unleashed the recent new provocations, the two superpowers have successively supplied arms to the belligerent parties. Here it must be pointed out that in supplying arms to the Arab countries, the purpose of the Soviet Union is by no means to give true support to them in resisting Israeli provocations but to control the development of the Middle East situation so that it will not go beyond the limits it has agreed with the other superpower. The Soviet Union also made a big hue and cry that the Arab people's struggle against aggression had confronted "detente" with a "dangerous development of events" and that the development of the situation "ran counter to" the easing of tension recently attained.

3. We firmly support Egypt and Syria in their just denunciation of Israel's expanded aggression. No matter what measures the Egyptian, Syrian and Palestinian people may take on their own occupied soil for the recovery of their lost territories, they are all just, whereas any slight provocation made by Israel constitutes a criminal act. We maintain that the two superpowers which have all along been obstructing and sabotaging the just struggle of the armymen and people of Egypt and Syria and which have concocted the said draft resolution must be held fully and unshirkably responsible for the recent expanded aggression by Israeli Zionism.

4. Following the draft resolution of October 22, the United States and the Soviet Union have today introduced a new draft resolution on what they call supervising the ceasefire. This is a fresh insult to the United Nations. Like the previous resolution, this draft resolution is a mere scrap of paper, which makes no condemnation of Israel's expanded aggression, puts the aggressor and the victim of aggression on a par and fails to make the slightest mention of the demand for the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli aggressors from all the occupied Arab territories. Fundamentally speaking, the Chinese Delegation is opposed to this draft resolution. I deem it also necessary to point out that the evolution of the United Nations to the present state of affairs has reached intolerable limits. What is the need for the United Nations? Would it not suffice to have the condominium of the United States and the Soviet Union plus a secretary-general? Nevertheless, out of respect for the countries concerned, we would give consideration to that draft resolution. But we will never allow it to be imposed on us. The superpowers want to force through the draft resolution before it is distributed. What kind of logic on earth is this? If the countries concerned—I repeat, the countries concerned—want such a thing, we have no alternative, but the maximum we can do is to refrain from opposing it. But we are deeply convinced that the broad masses of the Arab people will never allow themselves to be controlled by the two superpowers perpetually. History is long. The people will invariably carry on the struggle and live on. All this will be nothing but an interlude when we look back after a few decades.

5. Fundamentally speaking, the days are gone when the two superpowers could manipulate and dominate the affairs of the world. Neither one superpower nor the two superpowers combined can impose their will on the people of the world, on the Third World countries and other states members of the Security Council. The Arab and Palestinian peoples are politically conscious people with a strong will. Tested and tempered in the struggle against aggression over the past years and in the recent days, they will still less docilely allow themselves to be manipulated and duped by the two superpowers. The 700 million Chinese people and the numerous Third World countries and people as well as all those upholding justice sympathize with and support them. So long as the national rights of the Palestinian people are not restored and the lost territories of the Arab countries are not recovered, there can be no lasting peace in the Middle East. The heroic Arab and Palestinian people will certainly draw the necessary lessons from what the two superpowers have done, continue to break through the situation of "no war, no peace" which the two superpowers try to reimpose on them, continue their persistent struggle, enhance their unity, act independently and on their own initiative, ceaselessly strengthen themselves, surmount all kinds of obstructions and difficulties and

carry on the just struggle against aggression. The great Arab people will certainly win liberation.

## Huang Hua Repudiates Malik's Slander

Mr. President,

Thank you for allowing me to speak.

The Soviet Representative Mr. Malik just now made a lengthy statement slandering the Chinese Delegation. However, his statement has completely ignored the facts and is full of lies. I would like to cite just a few facts which everyone here has seen.

Who delayed the proceedings of the Council? This morning the Chinese Delegation arrived in the Security Council chamber on time as notified by the President, and expressed our readiness to take part in the formal meeting of the Council at any time to discuss related proposals. But we saw no draft resolution until this afternoon. It was only after the formal meeting of the Council had begun, that the representatives received the draft resolution in English while the Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister was speaking. It was only after Mr. Malik had interrupted the Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister's speech that we received the draft resolution in Chinese. We were forced to take a vote before the representatives had the time to read over the draft. How can the Security Council tolerate such an unreasonable demand? From this morning till this afternoon, precisely because the Soviet Union and the United States had differences of opinion and were engaged in behind-the-scenes deals, the draft resolution was not presented until after the afternoon meeting had started. This is a fact known to all. Yet Mr. Malik preferred to tell a bare-faced lie to the Council, alleging that the Chinese representatives had known the content of the Soviet-U.S. draft long ago and that the statement of the Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister had delayed the Council's action.

Secondly, Mr. Malik accused the Chinese Delegation of creating disorder. This is all the more a deliberate fabrication by Mr. Malik. It was he who had tried to deprive the Chinese representative of his right to speak by unwarrantedly raising a point of order. The disorder was created solely by Mr. Malik's unreasonable behaviour.

Thirdly, who assisted Israel in its aggression? Mr. Malik talked unabashedly that China and Israel had formed a so-called alliance. This is making a mockery of the common sense of the representatives. It is known to all that the People's Republic of China has never had any diplomatic, economic, trade, cultural or other relations with Israel. It is you, the Soviet Union, that has maintained diplomatic, trade and cultural relations with Israel for a long time. Since 1967 when Israel unleashed the war of aggression against the Arab countries, you have stepped up sending emigrants to Israel at the rate of over 30,000 per year including technical

and military personnel. What is your purpose? You are preparing to take over Israel in the future, so that it can turn from an ally of one superpower into an ally of the other superpower.

Take the draft resolution concocted by the Soviet Union and the United States on October 22. That resolution contains no reference whatsoever to the supervision of the ceasefire. Could that be an oversight? You have deliberately created such a situation so as to enable Israel to continue to expand its aggression. No one will believe that this is a mere oversight on your part. You were deliberately vague so as to enable Israel to utilize it to continue expanding its aggression. Of course, it will be nothing but a fraud with or without the provision for supervising the ceasefire.

At the Security Council meeting of October 22, the Soviet Union and the United States, after behind-the-scenes deals, hurriedly produced a draft resolution, allowing no time for the other members to hold consultations or seek instructions from their respective governments, and you asked for an immediate vote on that draft. Your arbitrary practice is aimed at establishing the condominium of the United States and the Soviet Union in the Security Council. This is an insult to the Council. You have placed many members of the Council in a very difficult position. No sovereign states with self-respect can tolerate such rude and truculent manipulation of the Security Council. Many members of the Council have expressed their dissatisfaction with your behaviour. Yet Mr. Malik has shown utter contempt for these just opinions. Today, Mr. Malik even asked the Security Council to take a vote before the Council members had seen the draft. Such a truculent attitude is even more brazen. The purpose is obviously to prevent the Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister from speaking. He is afraid that the

Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister would expose the deal made between him and the other superpower. But they will never succeed in their attempt to establish a "new order" of joint manipulation of the Security Council by the two superpowers. From the clumsy performance of Mr. Malik, people can see that they are trying to apply to the Security Council the power politics practised by the superpowers. The Chinese people adhere to principles. We are not afraid of your slanders. We shall never allow you to establish superpower condominium in the Security Council.

Mr. Malik said that the Chinese Delegation had obstructed the realization of the ceasefire. This is indeed making a mockery of the common sense of the representatives here. If you are truly concerned about the sufferings of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples who have been rendered homeless over a long period and who have shed their blood and sacrificed their lives, then what have you done over the past six years? Israel has not withdrawn a single inch, and there is still no trace of the national rights of the Palestinian people. Over the past six years, in order to contend with the other superpower for hegemony, you turn on the tap at one time and turn it off at another time, saying that you are concerned about the bloodshed and sacrifices of the Arab people and that you have supported their struggle. This is hundred per cent hypocrisy. You are shedding crocodile tears. As the Chinese saying goes, "It is sheer hypocrisy for the cat to cry over the death of the mouse." You are downright hypocrites. That is your true feature.

From today's meeting, we hope that people will draw a lesson, that is, they must be vigilant against the two superpowers' ambition to establish their condominium in the Security Council. We must never allow such ambitions to come true.

(Continued from p. 3.)

## Turkish National Day

Turkish Ambassador to China Nuri Eren and his wife gave a reception on October 29 at the International Club in Peking to mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Turkey.

Premier Chou En-lai went to the club after the reception to extend festive greetings to the Turkish Ambassador and his wife and had a friendly conversation with them.

Among those attending the reception were Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and his wife Lin Chia-mei, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and his wife Hsu Han-ping, Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying, Vice-Minister of National Defence Hsiao Ching-kuang, Vice-

Minister of Foreign Trade Chen Chieh, and leading members of other government departments and of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Dwelling on the achievements of the Republic of Turkey, Ambassador Eren said: "Indeed, as a people we have become imbued with a sense of confidence in ordering our lives at home."

Speaking of the relations between the two countries, he said: "A basis of mutual sympathy and understanding lies in our distinct achievements under our two distinct revolutions."

