

PEKING REVIEW

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December 31, 1971

Comment on 26th Session of U.N. General Assembly

"Renmin Ribao" editorial

Taching Oilfield: A New Type of Industrial and Mining Area

*Indian Troops' Atrocities
In East Pakistan Condemned*

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Premier Chou Congratulates President Bhutto

Premier Chou En-lai on December 22 sent a message to Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, extending heartfelt congratulations on his becoming President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The message said: "The people of Pakistan have carried on a heroic struggle against the Indian aggressors in defence of their state sovereignty and territorial integrity and won the sympathy and support of all the countries and people of the world that uphold justice. The Chinese Government and people will, as always, firmly support the Government and people of Pakistan in their just struggle against foreign aggression. We are deeply convinced that so long as the people of Pakistan uphold unity and persist in struggle, they will certainly be able to overcome temporary difficulties and final victory will certainly belong to the great people of Pakistan fighting valiantly against aggression."

* * *

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung on December 22 met and had a friendly conversation with K.M. Kaiser, Pakistan Ambassador to China, M.A. Jafri, Minister, and Bakhtiar Ali, Counsellor, of the Pakistan Embassy in Peking, and Syed Abul Hasan, Secretary to the Ambassador. Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung expressed congratulations on His Excellency Z.A. Bhutto becoming President of Pakistan.

Chinese Delegation Back From U.N.

The Delegation of the People's Republic of China to the 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly triumphantly returned to Peking by special plane on December 22. Chiao Kuan-hua, Chairman of the Delegation and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, representatives Fu Hao and Hsiung Hsiang-hui, deputy representative Wang Hai-jung and part of the delegation's staff were wel-

comed at the airport by leading comrades of the Chinese Party and Government Chou En-lai, Chiang Ching, Yeh Chien-ying, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Chi Teng-kuei, Li Teh-sheng, Wang Tung-hsing, Kuo Mo-jo, Chou Chien-jen, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Hua Kuo-feng, Chi Peng-fei, Keng Piao, Wu Teh and Chang Tsai-chien.

Amid the beating of gongs and drums, thousands of people of the capital waved bouquets to warmly congratulate the Chinese Delegation on its successful struggle in defence of the interests of the revolutionary people of the world by firmly carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs.

The Chinese Delegation left Peking for New York on November 9. At the United Nations, Chairman of the Delegation Chiao Kuan-hua made several important speeches which comprehensively expounded the principled stand of the Chinese Government on a series of international questions.

Indian Atrocities in East Pakistan Condemned

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien has sternly condemned the Indian expansionists for their crimes in East Pakistan.

He said: "The Indian expansionists, after invading and occupying East Pakistan recently with the support and encouragement of social-imperialism, are attempting to hang on in East Pakistan indefinitely in disregard of the resolutions adopted by the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council by overwhelming majorities. At the same time, the Indian aggressor forces and the East Pakistan rebels under their command are barbarously massacring and cruelly persecuting innocent Pakistan people in all parts of East Pakistan, causing serious anxiety among the people and public opinion of the world. We sternly condemn the Indian aggressors for these sanguinary crimes. The Indian Government must stop forthwith the massacre

and persecution of the Pakistan people and immediately and unconditionally withdraw its aggressor forces from East Pakistan and all the other places they have occupied."

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said this at the banquet in honour of the visiting Iraqi Government Delegation in Peking on December 26.

The Red Cross Society of China in a message to the International Committee of the Red Cross on December 27 called for condemnation of the Indian forces' massacre of Pakistan people and for investigation into these outrages.

The message said: "According to reports from various sources, the Indian occupation forces in East Pakistan and the local armed forces under their command have carried out brutal massacre of Pakistan people. At present, these monstrous atrocities are becoming increasingly worse and the whole of East Pakistan is in the grip of terror of carnage. We are greatly shocked and seriously disturbed by all this.

"The barbarous outrages perpetrated by the Indian occupation forces against innocent inhabitants in the eastern part of Pakistan not only flagrantly contravene the principle of humanitarianism and the December 21, 1971 resolution of the U.N. Security Council but also crudely trample upon the 1949 Geneva Conventions to which the Indian Government is a party. They cannot

Announcement

The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the United States of America have agreed that an advance party headed by Brigadier General Alexander M. Haig, Deputy Assistant to the U.S. President for National Security Affairs, will visit China beginning January 3, 1972, to make technical arrangements for President Nixon's visit to China.

(Hsinhua News Agency dispatch, December 29)

but arouse the utmost indignation and strong opposition of all the countries and people that love peace and uphold justice.

"We appeal to the International Committee of the Red Cross, the League of Red Cross Societies and the national Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies of various countries, which are duty-bound to uphold the principle of humanitarianism, to take immediate action, condemn the Indian forces for their sanguinary atrocities of massacring Pakistan people, undertake impartial investigation into these outrages and demand that the Indian Government immediately stop these outrages."

Protest Note to India

The Government of the People's Republic of China lodged a strong protest with the Indian Government in a note sent by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on December 27 to the Indian Embassy in China against the intrusions into China's territory by armed Indian personnel and into China's air space by an Indian aircraft.

The note says: "1. At 11:40 hours on December 15, 1971, eight armed Indian personnel intruded into Chinese territory by crossing the northern side of Jelep La on the China-Sikkim boundary and carried out reconnaissance for as long as half an hour.

"2. At 09:40 hours on December 15, 1971, an Indian aircraft intruded into China's air space over the Tsayul area in Tibet for reconnaissance, penetrating 20 kilometres north of the 1959 line of actual control between the two sides in the eastern sector of the Sino-Indian border.

"The above-mentioned intrusions on the part of the Indian armed forces constitute a grave encroachment upon China's territory and air space. Against this, the Chinese Government hereby lodges a strong protest with the Indian Government and demands that the Indian Government immediately take effective measures against the recurrence of similar incidents in the future."

China-Japan Memorandum Trade Talks

Representatives of the Chinese and Japanese memorandum trade offices held talks in Peking from December 4 to 21, and exchanged views on China-Japan relations and questions of common concern. The two sides reached agreement on matters related to memorandum trade for 1972.

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Kuo Mo-jo and Vice-President of the China-Japan Friendship Association Wang Kuochuan met all the members of the Japanese delegation.

The communique on the talks issued on December 21 pointed out that the two sides were unanimous on the success of the talks. The communique said: "During the talks the two sides hold the identical view that the rapid development of the international situation has further proved the complete correctness of the communiques on the talks issued by the two sides in recent years. The political principles concerning China-Japan relations and the viewpoints on the revival of Japanese militarism, the fraud of 'reversion of Okinawa' designed by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, the Japan-U.S. military collusion and other questions as expounded in the previous communiques have won ever wider support. A new high tide is rising in Japan to promote Japan-China friendship and restore the diplomatic relations between Japan and China."

"The Japanese side expresses its deep regret that the Sato government acted as a co-sponsor of the reverse important question and other resolutions put forward at the 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly in disregard of opposition by the majority of the people, and points out: It is absolutely intolerable that after the resolution on restoring China's legitimate seat and expelling the Chiang Kai-shek clique was adopted by an overwhelming majority vote, the Sato government still clings to the theory that the 'status

of Taiwan remains to be determined' and intensifies its plan for 'an independent Taiwan,' which is, in effect, continuing to create 'two Chinas.' The action of the Sato government shows that its words about 'improving Japan-China relations' are insincere and an out-and-out deceptive gesture to extricate itself from predicament.

"The Chinese side reiterates: Taiwan Province is an inalienable part of the sacred territory of the People's Republic of China and the people of Taiwan are flesh-and-blood compatriots of the Chinese people. Taiwan had been occupied by Japanese militarism for 50 years and was returned to China on October 25, 1945, after the Second World War in accordance with the Cairo Declaration and the Potsdam Proclamation. The so-called 'status of Taiwan remains to be determined' is an utterly preposterous fallacy. The scheme of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries to manipulate a handful of 'independent Taiwan' elements in an attempt to separate Taiwan from China is bound to fail. The Chinese people are determined to liberate Taiwan.

"The Japanese side fully agrees with the above-stated solemn and just stand of the Chinese side and acknowledges: There is only one China in the world, which is the People's Republic of China, and the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legitimate Government representing the Chinese people; Taiwan Province is an inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China and has already been returned to China; and the so-called 'Japan-Chiang treaty' is utterly illegal and invalid and must be abrogated.

"The two sides unanimously hold that the above-mentioned political principles concerning China-Japan relations are unshakable and they are by no means questions to be settled through negotiations. Both sides firmly believe that all friends who desire to promote the normalization of the relations between Japan and China will fight to the end to uphold the above-mentioned principles."

Comment on 26th Session of U.N. General Assembly

THE 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly has wound up its work after meeting for more than three months. This is a session of great significance ever since the founding of the United Nations. At this session, many medium and small countries strongly denounced aggression and oppression by imperialism and old and new colonialism, and expressed opposition to racial discrimination and economic plunder as well as the imperialist policy of nuclear blackmail and nuclear threat. Of particular significance was that the session adopted the resolution to restore the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations and the resolution demanding a ceasefire and troop withdrawal by India and Pakistan. This shows the firm resolve of the medium and small countries to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, oppose foreign aggression and intervention and oppose the power politics and hegemony of the superpowers. It also shows the increasingly important role played by the third world states in international affairs. U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionist social-imperialism were placed in an isolated position and awkward predicament. Such a state of affairs which appeared in this session of the U.N. General Assembly reflects today's excellent world situation.

The fierce struggle around the restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations was an important event which attracted the greatest attention in this session of the U.N. General Assembly. The U.S. Government's unjustifiable obstruction to the restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations has been opposed by an increasing number of countries in the past 20 years and more. At this session of the U.N. General Assembly, the U.S. Government was forced to change its tactics in trouble making. In a vain attempt to create "two Chinas" in the U.N., it painstakingly concocted two draft resolutions: one called the "important question" resolution which deemed the expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique as an "important question" and the other called the "dual representation" resolution which claimed U.N. representation for both the People's Republic of China and for the Chiang Kai-shek clique. However, contrary to the wishful thinking of the U.S. Government, the "important question" draft resolution was defeated when it was put to the vote. The draft resolution for Albania, Algeria and 21 other countries calling for the restoration of all the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations and the immediate expulsion of the representatives of the

Chiang Kai-shek clique was adopted with an overwhelming majority of 76 to 35 amidst stormy applause. The U.S. draft resolution on so-called "dual representation" was automatically killed. Thus, the U.S. scheme to create "two Chinas" in the U.N. went bankrupt. This is an important victory of the people of the whole world, a dismal defeat of U.S. imperialism, and also a heavy blow to those forces which pretend to support China but actually oppose it.

During the U.N. General Assembly session, the Indian Government, backed by Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, brazenly launched armed aggression against Pakistan and occupied its territories. This posed a serious threat to international peace and security and aroused indignation among the majority of U.N. member states. The Soviet revisionist social-imperialists and the Indian expansionists blatantly advertised at the meeting the gangster logic that "aggression is justified," which was bitterly denounced by many representatives, and put themselves in unprecedented isolation. At the Security Council, the Soviet revisionists failed in their repeated attempts to thrust a representative of so-called "Bangla Desh" into the meeting. The resolution they submitted with the aim of shielding India's aggression and dismembering Pakistan was supported by only one vote. At the General Assembly meeting, the resolution demanding a ceasefire and troop withdrawal by both India and Pakistan which was actually the same one as that vetoed by the Soviet Union at the Security Council was adopted with an overwhelming majority of 104 to 11. Only the Soviet Union and India really opposed this resolution. It should also be pointed out that while supporting aggression and sabotaging peace, Soviet revisionist social-imperialism peddled "disarmament" and talked profusely about "international security" at this U.N. General Assembly session. This was most ironic indeed. This disgusting performance by the Soviet revisionists not only exposed the hideous features of social-imperialism, but also proved more vividly that its draft resolution for convening a world disarmament conference is nothing but a fraud for camouflaging arms expansion and the unleashing of aggressive war.

The above-said two resolutions, one directed against U.S. imperialism and the other against Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, were adopted with an overwhelming majority at this U.N. General Assembly session. This reflected sharply that the just voice against big-power hegemony gained an upper hand at the General Assembly, raising the spirit of the medium and small countries and severely puncturing the arrogance of the superpowers. This session of the U.N. General

Assembly is an important sign that it is more and more difficult for the two superpowers to continue to control and monopolize U.N. affairs as in the past.

However, the two superpowers are unreconciled to their defeat and will continue to push the policy of hegemony in every way. They collude and at the same time contend with each other in furthering their own interests, and, while intensifying their contention, they will make deals behind the scenes whenever possible. They obstruct or undermine in every possible way anything unfavourable to them and even refuse to carry out the reasonable resolutions and decisions adopted by the United Nations. For instance, the 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly adopted on the demand of Asian-African countries a resolution denouncing the United States for importing chrome from Rhodesia. But the U.S. Government took no heed of this and brazenly approved a bill for resumption of U.S. imports of Rhodesian chrome. Take another case, many countries demanded the return of the Arab territory occupied by Israel and called for the restoration to the Palestinian people of their national rights. But the United States supports and connives at Israel's continued occupation of vast tracts of Arab territory. The Indian-Pakistan question is a classic case. Despite the glaring fact that India is the bare-faced aggressor and that the overwhelming majority of U.N. member states demanded an Indian-Pakistan ceasefire and troop withdrawal, the Soviet revisionists went so far as to abuse the veto power at the Security Council again and again to back and shield the Indian aggressors, throwing the United Nations into a state of inertia in face of the aggressor. Therefore, it is necessary for the medium and small countries and all the countries and people upholding justice to strength-

en their unity continuously and persist in their struggle for further smashing the control of the United Nations by the two superpowers. This is the only way by which the United Nations can avoid going down the old track of the League of Nations.

The restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations is the result of the prolonged struggle of the people of the world and the countries upholding justice. The Chinese Delegation to the 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly took part for the first time in the work of the United Nations. It was warmly welcomed by many friendly countries and received their enthusiastic help in all fields. This has given us enormous encouragement and for this we express our heartfelt thanks. The Chinese Delegation has set forth from the U.N. rostrum the Chinese Government's principled stand on present important international questions, carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary diplomatic line and policy, and fought side by side with the masses of medium and small countries. Despite the fact that the role we play in the United Nations is limited, we are willing to do our best in performing our duties and live up to the trust and hope the peoples of various countries place in us. China will never be a superpower aggressing against, subverting, controlling, interfering with and bullying others. We will firmly side with the third world countries and all peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and peoples in the common struggle for safeguarding the national independence and state sovereignty of various countries, defending international peace and promoting the cause of human progress.