The Ambassador added: "Our national experiences have their own particularities and inevitably these distinctions have sequenced in our different socio-political systems, but the similarity of our present objectives obliterates these distinctions."

In his speech, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei extended warm congratulations. He said: The peoples of China and Turkey have had friendly contacts and ties since ancient times. They are both confronted today with the tasks of safeguarding national independence and sovereignty and of building their countries. Hence, the development of friendly relations and co-operation between China and Turkey on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence fully conforms to the common desires and interests of our two peoples.

Chi Peng-fei expressed the confidence that the mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese and Turkish peoples and the friendly relations between the two countries would be further developed.



# Security Council Discusses "Supervision Of Ceasefire" in the Middle East

EVER since the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, railroaded through the U.N. Security Council on October 23 a draft resolution on the so-called "supervision of ceasefire" in the Middle East which was concocted by them behind the scenes, people around the world have come to see more clearly the imperialist features of these two superpowers which are making dirty deals in this region with the interests of the Arab people as the chips.

Jointly cooked up by the United States and the Soviet Union, the draft resolution contains two points: 1. confirm the Security Council's decision on an immediate cessation of all kinds of firing and of all military action and urge that the forces return to the positions they occupied at the moment the ceasefire became effective; 2. request the Secretary-General to take measures for the immediate dispatch of U.N. observers to supervise the observance of the ceasefire between the forces of Israel and Egypt, using for this purpose the personnel of the U.N. now in the Middle East and first of all the personnel now in Cairo.

Speaking at the October 23 meeting, Chairman of the Chinese Delegation Chiao Kuan-hua made clear the solemn and just stand of the Chinese Government and people on the Middle East question, exposed the fraud played up in partnership by the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, and expressed resolute opposition to the manipulation of the Security Council by the two superpowers. (For full text of his speech see p. 5.) The Chinese representative refused to take part in the voting on the draft resolution.

The Security Council met again on October 24 and 25 to discuss the Middle East question. It adopted a draft resolution tabled jointly by Guinea and seven other countries, deciding to set up a U.N. emergency force to be composed of personnel drawn from member states of the United Nations, except permanent members of the Security Council, and to send it to the Middle East to supervise the ceasefire.

Soviet Representative Malik showed great interest during the discussion in the U.N.'s dispatching troops to the Middle East, but expressed dissatisfaction with the absence of Soviet personnel among the U.N. observers stationed in the Middle East. U.S. Representative Scali, however, opposed sending American and Soviet troops to the Middle East, obviously fearing that this might strengthen the Soviet position in the scramble for hegemony in this region. He said that "in the view of the United States, this is not a time in which involve-

ment by the great powers through the dispatch of their armed forces could be helpful in creating conditions of peace."

Chinese Representative Huang Hua expounded the principled stand of the Chinese Government at the meeting on October 25. He did not take part in the voting when the draft resolution was put to a vote.

## A Scrap of Paper Cannot Drive Away Aggressors

When the Security Council resumed its meeting on the afternoon of October 25, the representatives of Guinea and seven other countries decided to make some revisions of their draft resolution, which mainly included replacing the decision on the immediate creation of a U.N. emergency force with the decision on setting up "a United Nations emergency force to be composed of personnel drawn from states members of the United Nations, except permanent members of the Security Council."

In his speech, Huang Hua said that the Chinese Delegation had pointed out that the two resolutions on a ceasefire (adopted on October 22 and 23) jointly tabled by the Soviet Union and the United States were only a scrap of paper that could solve no problems. "The facts show that what we have said is right. After the second so-called resolution on ceasefire was adopted and became 'operative,' the Israeli Zionists once again launched military attacks to seize new positions. The vivid facts before us have fully shown that the two so-called 'resolutions on ceasefire' which the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, hurriedly asked the Security Council to force through have had the actual effect of sapping the fighting will of the Arab people and shielding Israel's further expansion of aggression," he said.

The Chinese representative stated: "Through their prolonged struggle against foreign aggression over the past century and more, the Chinese people have come to realize that a scrap of paper cannot drive away the aggressors. The two superpowers will never and cannot possibly help us oppressed and aggressed countries and people to achieve what they call 'just and durable peace.' On the contrary, they will only take advantage of our temporary difficult position to seek their own gains and achieve their imperialist purpose of dividing spheres of influence."

Speaking of the new draft resolution jointly put forward by eight countries, Huang Hua said: "The Chinese Delegation understands the good desire of the

co-sponsors. However, we deem it necessary to point out that the dispatch of a U.N. emergency force will be of no avail. Instead, it will leave infinite evil consequences in its wake, turning sovereign Arab states in the Middle East into an area of international control. . . . To put it bluntly, this is an attempt to occupy Arab territories. Is not south Korea a living example? China has always been opposed to the dispatch of so-called 'peace-keeping forces.' We maintain the same position with regard to the present situation in the Middle East. Such a practice can only pave the way for further international intervention and control with the superpowers as the behind-the-scenes bosses. The evil consequences of such a practice are bound to be seen through gradually by the hundreds of millions of Arab people, thus giving rise to their stronger resistance. It is only out of consideration for the requests repeatedly made by the victims of aggression that China feels not in a position to veto it. China has decided not to participate in the voting on the said draft."

### **Sham Aid and Real Control**

Since the revised draft resolution sponsored by eight countries excluded the five permanent members of the Security Council from joining the U.N. emergency force, Soviet Representative Malik expressed dissatisfaction with it because the Soviet Union is thus unable to send troops to the Middle East. He said that the Soviet Delegation had "reservations" on the composition of the emergency force as proposed by the revised draft resolution, stressing once again that the dispatch of Soviet troops to the Middle East is "just and fair." Seizing the opportunity of taking the floor, he once again bragged about the Soviet Union's "contribution" in providing arms to certain Arab countries and vainly tried to sow discord in the relations between China and the non-aligned countries.

The Security Council adopted the draft resolution by a vote of 14 in favour.

Sternly refuting Soviet Representative Malik's slander against China, Chinese Representative Huang Hua said: The anti-China verbiage uttered by Mr. Malik before the suspension of the meeting is really beneath refutation. Mr. Malik did his utmost to propagate the "tremendous contribution" made by the U.S.S.R. in providing arms to certain countries. However, everyone is aware of its true aim, not to mention how high a price and repayment it has extorted.

He stated: "Mr. Malik has again tried to sow discord in the relations between China and the non-aligned countries. This is of course futile. The Chinese Delegation has clearly stated its principled position today as well as during the Council's discussions of the Middle East question in June, and during the vote on relevant draft resolutions. The numerous Arab countries and people as well as the people of the Third World countries fully understand all this."

"The more lies Mr. Malik tells, the more they reveal the ugly imperialist features of the Soviet Gov-

ernment in giving sham support to the Arab and Palestinian people while actually selling them out, and in giving sham aid while actually trying to control them," Huang Hua pointed out.

### **Secretary-General's Report Discussed**

The Security Council continued to meet on October 26 and 27, discussing U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's report on the setting up of a so-called U.N. emergency force. Chinese Representative Chuang Yen reiterated China's stand against the dispatch of a so-called U.N. emergency force to the Middle East and declared that the Chinese Delegation would not participate in the voting on it. He also stated that as China is not in favour of sending the U.N. force to the Middle East, she of course cannot pay any of the expenses for this force.

Since the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, were both bent on controlling this force, the interests of these two imperialist countries came into conflict. In the course of discussing Waldheim's report, the representatives of the two countries quarrelled violently on many occasions. One of the focal points at issue lay in the so-called "geographic representation" in the composition of the force.

As a result of the bickering, Waldheim made several revisions of his report, including the change of bearing in mind "adequate geographic representation" into bearing in mind "equitable geographic representation," with regard to the composition of the so-called U.N. emergency force. The Soviet representative insisted on this revision so that, on the basis of the principle of "equity," troops of the Warsaw Pact Organization members could join this force. In fact, such a U.N. emergency force will actually turn into an instrument for further behind-the-scenes international intervention in and control of the Middle East by the superpowers.

### **Five-Power Consultations Are Non-Existent**

China has all along opposed "consultations" by big powers behind the backs of the Arab people. When Soviet Representative Malik spoke at the meeting on October 26, accusing the Chinese representatives of refusing to take part in the so-called consultations among the five permanent members of the Security Council, he was immediately refuted by Huang Hua. The Chinese representative pointed out that "Israel's criminal act of continuing to expand its aggression is inseparable from the two superpowers, for which they bear unshirkable responsibility." Referring to the "five-power consultations" mentioned by Malik, Huang Hua said: "There has never existed in the United Nations Security Council any such so-called five-power consultations. . . . Mr. Malik accused China of refusing to take part in his proposed five-power consultations. That is indeed true. China refuses and will continue to refuse to take part in the so-called five-power consultations. The reasons are very simple: We have all along been opposed to any big power striking political deals behind the backs of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples. The two super-

powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, for their respective interests and at the expense of the interests of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples, have recently made deals behind the scenes and tried to impose the so-called agreement between them on the Security Council. That is a most recent example. Members of the Security Council present here, with the exception of you two, have all been kept in the dark. Many delegations have said that up to now they are not yet clear as to the total content of the political deal made by you in Moscow. How can you expect China to participate in such criminal and ugly activities?

China will never participate in, and is firmly opposed to, such activities, because they betray and sell out the interests of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples."

\* \* \*

Clearly indicative of the collusion and contention between the two superpowers over the events in the Middle East, the Security Council meetings of those days served to further expose their wild imperialist ambitions of taking advantage of the Arab countries' temporary difficulties to seek their own gains and to scramble for spheres of influence by scheming against each other.

## Soviet Revisionism

# Manpower Shipments to Israel

by Yi Chun

**O**WING to Israeli aggression and provocation, another massive war erupted in the Middle East. The Israeli Zionists' unbridled arrogance was due to the support and connivance of the two superpowers, one the supplier of arms and the other the supplier of manpower.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique, which professed to have severed diplomatic ties with Israel after the June 5 war of 1967, has actually been having overt and covert contacts with the latter. For years Soviet revisionism has been allowing without let-up Soviet Jews to emigrate to Israel in increasingly large numbers. Statistics show that in the decade ending in 1970, more than 10,300 went to Israel and the number of emigrants has gone up sharply since 1971: 15,000 that year, 32,000 in 1972 and 24,000 by the third quarter of this year. Soviet Jews now make up the overwhelming majority of Israeli immigrants, as many as 70 per cent in 1972. Following the outbreak of the recent war, Soviet revisionism sent another 3,000-odd Jews there, over 800 of whom have already got there. It was reported that as soon as they arrived many applied to join the Israeli armed forces to fight in the war. For the Israeli aggressors who greatly lack manpower, this indeed is, as a Chinese saying has it, "sending fuel in snowy winter."

### Soviet Revisionist Intention

Soviet revisionism only recently tried to make an apology for this by saying that the Jews allowed to move to Israel were mostly the aged, the weak, women and children. This is a piece of worthless sophistry which cannot conceal the truth. The fact is half of the huge manpower supplied by Soviet revisionism to Israel are under 30, quite a few being technical or military personnel. With its small population of over 3 million, Israel is in dire need of men of science and technology; among the Jews sent by Soviet revisionism to Israel are mathematicians, chemists, economists,

engineers, control systems specialists and what not. They are a big asset to Israel. Small wonder that the Israeli Zionists greatly appreciated this Soviet move, describing it as a positive development of events. Israeli Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Allon joyfully predicted that possibly one million Jewish emigrants from the Soviet Union would be taken in the next ten years. Part of the Soviet Jewish immigrants have been sent by the Israeli Zionists to settle in occupied Arab territory for the purpose of perpetuating the occupation and making these settlements bridge-heads for further aggression. Soviet revisionism's intention in this large-scale emigration is to get ready to take over Israel in future, thus turning it from an ally of one superpower into that of the other.

### Price List for "Export Goods"

The Soviet revisionist leading clique also calculated that shipping manpower to Israel not only would curry the favour of the United States but also earn a considerable amount of rubles. At first, the Soviet Council of Ministers went to great pains to work out a so-called decree on August 3, 1972 requiring Soviet citizens emigrating abroad to "pay back educational expenses borne by the state," with such detailed provisions that all Jews wishing to leave had to pay a certain amount of "educational tax" before an exit permit would be granted. A college graduate, for instance, was required to pay 12,200 rubles, 4,500 rubles for a technical institute graduate, 7,700 rubles for a graduate of an engineering school, and another 5,400 rubles extra in the case of somebody with an associate doctor's degree, or 7,200 rubles for one with a doctor's degree . . . a price list for "export goods" pure and simple. For this, the Soviet Ministry of the Interior has given Jewish leaders in the United States official notice that they could make the payments in U.S. dollars through American banks on behalf of Jews applying to leave the Soviet Union. It is estimated that if Soviet

revisionism had made the deal, it could have got 250 to 300 million U.S. dollars.

By such wishful thinking the Soviet revisionists were quite sure the United States and Israel would pay up. However, the U.S. and Israeli reply was: men, yes; money, no. It was not exactly that they were penny-pinchers, but rather that they knew only too well the soft spot of Soviet revisionism. The U.S. Congress was the first to act, forcing Soviet revisionism to withhold the decree by threatening not to ratify the granting of most-favoured nation status to the Soviet Union; Washington also time and again sent men to warn the chieftains of Soviet revisionism in person. Israel also dismissed the Soviet decree as an intolerable extortion. Under this dual pressure, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique readily acquiesced in exchange for most-favoured nation status from the United States and for the sake of Soviet-U.S. "friendly co-operation." But, after all, it wasn't too pleasant to think that a decree of the so-called "developed socialist" big power could be turned into a scrap of paper under pressure from a foreign country! So the Soviet revisionist chieftains quietly wrote two letters to the U.S. Government promising to stop levying the "tax" on Jewish emigrants and so facilitate and accelerate the exodus to Israel. To show his good faith on this question to U.S. congressmen, Leonid Brezhnev while visiting the United States actually took out a notebook at a dinner party and gave detailed figures about Soviet

Jews permitted to leave. These showed that over 95 per cent of the Jewish applicants for leaving the Soviet Union had been approved. . . . Brezhnev had certainly put on quite a show.

### **A Stab in the Back**

Paying lip-service to firm support for the Arab people, Soviet revisionism in fact is giving sham support while really betraying them. If this is not so, why has it hiked the price for its arms to the Arab countries? Why is it supplying the Israeli aggressors so generously with manpower? Until lately, when the Arab people were shedding their blood in the fight to resist Israeli aggression, it was still sending batches of Soviet Jews to Israel. Arab public opinion has described this betrayal on the part of Soviet revisionism as "stabbing the Arab people in the back," "more dangerous than the U.S. supply of Phantom jets to the Israeli Zionists." This truly hits the nail on the head.

For a long time, Israeli Zionism has been an important tool of imperialism for aggression in the Middle East and against the Arab people. The imperialists have enabled large numbers of Jews to emigrate to the region and set up the state of Israel, bringing untold suffering and havoc to the Arab and Palestinian people. Today, Soviet revisionism has joined their ranks and the scale of emigration has far exceeded that of the old-time imperialists. By doing this the ugly features of Soviet social-imperialism have been completely revealed.

## **At the United Nations**

### **Portuguese Aggression Against Guinea-Bissau Put on Agenda**

**T**HE General Assembly of the United Nations on October 22 approved a recommendation by the General Committee to include in the agenda the item "Illegal Occupation by Portuguese Military Forces of Certain Sectors of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and Acts of Aggression Committed by Them Against the People of the Republic."

After the debate, the General Assembly put the recommendation to a roll-call vote. It was adopted with Albania, Algeria, Argentina, China, Guinea, and 83 other countries voting in favour, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, the United States and 3 other countries voting against, and France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Britain and 16 other countries abstaining.

This item was proposed by representatives of 58 countries in a letter on October 15 to the President of the U.N. General Assembly, requesting to include it as an important and urgent question in the agenda of the current session.

The letter was signed mainly by representatives of Asian, African and Latin American countries including China.

It pointed out: The Republic of Guinea-Bissau had been proclaimed a sovereign state and 60 states have since recognized the newly established republic. However, Portuguese military forces continue to occupy certain sectors of that country as well as the Cape Verde Islands and to engage in intensified acts of armed repression against its people. These acts of aggression, the letter noted, in the view of the governments of the sponsor countries, constitute not only a gross violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the independent state of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, but also a serious threat to the peace and security of the region. Therefore, the letter stressed, the General Assembly must consider, as a matter of priority, the explosive situation prevailing in the region with a view to securing an immediate cessation of the war of repression being waged by the Government of Portugal against the people of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and to restore that state's territorial integrity.

The General Committee of the U.N. General Assembly adopted on October 19 this draft resolution tabled by 58 countries, deciding to include it in the agenda of the current session of the U.N. General As-

sembly. Seventeen countries including China voted for it. The United States voted against, and five countries (Denmark, France, the Netherlands, Spain and Britain) abstained.

## U.N. Conference on Law of Sea Recommended

THE U.N. Political and Security Committee adopted a resolution on October 26 recommending that the General Assembly hold the inaugural session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea in New York from November 26 to December 7 this year and the substantive session in Caracas, Venezuela, from May 14 to July 19, 1974.

The committee also decided to request that the U.N. Secretary-General invite the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the U.N. Council for Namibia to participate in the conference together with member states of the U.N. and other organizations.