(December 27, 1971)

Report From Taching Oilfield

A New Type of Industrial and Mining Area

by Our Correspondent

"In industry, learn from Taching." The Taching Oilfield has been commended by Chairman Mao as a red banner on China's industrial front. From exploration to development, Taching has consistently followed the road of developing industry under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Following is the third article on the Taching Oilfield. The first, "Wang Chin-hsi — Outstanding Representative of the Chinese Working Class," and the second, "Motivation Behind Heroic Deeds,"

were published in "Peking Review" Nos. 47 and 50, 1971. — Ed.

FIELDS sown to grain are scattered among the many wells of the Taching Oilfield. There are no crowded towns in this oil area. A combination of city and rural features, settlements of oil workers and their families are linked by a network of highways. The first stage of a new type of socialist industrial and mining area has been established. It is characterized by the integration of industry and farming as well as of city and country-

side and this arrangement benefits both production and people's lives.

Industry Combined With Agriculture

When Chairman Mao inspected the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company in 1958, he pointed out: "Step by step, big enterprises like the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company can be built up as integrated complexes. . . . To some extent, such big enterprises should engage in agriculture, trade, education and military training as well as industry." This instruction pointed out the direction for China's large industrial and mining enterprises and also for the construction of the Taching Oilfield.



Hsueh Kuei-fang (second from left, front row) and other housewives go to work in the fields.

In the initial construction stage, Taching, while engaging in developing the oilfield, made plans for agriculture and side-line occupations.

To put Chairman Mao's instruction into effect, Wang Chin-hsi, his bedroll on his back, went to the production team for farming and side-line occupation that had just been set up by his drilling brigade in the spring of 1961. When it started thawing, he led his work-mates in turning the soil. They got hold of some scrap iron and built small furnaces and made a few hundred spades and hoes. The team reclaimed 200 *mu* of waste land and got more than 450 *jin* of maize per *mu* in 1961.

When the drive to take part in farming and side-occupations got under way throughout the area, a farm was set up in 1961. It now has scores of tractors and combine harvesters. Tens of thousands of *mu* of waste land have been reclaimed for growing wheat and soya bean and rearing deer. The 1,000 farm workers there include oil workers, some housewives and middle school graduates in the Taching area who had been recruited.

In addition to doing their own jobs very well, the different branches of the oilfield, depending on their respective work situation, grow vegetables and crops and also raise pigs.

There is a women oil extracting team with more than 100 members. Besides looking after great numbers of wells, they cultivate around the wells dozens of *mu* of land sown to vegetables, sunflower, potato and maize and raise 20 pigs. The team has set up a squad in charge of farming and side-occupations, its members being drawn from those who are not strong enough to work at the wells. The workers take part in farming in rotation.

The No. 1 Drilling Brigade moves from place to place. When finishing one job, they have to go elsewhere for another. But they too have their own plots for farming and side-occupations. Except for a small number of people responsible for the management work, all the drilling workers go to work in their plots in rotation.

Workers' families are an important farming and side-line production force in the oilfield. The story of "five spades make revolution" had a big influence on the local populace.

After work started on the oilfield, many workers' families joined them in Taching. The workers' heroic deeds of working hard on the job stimulated the revolutionary spirit of their families.

For example, Hsueh Kuei-fang, a woman over 40 years old, said: "We family members can stand the severest test as well as the men. They can get oil out of the earth and we can produce grain from the soil." She got other housewives to study Chairman Mao's teachings on "self-reliance" and "hard struggle" in responding to the oilfield Party committee's call to reclaim waste land through collective effort.

It was a cold and windy day in spring 1962 when Hsueh Kuei-fang and four women in their 20s set out with five spades for a piece of waste land some 30 *li* from where they lived. They stayed in a shack for drilling workers. Next morning they began to work, weeding and turning the soil. After three days of hard work, they succeeded in reclaiming five *mu* of land. This news encouraged 18 other women to join the work. They brought with them a wooden plough which they borrowed and started sowing. Over 3,000 *jin* of grain were harvested that autumn.

The news of this event in the oilfield brought on a big response by many workers' dependents to take part in farm production.

Maturing in Struggle

Liu Shao-chi and his agents on the industrial front heaped abuse on the Taching workers for engaging in agriculture and side-occupations because this, they said, "runs counter to the division of labour." They slandered housewives' reclaiming waste land as "damaging the grassland." Their interference was firmly rejected by the Taching workers.

On May 7, 1966, Chairman Mao pointed out: "While mainly engaging in industrial activity, workers should also study military affairs and politics and raise their educational level. They, too, should carry out the socialist education movement and criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie. Where conditions permit, they should also engage in agriculture and side-occupations, just as people do in the Taching Oilfield." This directive of Chairman Mao's confirmed the Taching workers' orientation of combining industry with agriculture and greatly encouraged them and their families.

Along with the increase in oil wells and construction on the oilfield, clusters of newly reclaimed land sprang up, and the scale of agriculture and side-occupations was rapidly enlarged.

With the oilfield engaging in agriculture and side-occupations, industry and agriculture supported and promoted each other. The first stage in building the oilfield came at a time of natural calamities for successive years and temporary economic difficulties in China. Because the oil workers reclaimed waste land to produce grain and vegetables by themselves, their living conditions improved considerably. Cultivated acreage has now increased 11-fold and the oilfield is basically self-sufficient in vegetables. Some units are gradually becoming self-supporting in meat.

In slack seasons, those working in the agricultural section help the workers in construction on the oilfield. On its part, industry provides facilities for the development of farming. With the help of the refinery workers, four housewives built a shack covered with roof felt to work in. They used some discarded material to make reaction vessels and other simple equipment. They produced some 500 tons of highly efficient phosphate fertilizer from refinery waste. Workers in charge of the water supply and electricity helped dig wells and set up drainage and irrigation stations for a farming and side-line production unit in the vicinity. The 400 *mu* sown to wheat in the unit got 500 *jin* per *mu*. Workers help plant and harvest crops every year in the spring and autumn farm seasons.

Apart from some 100 primary schools and middle schools, there is a petroleum institute in the oilfield

and a great number of workers' spare-time schools. A division of people's militia has been set up.

Industrial-Agricultural Settlements

Traditionally, building a modernized oilfield requires constructing a huge "oil city" where welfare facilities are concentrated. But this would involve big expense and building would be slow. It would also be inconvenient for workers' family to take part in collective productive labour.

Firmly opposing this method of construction and considering the fact that the wells were scattered, the workers built simple and scattered settlements using whatever material was available locally. They and their family members said that while setting a high standard for themselves politically and maintaining high quality in production, they must adhere to the revolutionary tradition of living simply and frugally. Learning from the local peasants, they built houses with wooden beams, mud walls and roofs made of reed and mud. Such dwellings can be built quickly and the cost is only one-fourth of a brick house. Great numbers of these settlements were set up.

One area of these settlements, Red Satellite, had been a barren place ten years ago.

There are some 1,400 oil workers' households in this area which includes a central village and five neighbouring settlements. Just outside the village are more than 6,000 *mu* of crops and oil wells. It is only a few minutes' walk from the working places to the living quarters. Each residence has two or three rooms according to the size of the family. Natural gas is provided for cooking and heating. The rooms are sunny during the day and well-lighted by electricity at night.

Each settlement has a grain shop, department store, tailor and clothing repair team, and day nurseries to look after two-month to seven-year-old children. A parent can take a child to the nursery in the morning and bring it back home after work. Mothers get time off from work to nurse infants at fixed hours. With the exception of the aged and infirm, all women hold down jobs. The facilities available to them have considerably lightened their household burdens. Each settlement has a primary school, and nearby clinics handle common and endemic diseases. Housewives don't have to go outside the settlement to get what they want in their daily needs.

The central village is only 1 to 1.5 km. from neighbouring settlements. In it is a mill with more than 150 workers and their dependents making screws. Production here covers all the needs of the oilfield. There also is a food processing factory, winery, bean-curd and soya bean sauce mills, canteen, bookshop, post office, photo studio, bath houses and radio repair shop. In addition there is a school with 1,500 students, in which nine years of primary and middle school education are given, a health centre where patients are

treated by both traditional and Western medicine and where minor operations can be handled; the health centre also has more than 50 beds.



Oil worker Lu Hua.

A network of production and residential areas like Red Satellite is scattered over the oil area.

* * *

A new generation is growing up in this new type of industrial and mining centre. Its members can work, farm, write articles and they can pick up a gun and fight the enemy.

Lu Hua is one example of this new generation. Now 21 years old, she became an oil worker after graduating from a middle school in 1968. The wells she works on have yielded a steady and high output for a long time. Learning the necessary scientific technique, she is able to do a good job in analysing oil wells and handling difficult problems that arise. In the fields, Lu Hua is good at applying fertilizer, sowing, cutting and threshing. She often writes articles criticizing Liu Shao-chi and poems in praise of our socialist motherland. At evening get-togethers, she and her comrades present their own song and dance items about outstanding accomplishments and workers in their team. A member of the militia, she has distinguished herself as a good marksman in rifle practice.

Lu Hua exemplifies the new generation brought up by our Party according to Chairman Mao's "May 7" instruction.

A County Party Committee Secretary Who Upholds Collective Leadership

HOW should those assuming top responsibility in county Party committees carry out Party democratic centralism? The experience of Hsing Ke-ming, Secretary of the Yutien County Party Committee of Hopei Province, has attracted much attention.

Placing Oneself in the Right Position Within The Party Committee

Comrade Hsing Ke-ming was elected chairman of the county revolutionary committee and secretary of the county Party committee during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

When the new county Party committee was just established, some young cadres, lacking the concept of Party organization, seldom submitted reports about their work to it for approval, but often went to consult with Hsing Ke-ming instead. This gave him food for deep thought: The Party committee system is important for ensuring collective leadership

and preventing any individual from taking everything into his own hands. The new Party committee has been established, but why do some comrades still come to ask me to decide everything?

It was deep in the night, but the light in his office was still on. He was pondering over Chairman Mao's teaching: "The comrades must be taught to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work." He said to himself: The more the masses respect me, the more modest and prudent I should be; the more the Party committee members trust me, the fuller play I should give to democracy and the more modestly I should listen to their opinions. Although I am the secretary, my relation with the Party committee members requires that "the minority is subordinate to the majority." The secretary should place himself within the Party committee and not outside it, still less above it. If a Party secretary fails to correctly handle the relations between himself

and other committee members and between himself and the Party organization, the result will be a bad style of work — deciding everything by himself, thereby violating the principles of democratic centralism and weakening the Party's centralized leadership.

To help the county Party committee members strengthen Party concept, he joined them in repeatedly studying Chairman Mao's *Methods of Work of Party Committees* and the Party Constitution. This helped them raise their consciousness of upholding Party democratic centralism.

Once a comrade of the county militia department submitted to Comrade Hsing Ke-ming a plan for the construction of a project and said to him: "You're the county Party committee secretary and at the same time secretary of the Party committee of the county militia department. Since this plan has been approved by the latter, is it all right not to submit it to the county Party committee for consideration?" Realizing that this comrade still lacked a correct understanding of the Party's centralized leadership and democratic centralism, Hsing Ke-ming replied: "The militia department is a unit led by the county Party committee. I am only a member on the committee, so I must work under its collective leadership. Though I took part in discussing this plan at the meeting of the militia department, I cannot represent the entire county Party committee. You must submit it to the county Party committee for discussion." When Comrade Hsing Ke-ming took this plan to the standing committee of the county Party committee, the members were of the opinion that necessary as the project was, it required a fairly big investment. So the plan was revised according to instructions from the standing committee and the project was built with local materials. This saved nearly 30,000 yuan and guaranteed the quality of the project.

Modestly Listen to Committee Members' Opinions

"Without democracy there cannot be correct concentration, because it is impossible to establish centralism when people have divergent views and don't have unity in thinking." Bearing this instruction of Chairman Mao's firmly in mind, Comrade Hsing Ke-ming always saw to it that democracy was given full play and that he himself modestly listened to the committee members' opinions so that the county Party committee attained unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

In carrying out the movement for learning from the Tachai Brigade in agriculture, the county Party committee mapped out a plan to popularize the experience of the Tawangchuang Brigade in order to push the movement forward throughout the county. At a standing committee meeting, the members differed in

their views on citing this brigade as an example. Some held that the Tawangchuang Brigade was a good example and its experience should be popularized. But others took note of the fact that over 70 per cent of the county's land were hilly or low-lying areas subjected either to waterlogging or drought, so the Tawangchuang Brigade's experience in getting high farm outputs was not of much use since it is not situated in a hilly or low-lying area and does not suffer from waterlogging or drought. There was a deadlock. Everyone turned to Comrade Hsing Ke-ming. A standing committee member said: "We better let Lao Hsing decide." Hsing Ke-ming was aware that without a high degree of democracy there could not be a high degree of centralism. Now when views differed, what the secretary should do was to unify the understanding of all the committee members on the basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and not let his own opinion prevail if there was to be unity both in thinking and in action. Instead of promptly making clear his own attitude, he went with the committee members to the Tawangchuang Brigade to make an investigation.

They held discussions among the poor and lower-middle peasants there and took part in collective productive labour. In addition, they went to the nearby Chiachuang Brigade to acquaint themselves with the local conditions and made an analysis and comparison between the two brigades. Adjoining each other, the two brigades' farmland was separated only by a small path. But the situation in revolution and production differed greatly. After reaching the specified per-*mu* grain yield of 500 *jin*, the Tawangchuang Brigade persisted in educating the masses in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and thus further raised its per-*mu* yield to over 800 *jin*. Though the per-*mu* yield of the Chiachuang Brigade had also hit the 500 *jin* mark, it did not continue to rise because the brigade's leading body failed to march in step and was rather weak in its political work.

After investigation and study, the standing committee members unified their thinking and agreed that the experience of the Tawangchuang Brigade should be popularized, for it had become an outstanding example not merely because of its favourable natural conditions. The view that Tawangchuang's success would not be of much help to other brigades in the mountainous and low-lying areas was voted down. However, in the light of this new situation, Comrade Hsing Ke-ming proposed that different examples should be set for different regions and guidance should be given to different regions according to their local conditions. This proposal was supported by the standing committee members. From that time on, the county-wide movement for learning from the Tachai Brigade in agriculture surged full steam ahead.

In this way, Comrade Hsing Ke-ming concentrated the correct opinions which were later turned into the Party committee's resolutions.