The resolution was adopted by 106-0 votes, including China, with nine abstentions: the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

The Political and Security Committee began debate on this item October 15 after hearing the report on the preparatory work, entrusted to the U.N. Sea-Bed Committee, for the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

In order to maintain superpower maritime hegemonism, Soviet Representative Dmitry N. Kolesnik, taking a stand in direct opposition to the common desire of the developing countries to defend their state sovereignty and maritime resources, obstructed the convening of the conference from the very beginning under the pretext that it is "premature." The Soviet representative openly claimed that the convening of the conference needs "the support of all countries" and must take into consideration the interests of the Soviet Union. He even threatened that the rules drawn up at the coming conference "must be universal in character," otherwise these rules "would not be binding" on certain states, and "would not be able to replace the existing rules of international law." For fear of the developing countries having a majority vote to adopt decisions, the Soviet representative in fact insisted on having the right of veto. He also opposed holding the second session of the conference in a developing country, thus exposing the nature of the Soviet Union as a social-imperialist country and getting itself greatly isolated in the process of the debate.

U.S. Representative John R. Stevenson favoured convening the conference on the law of the sea, but stressed in his speech that "voting at the conference occurs only when there is broad general agreement among delegations that the time is ripe."

Representatives from many developing countries and small and medium-sized countries expressed strong opposition to maritime hegemonism, the obstruction to convening the conference to draft a new law of the sea and the attempt by big powers to establish the right of "veto" at the conference.

Chinese Representative Ling Ching pointed out in his speech that "the entire preparatory work of the conference on the law of the sea has been fraught with acute and complicated struggles. The numerous small and medium-sized countries strongly demand the formulation of a fair and reasonable new law of the sea that protects their legitimate rights. The superpowers, however, oppose any proposal for substantive changes in the old law of the sea."

Ling Ching said: "Here we cannot but point out that during our discussions last week a superpower, under the smokescreen of practising 'consensus,' asserted that the rules of a new law of the sea would have international observance only if they were supported by all countries and that the holding of the conference on the law of the sea should also depend on the aforementioned conditions. The intent of these remarks is all too obvious: That is, as long as this superpower alone does not agree, the conference cannot be held and the new law of the sea cannot be established. Is this not typical hegemonism? As is well known, it is necessary now to formulate a new law of the sea precisely because the old law of the sea protects the interests of the imperialist powers, while subjecting the numerous small and medium-sized countries to plunder and humiliation. If the new law of the sea should be the same as the old, what is the need for drafting a new law of the sea? Would not the six-year work of the Sea-Bed Committee be in vain? The representative of one developing country has put it correctly: That is an attempt at the 'establishment of the veto' at the conference by big powers which consider that 'their economic interests and political ambitions must prevail over the fate of the rest of the nations of the world.' Obviously, if those views of that superpower were accepted, it would be impossible to work out a fair and reasonable new law of the sea. In our opinion, consultations are desirable, but there certainly should be some method of voting in formulating a new law of the sea. The Chinese Delegation firmly opposes the attempt by a certain superpower to impose on the conference the so-called principle of 'consensus' which is tantamount to a veto."

He emphasized that the conference must respect the resolution adopted at the 26th Session of the General Assembly regarding restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China and that the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique should not be invited to attend the conference on the law of the sea.

## The New Struggle

SINCE the signing of the Paris agreement early this year, the people of north Viet Nam, under the leadership of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, have continued to give play to the war-time heroic revolutionary spirit and thrown themselves into the new struggle to heal the wounds of war, restore and develop the economy and build socialism.

### Transport and Communication Services Rapidly Restored

In the work of rehabilitation during the first half of this year, restoration and development of the transport and communication services occupied a very important position.

Bridges, railways, highways, railway stations and ports in north Viet Nam had been seriously damaged by the enemy during the war of resistance to U.S. aggression and for national salvation. After the armistice, the workers and staff members on the transport and communications front and the bridge builders, actively supported by the broad masses, stepped up repairing bridges, railways and highways. A little

over four months after the armistice, more than 20 big and small bridges with a total length of over 4,300 metres had been repaired or rebuilt. Long Bien Bridge, the biggest steel bridge in north Viet Nam, Viet Tri Bridge northwest of Hanoi, Duong Bridge northeast of Hanoi, Lai Vu and Phu Luong Bridges between Hanoi and Haiphong and the well-known Ham Rong Bridge south of Hanoi are important railway or railway-highway bridges in north Viet Nam. These bridges, either destroyed or seriously damaged by enemy planes during the war, had all been for the greater part rebuilt or repaired. Six important badly damaged railway lines in north Viet Nam were also completely opened to traffic.

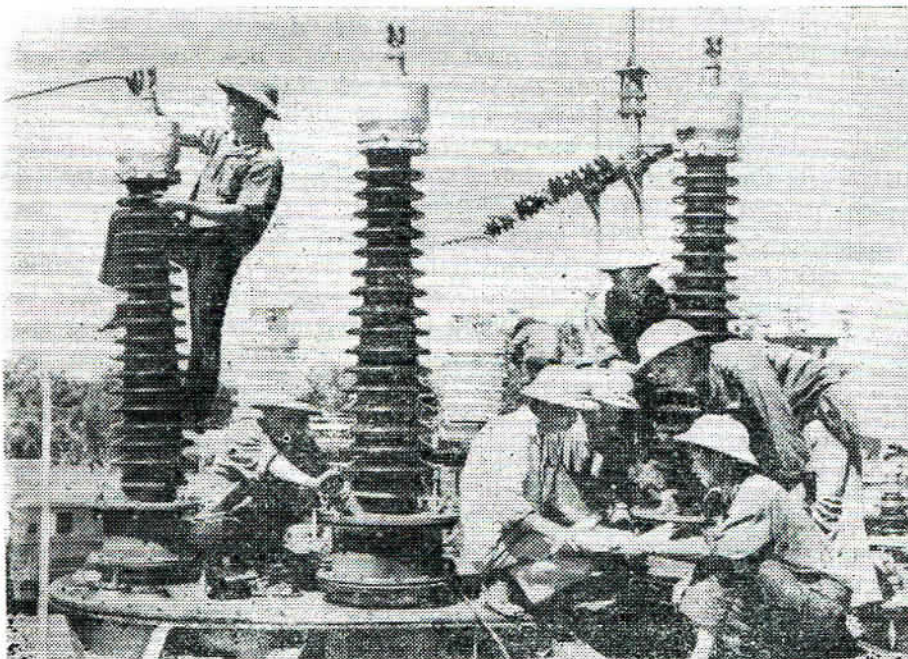
The highways in north Viet Nam, which total over 15,000 kilometres, have been repaired and strengthened. Many sections which were single-lane are now two-lane and, together with additional pontoon bridges, are an enormous help to transport.

Inland water navigation, too, has been steadily restored with half of the 2,500-kilometre route back in operation. Since the armistice, more than 170,000 square metres for railway stations, warehouses and freight yards have been repaired or rebuilt. Vigorous work is going on in repairing and restoring ports and river mouths.

The rapid restoration of transport and communication facilities has created favourable conditions for developing industrial and agricultural production and stabilizing the people's livelihood.

### Outstanding Achievements in Industrial Production

During the war, many factories in north Viet Nam were moved to the mountainous regions and the interior. After the armistice, dispersed and hidden machinery and equipment were sent back to their original locales, reassembled and put back into production. Displaying



Actively supporting farm production, power industry workers check newly manufactured transformers.

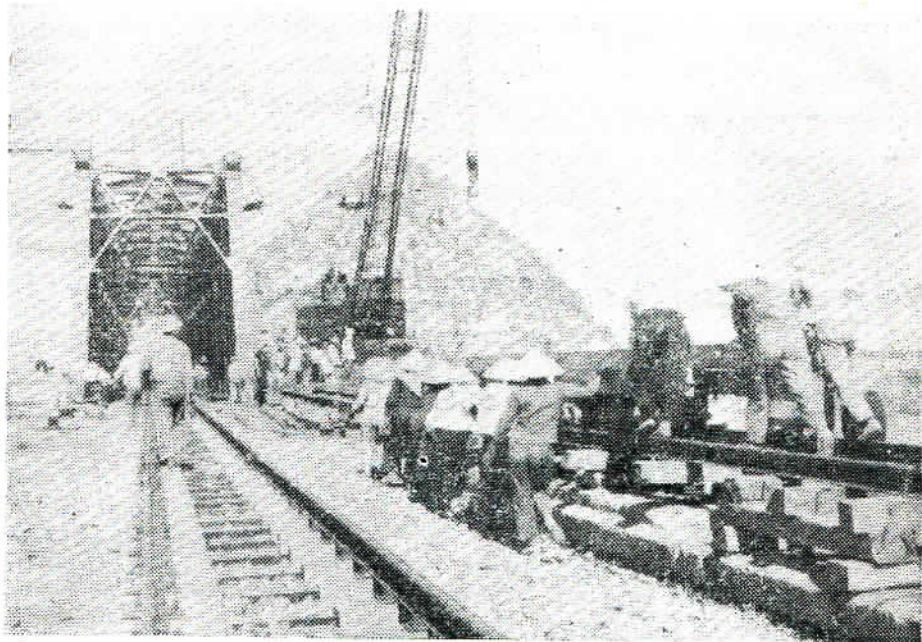
the heroic revolutionary spirit, the masses of workers and staff members overcame numerous obstacles to speedily repair and restore most of the factories, mines and enterprises in north Viet Nam and to raise the production capacity of the main industrial departments by 10 per cent in the second quarter of this year compared to the first three months. The machine-building and metallurgical departments increased their production in August by 10.5 per cent over that of July.

After repairs and restoration, some machine-building factories have already started producing and repairing such means of transport and communications as ferry-boats, barges, railway wagons and locomotives as well as turning out spare parts for motor vehicles and tractors to serve the needs of the task of restoring communications and transport services and to develop industrial and agricultural production. The Hon Gai Machine-Building Plant was completely repaired and back in production in May. After being repaired, the No. 1 Blast Furnace in the Thai Nguyen Iron and Steel Company was recently recommissioned.

Outstanding achievements have been made in power production. The various generating plants, transformer stations, and most of the power grid networks have been restored and the generating capacity is close to the prewar level. By mid-August power production was up 50 per cent compared to the beginning of the year.

Workers and staff members on the coal front have launched a labour emulation movement of "mining more coal for the fatherland" which has boosted mining work further and provided more fuel for industrial production. The departments in charge of building materials and small local industries in various parts of the north as well as handicraftsmen have all greatly raised labour efficiency to produce large amounts of tiles and bricks, lime, timber and other building materials for repairing and building houses and other facilities.

Since peace was restored, most traditional handicraft products in north Viet Nam have been restored and developed. The value of handicraft products exported in the first half of this year was twice that for the same period last year. About 20 new carpet factories and more than 150 new workshops in existing carpet factories have been constructed in Thai Binh, Ninh Binh and Ha Tay Provinces and in Hanoi. Furthermore, the handicraft products weaved and plaited from corn husks, jute, and other raw materials have been developed and find a ready market at home and abroad.



Women workers transport steel girders in rebuilding Ham Rong Bridge, the biggest railway bridge south of Hanoi.

Co-op members in the nearly 20,000 farm co-ops in north Viet Nam have reaped rich harvests by overcoming the difficulties resulting from enemy air raids and by defeating natural calamities. Co-op members have filled in and levelled over 10,000 hectares of farm land scarred with bomb craters and built over 10 million cubic metres of dykes and water conservancy works. More land has been planted to food grains and cash crops than last year. There have been increases in the numbers of pigs, cattle and poultry as compared with last year. Northern Viet Nam gathered its first rich early rice harvest since the end of the war this year.

#### Large Numbers of Temporary Housing Units

While leading the masses to restore and develop production, the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the D.R.V.N. Government have mobilized all forces to actively solve such questions that have arisen as a result of enemy bombing as people's housing, medical service and schooling for the young people and children.

For more than six months the people in the north have displayed the spirit of self-reliance and unity and mutual help in building hundreds of thousands of square metres of temporary housing in cities and other residential areas. The capital Hanoi has built tens of thousands of square metres while Haiphong has erected over 100,000 square metres. Nam Ha, Ha Tay, Quang Ninh and other provinces have built great numbers of temporary housing units for their residents according to plan.

After preliminary repairs, most of the medical institutions which were damaged have started to give medical treatment to the people. Medical personnel in many institutions also take part in rebuilding or repairing hospitals and dwelling houses.

Classes in all regular schools have basically returned to normal. There were more students in schools in the first half of this year than during all of the last school year.

The achievements scored by the people in north Viet Nam since the end of the war in restoring and developing the economy have laid a good foundation for further developing the economy, strengthening national defence and building socialism.

## *Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Studying Philosophy*

# **Applying Materialist Dialectics To Navigation**

by Hai Hui

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**O**UR *Taching No. 16*, a 20,000-ton tanker, has done over 330,000 nautical miles on 270 trips without a hitch since its maiden voyage in April 1965. Our annual transport quota set by the state has been overfulfilled from year to year.

In the past eight years and more, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we have made persistent efforts to "**grasp revolution, promote production**" and have gained some experience in using Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking to beat the elements.

### **Free Navigation Through Shoals**

For a ship as big as ours to ply along its set course, where many shallows are found between the estuary of the Yangtze River and Nanking, we must make the most of the rising tide to avoid running aground. So if we are to carry a big load and sail fast, we have to study the ebb and flow of the tide.

Like all other things on earth, the tide is governed by its own laws. There are several kinds of tides, flood and ebb, spring and neap, whose occurrence in terms of time differs in the four seasons. Only when we have a clear picture in mind and master the laws governing the tide can we put it to good use.

There is a shoal at the estuary of the Yangtze, where the water-table shows a great difference when the tide is in or out. After analysing the draught of our ship with a full load and making out the number of spring and neap tides in a month which come earlier in summer than in winter, we succeeded in the past few years in turning to account the flood, spring or earlier tides to steer our way safely past the shoal. Now this hazardous shoal no longer gives us any serious trouble.

It is all right, of course, for us to carry a full load during the spring-tide, but this usually comes twice a month. How about voyages at neap or ordinary tides?

We were required to make two round trips, that is, four voyages a month to fulfil our transport plans. So we were up against a new contradiction. It would not do to sail only twice a month simply because there were only two spring-tides. Then what to do? After further analysis, we found that the ordinary tides lasted quite a long time and there was plenty of room for manoeuvring. So we loaded with an eye on the tide, packing the holds full when the tide was high and curtailing the cargoes when it was low, so that our tanker could pass all shoals, big and small. With the time needed to wait for the tide shortened, the volume of transport went up.

To make use of the tide, it is also necessary to take into consideration other factors such as the wind and topographical conditions which affect the flow of water and to study it as a movement interrelated to these factors. This is because the tide always changes under different wind, terrain and other external conditions.

On one occasion we had to go by a shoal. Our hydrographical data showed that there would be a neap-tide with a relatively low water-table. But the weather station forecast a force 6 or 7 northeast wind. Should we go ahead or not? We made a study of the existing conditions and thought the wind was likely to send the tide up with the water-table higher than usual. This having been confirmed by measuring, we boldly weighed anchor and successfully churned our way past the shallow.

Real knowledge stems from practice. We have come to realize that the shoal and the tide are two contradictory aspects, the latter being the main aspect.



When we have a good grip of the tide side of the problem, all shallows become navigable. Hence our freedom of action in navigation.

### Setting the Wind and Fog at Naught

In our effort to carry a big load and sail fast, we also have to come to grips with the wind and fog which are natural phenomena still beyond our control. However, we can get to know them and turn them to advantage as we have done with the tide.

A force 8 wind generally presents no problem in our navigation. But can we still set sail when the wind is of gale force? Facts have proved we can. Like all things in the world, the wind undergoes a process of movement. It always begins weak, then gets strong, loses force and turns weak again. Generally speaking, both the head and tail end of a wind are not strong, and this is true even of a force 10 wind. This makes it possible for us to make use of the wind.

One day our ship lay at anchor in the north China port of Talien when it was forecast that a force 10 wind would sweep over the southeastern coast. Could we weigh anchor? An earnest discussion followed. Since the typhoon was at that time hitting the southeastern coast, the farther the area was to the north of it, the weaker the wind would become when it reached there. Where we were concerned, the worst weather could be in the Yellow Sea. But it was a 30-hour journey from Talien to the area which would be affected by the typhoon, and by the time our tanker got there the wind would have been almost spent. The wind would have come to its end, instead of getting stronger. Besides, the full load of our ship which took a big draught made for less exposure to the wind.

This was our analysis, and we decided to weigh anchor, the typhoon notwithstanding. As we had anticipated, the wind was less than force 8 when we reached the Yangtze estuary.

Next about fog. Naturally it is difficult to navigate in a foggy sea. But **"there is nothing that does not contain contradiction; without contradiction nothing would exist."** Fog contains contradiction too. Visibility varies from time to time in a fog, and fog differs from season to season. All these provide us with the possibility of steering our ship through foggy weather. We sail fast when visibility is high and sail slow when visibility is low. When the fog is heavy, we sound the siren at frequent intervals and at the same time keep watch at the bow. When the fog turns from heavy to light, we adjust our speed accordingly.

By so doing, we have avoided casting anchor in windy or foggy weather. We make a study of the wind and fog and got to know their general and special characteristics, thereby working out measures for safe navigation.

### Quick Loading and Unloading

Overcoming the elements is only one aspect of our effort to carry a big load and sail fast. The other

aspect lies in quick loading and unloading. For only thus can we set out ahead of schedule. Loading and unloading is closely related to navigational time-tables and they interact on each other. Therefore, one should not be stressed at the expense of the other.

Loading and unloading is not just the business of longshoremen. The crew of a ship can also do their share to help.

One instance may be cited. This was how we handled the last 1,000 tons of oil on one occasion when all the tanks close to our ship were filled. In the past, we just waited until the tanks were available. This time, however, the crew and the dockers put their heads together, readjusted the storing capacity of the tanks and finally managed to unload the remaining oil.