While modestly listening to the opinions of the majority, he paid equal attention to suggestions from the minority, even from an individual, and always absorbed what was useful from different views.

In order to combat waterlogging in the southern part of Yutien County, a drainage project was undertaken in 1970. When winter set in, progress slowed down. At that juncture, some cadres proposed stopping the construction for the winter and resuming work in spring. The standing committee members agreed at a meeting without making any investigation and study. Comrade Li Shih-kai, a standing committee member who had not attended the meeting, raised an objection. He gave the reasons: Although construction work in winter involved more difficulties, the project could be completed earlier if work continued without stop, thereby yielding quick benefits. But if construction was discontinued, the amount of work left undone would be enormous, and spring ploughing and sowing would inevitably be affected. In case heavy rain came, there would be the danger of flood.

Displeased to hear that Li Shih-kai had taken exception to the standing committee's resolution, someone said: "This is sheer disrespect for collective leadership!" But Comrade Hsing Ke-ming did not see things that way. He considered that it was permissible for a standing committee member to be active in raising different opinions while carrying out a resolution by the collective, and that it showed he was responsible to the Party. So he went to the work-site with other standing committee members and listened to the opinions of the poor and lower-middle peasants. There he found that the resolution on "stopping the construction work" only reflected the views of the minority while Comrade Li Shih-kai's opinion represented the demand of the masses of poor and lower-middle peasants. Hsing Ke-ming held a standing committee meeting immediately at which they decided to revise the resolution and strengthen leadership in the construction work. As a result, the drainage project was completed ahead of schedule.

Correct Attitude Towards Oneself

Comrade Hsing Ke-ming took a correct attitude towards himself. When his opinion was correct, he did not impose it on others but instead did his best to do work among the committee members so as to obtain unity in thinking. When his opinion was incorrect, he dared to admit and correct his mistakes. And when he found there were defects in the resolutions of the county Party committee, he was active in advancing his own suggestions for improvement but never modified them arbitrarily.

Once the standing committee held a meeting to discuss a plan for growing grain. After discussing with the masses before the meeting, Comrade Hsing Ke-ming and several other standing committee members

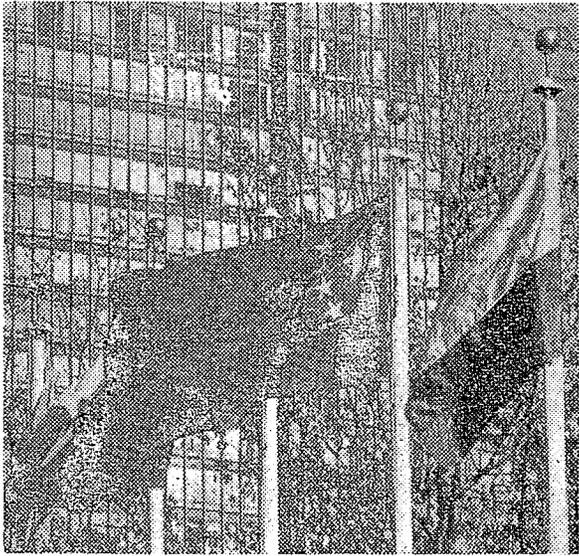
put forth a proposal for expanding the area planted to hybrid sorghum. But some comrades said that although hybrid sorghum was good, they were afraid that it was impracticable to grow so much at one time because they lacked experience in this respect. Hsing Ke-ming understood that he should not impose his opinion on others even though it was correct. Instead of simply putting the matter to a vote, he went with other county Party committee members to investigate the places where hybrid sorghum was once planted. They found that through practice for over a year the poor and lower-middle peasants had gained rich experience in planting and managing hybrid sorghum and demanded that the area planted to hybrid sorghum be expanded. Those comrades who had doubts about extending the acreage conceded: "It is not the masses who do not see the need of doing this, but it is our own thinking lagging behind the masses." The county Party committee accordingly made a decision to expand the area planted to hybrid sorghum.

Whether a man assuming top responsibility can take the lead in carrying out a decision or not when his own opinion is vetoed is an important criterion of whether he upholds the democratic style of work. At a county Party committee meeting, Hsing Ke-ming and a standing committee member worked out a budget for buying production equipment for the county-run industry with the working fund and submitted it to the standing committee for consideration and approval. Some comrades thought that the budget should not be approved because it did not tally with the system of financial expenditures. Hsing Ke-ming and the standing committee member realized that they were not familiar with the financial system and so withdrew their proposal immediately. After collective discussion, the county Party committee decided to make the necessary production equipment instead of buying it. Hsing Ke-ming and other comrades on the county Party committee mobilized the masses to do the job by repairing old machines and utilizing wastes.

In work, Comrade Hsing often reported his own thinking to the Party organization and actively accepted its help. He went to the masses regularly to listen to their criticisms and never hesitated to correct his mistaken ideas.

* * *

Because Comrade Hsing Ke-ming paid attention to safeguarding collective Party leadership, he had set an example for other county Party committee members. There was unity in thinking and action. While the committee members showed respect for the secretary, they upheld collective leadership, bold in assuming responsibility and maintaining unity through concentration. The county Party committee is now a united, militant leading body. Under its leadership, Yutien County, which was known as a backward county before the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, has entered the ranks of the advanced with great strides.



▲ The national flag of the People's Republic of China flying in front of the United Nations building.



▲ Representatives of many friendly countries congratulate Chiao Kuan-hua, Chairman of the Chinese Delegation, after his speech at the U.N. General Assembly which the delegation is attending for the first time.



▲ Huang Hua speaking at the Security Council.

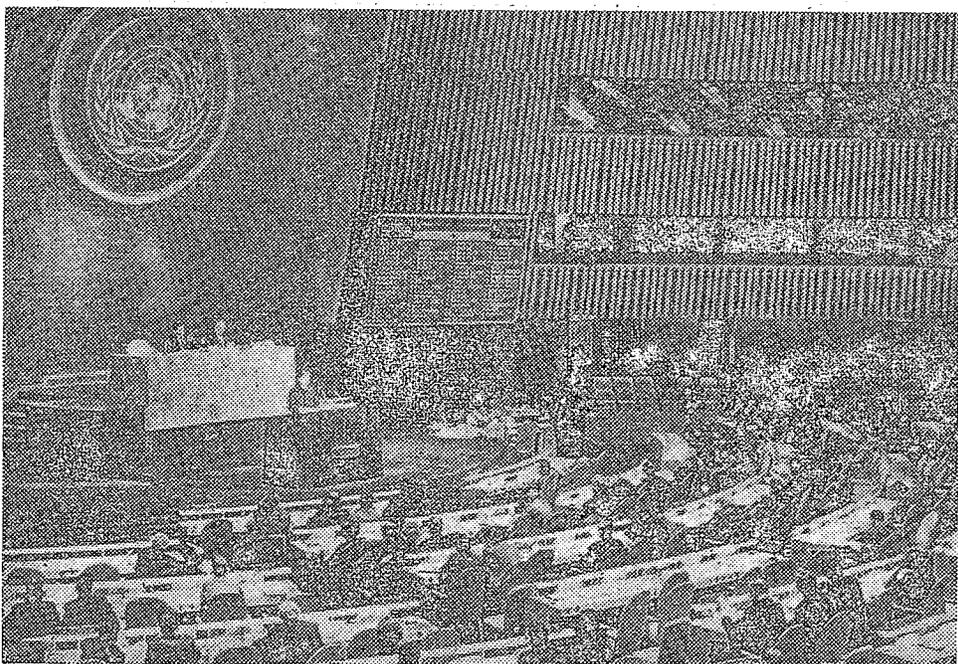


▲ The Chinese Delegation gives a grand reception to thank the representatives of Albania, Algeria and the other 21 sponsor-countries and other friendly countries.