With loading and unloading in the ports constantly increasing alongside the rapid development of socialist revolution and construction, the berths were crowded most of the time and this presented a new contradiction. In the case of berthing and harbour capacity, the latter constitutes the whole while the former is only a part, or a secondary contradiction which must be subordinated to the principal one. To resolve the principal contradiction demanded using our initiative to cut the time of berthing to the minimum, so as to give the harbour management greater manoeuvrability. But the berthing time allowed us already left little leeway, and now the question arose whether we could further shorten it. This could be done, we thought, if only we made a deeper study of things and grappled with their laws. It turned out just the way we thought. In the past, after unloading our ship we used to stay in port for the tide to rise. Now with proper safety measures taken, we are able to weigh anchor even when the tide is ebbing, instead of waiting for the high water.

We have come to realize from practice that so long as we see things as dynamic instead of static, we can cut the length of berthing time which used to be taken for granted. This is also true of ballasting the ship with water. In the past, we used to weigh anchor after the ship had been ballasted after unloading. When we reached the port for loading, the water was drained off after the ship had cast anchor. The filling and drainage of several thousand tons of water on one voyage used to take up six hours. This had always been considered normal. Now on the basis of scientific analysis, we have managed to handle the ballasting while sailing. Since 1969 the time thus saved has meant a greater transport volume of oil by several tens of thousands of tons.

**"Natural science is one of man's weapons in his fight for freedom. . . . For the purpose of attaining freedom in the world of nature, man must use natural science to understand, conquer and change nature and thus attain freedom from nature."** This great teaching of Chairman Mao's has been our guide-line for constantly improving our work over the last few years.



## A Trip to West China (III)

# Chinghai Is Changing

by Our Correspondent Yu Chiao

The third and last article in the series on Chinghai Province: Crossing the Tsaidam Basin—new cities and industries rising on formerly desolate land.

ONE of the three biggest in China along with the Tarim and Dzungarian Basins in neighbouring Sinkiang, the Tsaidam Basin in western Chinghai has an area of over 200,000 square kilometres. Before liberation, it was a vast expanse of sandy waste with no sign of habitation except in the eastern part where a few nomadic national minority tribes lived.

### West From Sining

From Sining, the trip to the town of Tachaitan in the centre of the basin is 800 kilometres.

Our car sped along the poplar-lined Chinghai-Tibet Highway, crossed the "Sun and Moon Mountain" and Chinghai Lake, which is known as a "live-fish bucket," and reached the gateway to Tsaidam, the Tsakha Salt Lake.

Many motor vehicles whizzed past us from the opposite direction. Signboards on both sides of the highway bore names of factories, farms and new construction sites.

The driver told me that in 1955, when the highway first reached here, the place was a veritable kingdom of the wild—droves of wild oxen and asses and even gazelles raced alongside trucks and other vehicles.

Though the salt lake had been discovered before liberation, practically nothing was done to make use of it. Camel and yak caravans took a month to make a round trip between Tsakha and Sining which are 300 kilometres apart. The highway has now shortened the time and Tsakha salt is being transported to all parts of the country.

Highways play an important part in mountainous Chinghai, and Comrade Chang Wen-yuan, vice-director of the province's Communications Bureau, told me about their development. Major trunk lines such as the Chinghai-Tibet, the Chinghai-Sinkiang and the Kansu-Chinghai Highways were constructed between 1952 and 1959. These branched out

into a network of other roads and highways. Total mileage today has reached 12,700 kilometres, not including village roads built by the peasants.

Chang was demobbed from the army in 1952 and came to work in Chinghai. He has left his footprints on every highway on the plateau.

In 1959, the railway was extended from Lanchow to Sining, and has continued westward. Highways, however, are still the chief transport artery. Their importance is even more striking in the big Tsaidam Basin.

From Tsakha we drove west along the Chinghai-Sinkiang Highway and entered the great desert area. There were no trees for as far as the eye could see; only a few alkali-resistant scrubs struggled out of the ground. Some places were completely barren, as there was not a drop of water around, and even the birds did not fly overhead.

As our car went on under the scorching sun, we often saw mirages—shining lakes with trees, villages and far-off mountains mirrored in their calm water.

There were other fascinating sights. A whirlwind, for instance, would suddenly whip up a yellow column



of sand that seemed to prop up the heavens.

### In the Autonomous "Chou" Capital

An oasis between Tsakha and Tachaitan, Telingha is the seat of government of the Haihsi Mongolian, Tibetan and Kazakh Autonomous Chou.

Fifteen years ago, it was a sandy waste by a small lake called the Kuerhleike, inhabited by only a few Mongolian nomads. Later a village sprang up which later became a small town of 20,000.

This brand-new town is neat as a pin with symmetrically laid-out roads, shops and recreational and cultural centres, government offices, schools and residential areas. Trees have been planted everywhere.

Preparations were under way in Telingha for an exhibition commemorating the autonomous *chou's* 20th anniversary. Charts showed that the area of the *chou* included the entire Tsaidam Basin, and the population, a mere 17,000 in the early days after liberation, is now 220,000. Livestock has increased from less than 100,000 head to five times that number. With no agriculture to speak of before, the *chou* is now completely self-sufficient in grain, and there are many high-yielding wheat fields yielding 7,500 kilogrammes per hectare.

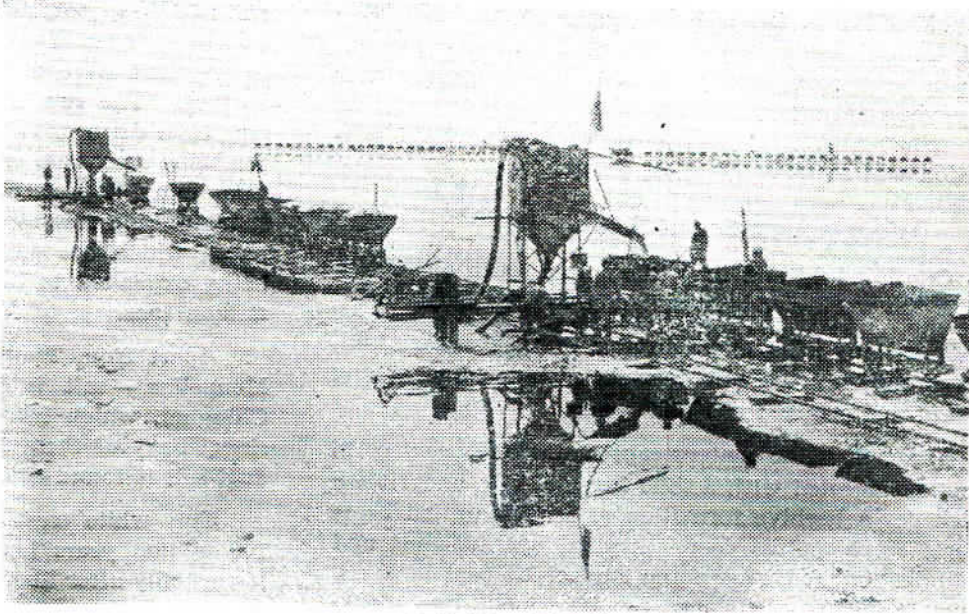
Industry and agriculture made a big spurt during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Compared with 1965, total industrial output value in 1972 increased 2.4 times. Coal, crude salt, electric power and chemical fertilizers went up several to scores of times. The number of workers and staff has increased by 16 per cent. The total output value of light industry in 1972 rose by 5.4 per cent over 1971.

Twenty-four of the *chou's* 31 people's communes have their own tractor stations; thirteen have small hydro-power stations. Tilling, shearing and farm and subsidiary product processing are mechanized throughout the communes.

### Petroleum

Tachaitan lies between two high mountains to the north and the south, one with snowy peaks, the other with a gleaming lake at its foot. The scene is most picturesque with the peaks casting their images into the lake under the brilliant sun.

New asphalt roads are being built in this town of 20,000. Office workers and middle and primary school children were busy planting trees on both sides of the road. They were learning from Telingha's experience: planting trees which thrive after a few years in pits where the stone and pebbles have been dug out and replaced with earth.



A Tsakha salt field.

I went to an evening show given by spare-time enthusiasts from the local power plant. The dozen or so short and succinct items were impressive. Quite an active cultural life goes on, according to people here, what with a dozen spare-time cultural troupes and a cinema projection team.

The founding of this town is inseparable from the development of Tsaidam's petroleum industry. The first group of prospectors came to the Tsaidam Basin in 1954. The five-man group chose this spot and pitched their tent. They did their cooking on a "stove" made up of three small rocks. Then the search for oil began. At first, they found nothing but gazelles and wolves. A Mongolian herdsman they met told them the name of the place — Tachaitan, which means "big flood."

In 1958, the great leap forward in China's national economy set things in motion in this desolate spot. Petroleum and other related organizations were set up, and the new city took shape.

A new oilfield was discovered in 1962 in Lenghu, 300 kilometres northwest of Tachaitan. The Chinghai Petroleum Bureau moved there, and Lenghu today is a town of some size.

Snow was still falling in Lenghu in mid-May, but the oil area hummed with activity. Oil workers using the new fracturing technique were bringing cartloads of water and sand to the well-site to be pumped into the oil-bearing stratum several hundred metres underground. The high permeability of the sand caused more oil to seep out. Using this new method, they have raised daily output by 11 per cent this year.