CHINA AT THE UNITED NATIONS



▲ Chiao Kuan-hua makes a speech on the Chinese Delegation's arrival at New York airport.



◀ Chiao Kuan-hua sternly denounces the aggression against Pakistan committed by India supported and shielded by Soviet revisionist social-imperialism.

Chinese Delegation entertains American friends. ▶



Indian Reactionaries Will Never Realize Their Expansionist Ambitions

by Tsung Wen

Disregarding the U.N. Security Council's resolution, the Indian Government refuses to withdraw its aggressor troops from East Pakistan. Large-scale massacres are taking place in East Pakistan now under Indian troops' occupation. India wants to annex the territories its troops have invaded and occupied in West Pakistan. In a speech Pakistan President Bhutto stressed that Pakistan will carry on the fight to defend its territorial integrity.

FEVERISHLY stepping up their military aggression with the active encouragement and energetic support of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and disregarding strong condemnation by world public opinion; the Indian expansionists occupied Dacca, capital of East Pakistan, on December 16. This was immediately followed with a declaration that the Indian aggressor troops would hang on in East Pakistan and a military occupation was imposed there. Announcing the occupation of Dacca in the Indian parliament the same day, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said with a glee: "Dacca is a free capital of a free country." Apparently the Indian reactionaries are pleased with their annexation of East Pakistan by armed force, but those who play with fire will burn themselves. Contrary to the Indian expansionists' wishful thinking, their crime of aggression has aroused strong dissatisfaction and resistance among the people of Pakistan and the South Asian subcontinent including the people of India. It will also be condemned by the world's people and just public opinion.

Security Council's Resolution

To play for time to allow India to enlarge its occupied territories by force, the Soviet representative, since the Security Council's discussion of Indian aggression against Pakistan beginning from December 4, used the veto three times to obstruct the Security Council from adopting a resolution calling for a ceasefire and troop withdrawal by India and Pakistan. After the Indian aggressor troops occupied Dacca, the Soviet representative still disregarded the General Assembly resolution on a ceasefire and troop withdrawal by India and Pakistan adopted by an overwhelming majority vote of 104, and continued to oppose the withdrawal of the Indian aggressor troops from

East Pakistan. At the Security Council he instigated the Polish representative to put forward a resolution and he himself also tabled one in an attempt to force it to endorse India's dismemberment of Pakistan by armed force. This insolent attitude of the Soviet representative aroused strong dissatisfaction among the majority of the member states of the Security Council which uphold justice. Under such circumstances, Somalia and five other countries submitted a resolution at the Security Council. Recalling the December 7 General Assembly resolution on an immediate ceasefire and troop withdrawal by India and Pakistan and taking note of India's unilateral declaration of a ceasefire in the western theatre and Pakistan's agreement to the ceasefire in the western theatre effective from December 17, the resolution "demands that a durable ceasefire and cessation of all hostilities in all areas of conflict be strictly observed and remain in effect until withdrawals take place, as soon as practicable of all armed forces to their respective territories."

The resolution was adopted at the Security Council on December 21. China, Syria and 11 other countries voted for while the Soviet Union and Poland abstained. After the vote, Chinese Representative Huang Hua made an explanatory speech. He said: "The Chinese Delegation has just voted in favour of the draft resolution. However, we are highly dissatisfied with this resolution. It has failed to draw a line of distinction between right and wrong and failed to point out who is the aggressor and who is the victim of aggression. It does not contain a single word of condemnation of the open aggression against and dismemberment of a sovereign state by the Indian expansionists with the support of the Soviet Government."

The Security Council's resolution explicitly demands that the Indian aggressor troops withdraw as soon as possible from East Pakistan and return to India. But Indian Foreign Minister S. Singh who had attended the Security Council session babbled that the withdrawal of the Indian aggressor troops "will be a matter between the Government of India and the Government of Bangla Desh." Trying to impose the "Bangla Desh" on various countries of the world, he asserted that recognition of the "Bangla Desh" puppet regime by the "international community" should be the pre-condition for the withdrawal of Indian troops. He told reporters at the United Nations on December 22 that with regard to the dateline of the withdrawal of Indian troops from East Pakistan "a great deal depends on the international community. The more rapid the recognition of the reality in Bangla Desh, the easier it will be for us to pull out our troops. The

sooner the international community recognizes that the Bangla Desh has come to stay, the sooner will Bangla Desh move towards stability and thus enable India to pull out." The utterance of S. Singh shows that the Indian-made "Bangla Desh" puppet regime cannot survive without the bayonet of the Indian aggressor troops and that India's repeated professions that she "had no territorial designs against Pakistan" are an out-and-out lie.

Massacres in East Pakistan

The Indian Government is making a big noise about the "return to normalcy" in the situation in Dacca and East Pakistan in order to deceive the world public. However, dispatches sent by many foreign correspondents directly from East Pakistan reported scenes of terror contrary to Indian propaganda: The Indian troops and the East Pakistan rebels under their command are savagely slaughtering and persecuting the Pakistan people.

The Calcutta correspondent of the Japanese paper *Sankei Shimbun* in a dispatch on December 20 said that as soon as he drove across the border from Calcutta to the town of Bangaon in Pakistan, the atmosphere changed. Some East Pakistan rebels cut the throat of a middle age man with a knife and stepped on his chest. The correspondent wrote, "When I drove ahead to have a look at the roadsides, I found similarly murdered people everywhere. In a five-minute drive, I saw more than ten corpses of the brutally murdered."

A dispatch by Japanese correspondents from Dacca on December 18 carried in the Japanese paper *Mainichi Shimbun* said: "Corpses of newly murdered militiamen who had assisted the Pakistan government troops lay everywhere on the thoroughfares." It added, "Gunfire can be heard everywhere in Dacca this afternoon. Killing in reprisal has begun. The corpses of slaughtered non-Bengalis have been lying in the city with nobody covering them with straw mats. The Indian troops and Bangla Desh liberation army [meaning the East Pakistan rebels] drove their trucks over pools of blood."

DPA reported from Dacca on December 20: "The 'Mukti Bahini' [meaning the East Pakistan rebels under the eastern command of the Indian army] are rampaging on a merciless purge against the people they term 'razakars' — collaborators."

The report said that six alleged "razakars" were beaten up before foreign journalists, and when the Pakistan men were helpless and semi-conscious on the ground, the "Mukti Bahini" massacred them with bayonets as they lay there. "The dead are everywhere in the streets of this town, probably one of the ugliest places in the world," it added.

An AFP report from Khulna on December 20 said that the Bihari district of the town was deserted. Four thousand people have been arrested by the Indian troops. Some were killed and many have gone into hiding with their weapons.



Massacres in Dacca



Reports also disclosed that terror reigns in a number of cities of East Pakistan including Sylhet and Mymensingh.

C. Illahi, President of the Pakistan Organization for Afro-Asian Solidarity, recently called upon the third world to realize how with the support of the social-imperialists, India, after tearing the Bandung principles to shreds, was criminally violating the covenants of the Geneva Convention. This crime, he said, must be put to an end. The inhuman atrocities committed by the Indian aggressors and their behind-the-scene boss Soviet revisionist social-imperialism in East Pakistan should be condemned by the people all over the world.

India's Territorial Claims on West Pakistan

India has not only put East Pakistan under military occupation but is vainly trying to annex the territory occupied by the Indian aggressor troops in West Pakistan. Indian Defence Minister J. Ram declared that any solution between India and Pakistan must "guarantee to us a security of our borders and vital road communications." A Western news agency report said that Ram's remarks indicated that the Indian forces would seek to hold the territory they had occupied in West Pakistan. "In particular," the report added, "Indian troops now hold Pakistani territory around the Pakistani town of Shakargarh, which commands the major road link to the northern state of Kashmir."

At the same time, an Indian government spokesman said that India's frontiers with Pakistan must be

settled according to "the new ceasefire line." He added, "Each time there is fighting it becomes a new ceasefire line—and there is a new one now." This is to say, India's boundary lies wherever the Indian aggressor troops have invaded and occupied. This is openly defying the Security Council resolution, it is nothing but gangster logic of the expansionists!

President Bhutto's Answer

In a nationwide broadcast speech when sworn in as President and Chief Martial Law Administrator of Pakistan on December 20 in Rawalpindi, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto said: "We will continue to fight for redeeming the honour and maintaining the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Pakistan." "East Pakistan is an inseparable and indissoluble part of Pakistan." "Indian forces must vacate my motherland, Indian forces must vacate East Pakistan." India must vacate aggression in Pakistan, he said.

Using the weapons provided by Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, the Indian reactionaries have occupied East Pakistan, and invaded and occupied large tracts of territory in West Pakistan. Dizzy with "triumph," Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi trumpeted this as "a significant milestone" in her speech to the parliament. In fact this is nothing but a "milestone" leading to the grave. Karl Marx pointed out: "The people which oppresses another people forges its own chains." The Indian reactionaries will never realize their expansionist ambitions. They are bound to be duly punished for the inhuman crimes of aggression against Pakistan.

"Humanism" of Soviet Revisionism Unmasked

While supporting India's aggression against Pakistan, Soviet revisionist social-imperialism hypocritically flaunted the banner of "humanism" and feigned "sympathy" for the East Pakistan refugees. But in the Middle East, Soviet revisionism has sold out and sacrificed the Palestinian people's interests without showing any "concern" or "sympathy" for the more than one million destitute and homeless Palestinian refugees. This shows that the "humanism" it preaches is nothing but a pretext for it to commit aggression and expansion.

several big countries, generously financed by and receiving military aid from monopoly capital in these countries, have poured into Palestine and imposed themselves on this territory of about 27,000 square kilometres. Consequently, thousands upon thousands of Palestinians have been driven out of their homeland and for more than 20 years led a miserable and inhuman life abroad. But Soviet revisionist social-imperialism has never shown them any sympathy or support whatever. Furthermore, the Soviet revisionist renegades, flaunting the banner of supporting the Arab countries, betrayed the Arab people at the crucial moment in June 1967, when they were subjected to a surprise attack and a new war of aggression by the U.S.-Israeli aggressors. As a result, hundreds of thousands more Palestinians were reduced to refugees.

"Support to National Liberation" Laid Bare

After the June war, the Palestinian people rose to wage armed struggle and brought about an excellent situation through fighting. However, this greatly

SINCE a "state of Israel" was artificially created on the land of Palestine by imperialism through manipulating the U.N. Organization, millions of Jews from

troubled the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists who ostentatiously wave the banner of "support to national liberation." When the Palestinian people heroically fought the enemy in the Israeli-occupied areas, and when the broad masses of the Arab people were rejoicing over the victories won by the Palestinian guerrillas, the Soviet revisionist paper *Pravda* slandered the Palestinian guerrillas as "extremists," and attacked their armed struggle as "ill-considered actions which have objectively damaged the just cause of the Arab peoples." This paper also attacked the persistent struggle of the Palestinian guerrillas and their refusal to surrender and compromise, saying that "by their irresponsible adventurous riots these elements are doing grave harm to the difficult and complicated struggle by the Arab peoples towards liquidating the consequences of Israeli aggression." *Pravda* blustered: "Before a real peace is established in the Middle East, several obstacles will have to be surmounted, some real, and others, artificially created by the opponents of peace." The meaning of these remarks of *Pravda* is quite obvious. That is, to make it easier for Soviet revisionism to plot a "Middle East Munich" together with U.S. imperialism, the obstacle—the Palestinian guerrillas—must be surmounted. The Soviet revisionists harbour a violent hatred for the Palestinian people's armed struggle and are not happy with anything less than the suppression of this struggle.

Soviet Russia, another paper of Soviet revisionism, cursed the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Al Fateh) even more bluntly, saying that it was taking "Trotsky's stand." With an overbearing attitude the paper questioned Al Fateh: Can armed struggle "be regarded as the only way in waging liberation struggle"? It went so far as to say that the political aim of Al Fateh and certain other organizations to realize national liberation through armed struggle was "not taking into account the present condition of the Arab East" and was therefore "not realistic" and "all the more regrettable." The Soviet weekly *New Times* also asserted that "the extremist actions of some Palestinian organizations in fact pour water on the mill of Israeli hawks," and so on and so forth. Similar examples are too numerous to be counted. Those mentioned above are enough to show that so-called "support to national liberation" by Soviet revisionist social-imperialism is deceitful rubbish!

When the Jordanian reactionaries frantically carried out bloody suppression of Palestinian guerrillas at the instigation of U.S. imperialism, the Soviet revisionists did not utter a word against the Jordanian reactionaries' crimes instead they confided to U.S. imperialism what they had in mind and encouraged the Jordanian reactionaries to act freely. The U.S. weekly *Time* disclosed: "A note from Moscow advised Washington that the Russians had no intention of intervening in Jordan

and were trying to discourage others, including the Syrians, from such action." This is downright betrayal!

Although it has committed many crimes in undermining the Palestinian revolutionary cause, Soviet revisionist social-imperialism sometimes expressed some "support" or promised a bit of "assistance" to some of the Palestinian organizations. This was done with ulterior motives and for the purpose of concealing its ugly features. However, such hypocritical and deceptive "support" and "assistance" could by no means cover up its crimes of betraying the Palestinian people's armed struggle.

God of Plague to a T

In order to contend and collude at the same time with U.S. imperialism in the Middle East, Soviet revisionism has in the last four years and more tried its best to stamp out the raging flames of the Palestinian people's armed struggle under the banner of "political settlement." Podgorny has plainly said: "As far as the Middle East is concerned, I won't argue as to who is the aggressor. That isn't the essence of the problem." "But the question is, How can we avoid a new war?" An article entitled "Near East Prospect" carried by the Soviet *New Times* last July declared: "The main efforts of our country in the near future are to reach a settlement of the Near East problem by political means within a shortest possible period and to realize a lasting, stable and fair peace in this region on earth instead of another unsteady armistice." In the Middle East, Soviet revisionism lustily sang a peace tune while in the South Asian subcontinent, it revealed itself as a god of plague, openly supporting India in its large-scale armed aggression against Pakistan. To put it bluntly, by "political settlement" of the Middle East problem, Soviet revisionism means to strangle the armed struggle of the Palestinian people, undermine their liberation cause, write off their right to survival and to make political deals with U.S. imperialism at the expense of the national rights and territorial sovereignty of the Palestinian and other Arab people.