Comrades in the Chinghai Petroleum Bureau told me that, after a number of technical improvements in extraction methods, production in the Lenghu oilfield had showed a big increase, overfulfilling the state plan in an all-round way in 1972. The total capacity of crude

oil production in the oilfields under the bureau, they said, trebled that of three years ago. Another big oilfield is now being built with an oil-bearing area four times the total area previously opened up for extracting oil. When overall operations start, Tsaidam's oil production will make another big jump.

### Sea of Salt

One hundred and fifty kilometres south of Tachaitan is the world's biggest salt lake—the Chaerhhan.

This briny lake covers an area of 1,500 square kilometres and contains salt deposits capable of supplying the Chinese people for 10,000 years.

The high saline content caused the lake's surface to become congealed with a solid layer of salt, underneath which lies a beehive formation of semi-solidified brine several score metres deep. A thin layer of dust and alkalization had caused the surface to peel in many places, and from a distance the lake looks like a vast ocean with surging waves.

A 40-kilometre stretch of the Kansu-Tibet Highway runs on the lake, which the people call "the long salt bridge." When we went over this section, we found the road surface a deep grey, like asphalt. The car glided along and quickly picked up speed. Not far from the highway is a brine pond from which road maintenance workers, on finding any uneven patch on the road, would scoop out some brine solution and pour it over the spot. When it solidifies, the road surface becomes smooth again. It is estimated that every square metre of the salt surface here can take 42.5 tons of pressure, which is twice that of ordinary earth surfaces. The "long salt bridge" has been opened to traffic for 20 years without a single mishap.

Not far from the "bridge" is the well-known potassium fertilizer plant on the lake. Workshops, workers' dormitories, a cinema hall, a ten-year combined primary

and middle school, and a basketball court—all are built on a solid layer of salt only 30-40 centimetres thick. No foundations were dug—the buildings went up on the surface. The raw material, salt, can be obtained by digging a ditch anywhere nearby and after a few days the brine turns into crystalline salt ready for extraction. Containing 90 per cent potassium chloride, the salt here is high-grade raw material for making fertilizers. The plant, which has 450 workers and staff members, is being expanded to have an annual capacity of half a million tons.

Apart from Tsaidam—meaning "salt marshes" in Mongolian—salt is found in many other places in Chinghai, which has over 100 salt lakes of different sizes, many of them regenerative. Wherever a hole is dug, salt is found there in a few days' time.

This white treasure formed in the course of over 100 million years had lain dormant before liberation. It was only after liberation that it was put to use.

### "Motor City"

A large grassland confronted us after we had crossed the Chaerhhan Salt Lake, and 65 kilometres to the south is the "motor city"—Karmo.

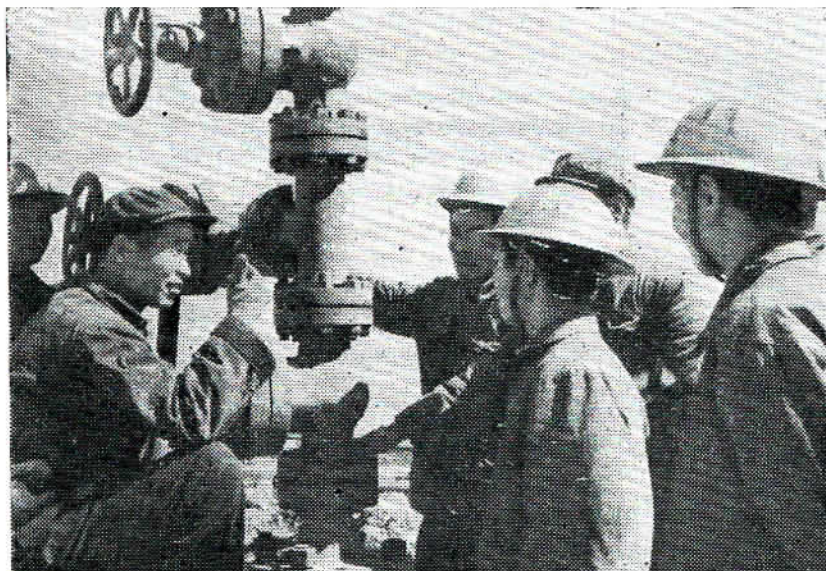
On the southern fringe of the Tsaidam, it is one of the biggest and earliest cities built in the area and a place where travellers have to pass through in order to reach Lhasa in Tibet by crossing the 5,000-metre-high Tangla Mountain. The Karmo River flows alongside the city all year round.

Lorries loaded with commodities lumber through the streets. A crossroads in the centre of the city leads east to Sining, south to Lhasa, west to Hotien in Sinkiang and north to Hungliuyuan, an important junction on the Lanchow-Sinkiang Railway. Tall poplars ring the crossroads and grow alongside the highways on both sides of which are shops, offices, factories and schools.

Local comrades told me that the bright, red-tiled houses now standing in the city were, so to speak, "third generation" dwellings. In 1954, when the highway was built up to here, the builders pitched their tents and set up a "tent city." When the road was later opened to traffic, they moved away, and the motor repair industry boomed. Underground dwellings were built. Dug 3-4 metres into the ground with thatched roofs just showing above ground, they were warm in winter and cool in summer. The place became an "underground city." Then, under the stimulation of the big leap in socialist construction in 1958, local industry blossomed, and permanent buildings were built to replace the underground dwellings.

There are 70,000 people in Karmo. Over 30 factories, including motor vehicle repair,

(Continued on p. 23.)



Lenghu oil workers studying how to increase production.

# ROUND THE WORLD

## CAMBODIA

### People's Armed Forces Attack Incessantly

Recent extensive attacks by the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia have given them important battle gains. Incessant fierce attacks were launched on the enemy in the vicinity of Phnom Penh and on various other battlefields from September 15 to October 15. Including 36 officers, 10,120 enemy troops were killed, wounded or captured. Moreover, 2,293 weapons and 100 tons of other war materials were seized.

On October 18, the P.A.F.N.L.C. captured Cham Khna Town, an important enemy stronghold on Highway 3, completely wiping out an enemy brigade.

Enemy troops in Cham Khna, an important town 40 kilometres south of Phnom Penh, had been surrounded by the people's armed forces and completely isolated for a long time. They depended on airlifts for supplies. The people's armed forces started a fierce attack on the stronghold in mid-October and completely liberated it on October 18.

diction of Panama and impedes the realization of its full independence."

The so-called 1903 canal treaty, under which the United States has forcibly occupied the canal and the canal zone, was signed by the then U.S. Secretary of State John Hay and a Frenchman named Philippe Bunau-Varilla supposedly on behalf of the Panamanian Government. The Panamanian people have heroically fought for decades to recover Panama's sovereignty over the canal and the canal zone, winning worldwide sympathy and support.

In a recent open letter to the Engineers and Architecturists Association of Panama, Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Antonio Tack reaffirmed the position regarding recovery of the country's sovereignty over the canal zone. He said that in negotiating a new canal treaty with the United States, Panama's position is "to give priority to those questions concerning national dignity, such as abolition of the 1903 treaty, repeal of the clause for perpetuation [of the occupation of the canal zone], and recovery of Panama's full jurisdiction over the so-called canal zone so that it will be reintegrated into the country, thus putting an end to the status of the zone as under the jurisdiction of the United States."

I.T.U.

### Israeli Destruction of Submarine Cables Denounced

At its 19th plenary meeting on October 20, the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (I.T.U.) in Malaga-Torremolinos, Spain, adopted a draft resolution, submitted by the delegation of Lebanon, which condemned the Israeli aggressors for recently destroying submarine cables in Lebanon.

After nearly three hours' debate, the resolution was adopted by a vote

of 64 in favour and 4 against with 45 abstentions.

The resolution said that two submarine cables linking Lebanon with Europe, the American Continent and Africa were deliberately sabotaged by the Israeli aggressors. It pointed out that putting these cables out of action caused grave prejudice to the political and economic interests of Lebanon and its partner countries and that "the destruction of means of communication between peoples runs counter to the extension of international co-operation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds." It demanded that the conference "condemn without appeal such a policy of destruction and the author of that destruction, the state of Israel."

At the meeting, many delegates from Arab countries as well as from Asian, African and Latin American countries sternly condemned the Israeli Zionist aggression against the Arab people, voiced their resolute support for the resolution of the Lebanese delegation and demanded sanctions against the Israeli aggressors.

The Somali delegate said: "The so-called state of Israel must be subjected to our unanimous condemnation and should suffer the maximum sanction."

The delegation of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea demanded that the conference condemn Israel for its barbarities and illegal action against the Arab people and denounce "the invisible black hands aiding Israel to continue its crimes."

Speaking about the Israeli destruction of submarine cables in Lebanon, acting head of the Chinese delegation Liu Yuan pointed out: "The International Telecommunication Union should uphold justice and adopt sanction measures against the Israeli Zionist authorities, including the suspension of the membership of and even the exclusion of Israel."

CORRECTION: Line 8 from the bottom, third column, page 21 of our last issue (No. 43) should read "royal family, soldiers and"

## PANAMA

### Determined to Recover Canal Zone Sovereignty

The United States imposed an unequal treaty on the Republic of Panama 70 years ago on November 18. In protest against the 1903 treaty, the Academy of History of Panama recently adopted a resolution calling on all Panamanian people to observe a minute's silence and suspend all activities during that minute at 18:30 hours of every November 18 from this year till the treaty is abolished. The resolution said: "This fact should always arouse our protest as long as the nefarious instrument exists and separates part of our national territory from under the juris-

# ON THE HOME FRONT

## **Machine-Building Industry**

CHINA'S machine-building industry, spurred by the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, more than doubled its gross output in the seven years between 1965 and 1972. Output of tractors, internal combustion engines, equipment for the mining, metallurgical, petroleum and power industries, machine tools, motor vehicles and bearings increased 3.7-fold to 26-fold. Capacity of the machine-building industry has doubled.

Peking had a poor engineering base before, but in those seven years the gross output value of the machine-building industry increased 5.2-fold, and the number of motor vehicles manufactured rose 26.7-fold, internal combustion engines 16-fold and power-generating equipment 32-fold. Peking is now able to make walking tractors, petroleum equip-

ment, trucks and powerful diesel engines.

The industry has also rapidly developed in the country's inland and border regions. Total output value for Honan, Szechuan, Anhwei, Hupeh, Hopei, Shansi, Yunnan and Kwangsi in 1972 was twice to 4.7 times that of 1965.

China's machine-building industry can now produce a wide range of complete sets of equipment for industry, agriculture and national defence.

The machine-building industry's growth has promoted agriculture. Last year, the agricultural diesel engines in north China's Hopei Province had a combined capacity of 4.3 million h.p. Although the province was hit by the worst dry spells in years, it had a good harvest thanks to power-driven irrigation and drainage machinery. Central China's Hunan Province has over the past few years

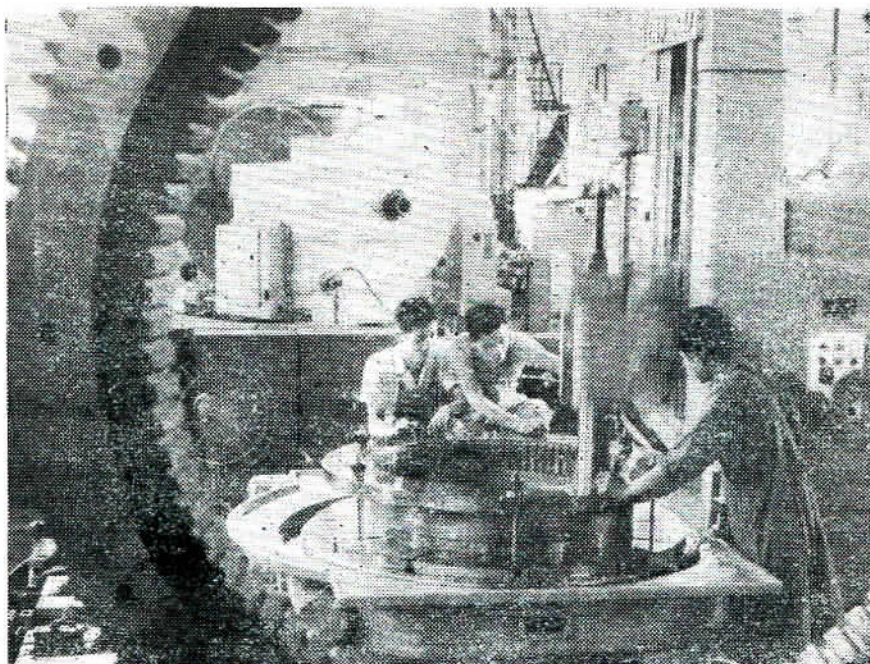
produced 640,000 threshers, and 80 per cent of the rice threshing there is now mechanized or semi-mechanized.

With the exception of a few counties in the minority nationality areas, practically every county in the country has plants producing and repairing farm machinery, and the rural people's communes and their production brigades have farm implement repair stations. These and a large number of state-run factories form a huge farm machinery repair and building network throughout China. More than 1,500 types of products are being produced by China's farm machinery industry.

Production of equipment for the basic industries has been stepped up. East China's Kiangsu Province was unable to make major equipment for the mining and metallurgical industries before 1966. Since the Cultural Revolution began, the province has organized large-scale co-operation among the machine-building, metallurgical, fuel, chemical and light industries. More than 240 factories worked together and turned out such major equipment as sintering machines, coke-oven batteries, blast furnaces, oxygen top-blown converters, rolling mills and generator equipment. This gave the province's iron and steel industry a big push forward. Kiangsu Province fulfilled the target for steel and iron set forth in the Fourth Five-Year Plan three years ahead of schedule.

A thousand enterprises in north-east China's Liaoning Province have worked in co-ordination to produce complete sets of mining and metallurgical equipment needed by the iron and steel companies of Penki and Anshan for purposes of technical transformation.

Except for the Tibet Autonomous Region, all of China's provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions can produce a fairly wide range of machines, with many provinces able to equip their own small



Workers of the Shanghai No. 1 Machine Tool Plant processing a component for heavy equipment with a new machine tool they built themselves.

and medium-sized mining, iron and steel, power and other industries.

### *The Shanghai Science And Technology Centre*

THE Shanghai Science and Technology Centre has arranged hundreds of meetings for exchanging and studying advanced experiences and techniques since its establishment in 1970. Wider knowledge of many new techniques and technological processes, materials and equipment has spurred on the development of mass scientific and technical activities in Shanghai.

The centre has 14 teams with over 1,300 experienced workers and technicians from the city's factories and scientific research institutions. Getting together in off-work hours, team members go to factories to study the experience and advanced methods created by the workers. What they learn is shared with other units and popularized.

Following an on-the-spot meeting to exchange experiences, the Shanghai Machine Tool Plant adopted a new method for making a liquid-pressure gear box. This resulted in a 14-fold rise in efficiency. The Shanghai Punching and Shearing Machine Tool Plant learnt a new method for processing planers that raised efficiency from 20 metres per minute

Workers, engineers and professors of many years' experience are often invited to the centre to lecture. Among them is a worker-engineer of the Shanghai Electric Machinery Factory named Chu Heng, who has made more than 300 technical innovations in the past two decades. He improved over 40 kinds of advanced cutting tools, more than ten of which are now being used in many places in China.

Ten exhibitions, attended by a total of one million visitors, were held by the centre in the last two years to introduce advanced methods of production. Scientific and technical films shown at the centre and technical papers and magazines published by it have exerted extensive influence.

The teams often help factories solve difficult technical problems. One team helped a factory improve its method of making tubes out of organic glass rods. Now instead of three tubes a day, it can turn out a hundred. Another team helped a factory extend the life span of the helium-neon tube by more than 2,000 hours.

The centre runs short technical courses in a number of different specialities. Last year over 200 people from various factories and research units attended classes on a numerical-programme-controlled cut-

ting machine. The number of users and manufacturers of the machine doubled within a year and many of those who took the course have become technical innovators.

### *Insecticide Industry*

MORE than 120 kinds of insecticides are now being produced in over 300 insecticide factories all over the country. Output in 1972 was more than double that of 1965, the year prior to the Great Cultural Revolution. The amount of highly effective, low-toxic insecticides has risen almost sixfold.

Medium-sized and small insecticide factories have been built in most provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. When the Nantung insecticide factory in Kiangsu Province was first set up in 1958, it produced only caustic soda, hydrochloric acid and other simple chemical products. Now it makes a number of effective low-toxic insecticides. Annual output is nine times that of 1965.

The country has 20 insecticide institutes with about 1,000 research workers. Together with the workers in the insecticide factories, they are trial-producing 20 kinds of new insecticides and have had some initial success.

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(Continued from p. 20.)

chemical fertilizer, farm implement, hide and fur processing, chemical and food-processing plants, have risen on the river banks. Piped water, electricity, central heating and other urban facilities as well as schools, hospitals, cinemas, bathhouses and other services have turned it into a modernized city.

This was a great change from pre-liberation days when, it was said, a lone mud hut stood on one bank of the Karmo. It belonged to a herdowner, who purchased animal products here. The place was so windy that sand was constantly whirling in the darkened sky. But on the two days I was there, the weather was beautiful and the sky was bright and clear.

The growth of Karmo is a reflection of the growth of highway communications on the Chinghai Plateau. An endless stream of motor vehicles pass through here daily and it has been named the "motor city." Herdsmen used to take months to get to Sining; now they do it in two days.

Leaving the Tsaidam Basin, I reflected on an old description of the place. With the Kunlun Range on the south and the Chilien Mountains on the north, it said, there was a huge void in between with never the sound of a human voice. But what a contrast there is today, with Tsaidam growing in prosperity and echoing with the industry of the socialist people.

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