What Soviet revisionist social-imperialism has done in the Middle East over the past years has unmasked its so-called "humanism," thus laying bare its ferocious features of an international overlord. The criminal aim of Soviet revisionism is to scramble with U.S. imperialism for hegemony in the Middle East and the Mediterranean in an attempt to control this oil-rich area of great strategic significance. What Soviet revisionism has done in the Middle East, just like what it is doing in the South Asian subcontinent today, despite all its signboards, is aimed at materializing its ambitions for aggression, expansion and world hegemony and its fond dream of establishing a world empire which the old tsars had failed to realize.

Head-On Blow to U.S. Aggressors' Air Raids

WHEN U.S. imperialism sent many flights of war-planes to encroach on the air space of Thanh Hoa, Hoa Binh, Vinh Phu and Quang Ninh Provinces of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and attack a populated area in Nghe An Province on December 18, the Vietnamese army and people dealt the U.S. aggressors a head-on blow, shooting down four U.S. F-4 aircraft and capturing four U.S. airmen — Lieutenant Kenneth Roth Wells and Major Leland Louis Hilderbrand (in Quang Ninh Province) and Lieutenant Samuel Richard Vaughan and Major Kenneth Richard Johnson (in Hoa Binh Province).

The four captured U.S. flyers were brought to a press conference given by Ngo Dien, Head of the Information and Press Department of the D.R.V.N. Foreign Ministry, in Hanoi on the afternoon of December 20. During the press conference Ngo Dien pointed out: "President Nixon has often ballyhooed that he was seeking by all means to bring home all the U.S. 'prisoners of war,' but in fact his words have been wholly belied by his deeds. Far from responding to the 7-point solution of the P.R.G. of the Republic of South Viet Nam in order to bring home soon all the American militarymen including those still detained, the Nixon administration is stepping up the war in Indochina, sending aircraft to bomb north Viet Nam, and preparing to launch new military adventures against the D.R.V.N.; thus further lengthening the list of captured American militarymen. The most recent capture of four U.S. pilots in north Viet Nam is a clear proof of this."

The D.R.V.N. Foreign Ministry issued a statement on December 18, strongly condemning the U.S. imperialists for their war crime of sending aircraft to encroach on D.R.V.N. air space and attack a populated area. The statement said: "This is an extremely serious act of war of the U.S. imperialists which grossly violates the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and cynically

infringes upon the U.S. commitment to end completely the bombing of north Viet Nam. This is a very insolent challenge to the peace- and justice-loving public in the world including the American public."

The Chinese people express great indignation at U.S. imperialism's act of aggression and heartily congratulate the heroic army and people of Viet Nam on their outstanding success in this battle. *Renmin Ribao* on December 24 carried an article by its commentator entitled "Smash U.S. Imperialism's New Act of War." The article said: "The new crime of U.S. pirate planes attacking north Viet Nam has once again clearly revealed U.S. imperialism's madness, deceit and weakness. Every time the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys suffer setbacks and defeats in south Viet Nam and the whole of Indochina, U.S. imperialism, like a cornered beast, always conducts bombing attacks on north Viet Nam. By so doing, it hopes to cover up its reverses, save itself from defeat and again threaten and intimidate the Vietnamese people and the other Indochinese peoples. With its new war act, U.S. imperialism has once again thrown aside its masks of 'peace,' 'negotiations,' 'ceasefire', and 'troop withdrawal.' This shows that it still persists in acting wilfully, trying to find a way out by intensifying the war of aggression. But this old tactic which has failed time and again will only further infuriate the Vietnamese people and make them push ever more vigorously the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation victoriously forward and deal heavier blows to the U.S. aggressors."



The four captured U.S. flyers.



SOCIALIST CHINA IN PROGRESS

Industry Advances in Inner Mongolia

BEFORE liberation, the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region in north China had a very backward industry consisting of only a few small flour mills, woollen mills and power plants. In line with the development of agriculture and animal husbandry, industrial construction has also gone ahead rapidly since liberation, particularly since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Now the region has a number of big and medium-sized iron and steel, machine-building, power, coal and chemical enterprises.

The Paotow Iron and Steel Company, one of China's major iron and steel bases, was built in the region in the 1950s. From then on, Inner Mongolia has set up four new small and medium-sized iron-smelting, steel-making and rolling enterprises in Huhhot, capital of the autonomous region, and other places. A number of big and medium-sized machine-building plants have also been built and put into operation.

Many small and medium-sized towns have also set up a number of small and medium-sized plants to make and repair farming and livestock-breeding machines and implements. Locally made machines and implements for sowing, harvesting, threshing, irrigation and drainage, and mowing and raking grass are being widely used in the rural and pastoral areas.

Mines have been opened up in various parts of the region to tap the rich resources of iron ore, coal, limestone, dolomite, manganese, mica, asbestos, natural soda and sulphur.

Railway mileage in Inner Mongolia has increased nearly fivefold and output of electricity more than 240-fold, compared with the early post-liberation days. More than 15,900 kilometres of highways have been built since liberation.

Light industry, which has a direct bearing on the people's livelihood, now includes dozens of branches. The region is now turning out over 1,700 items of consumer goods as against less than 100 in the early days after liberation. A relatively integrated industrial system for processing such animal products as wool, hide, meat and milk has been initially set up. Among its hundreds of products are various kinds of woollen fabrics, knitting wool, woollen blankets, leather and leather footwear, milk powder, butter and canned food. In pastoral areas, formerly unused waste bones, heads,

hoofs and viscera of animals are being widely used to make pharmaceuticals, handicraft products, chemical raw materials and consumer goods.

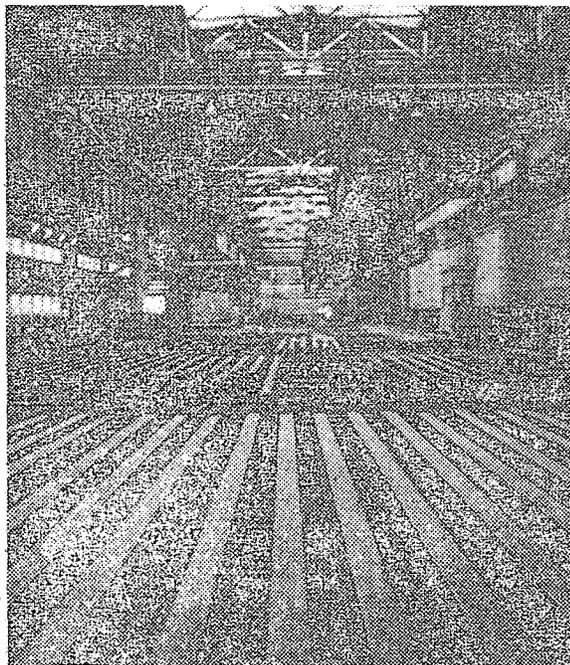
Prosperous Yunnan

NINETEEN seventy-one saw a new upsurge in industry and farming in Yunnan Province in China's southwestern frontier region.

More than 100 small iron and steel plants and non-ferrous metallurgical factories and mines have been built and put into production. By October, the output of pig iron by the small plants already met the annual state plan, and rolled steel and steel output rose 24 and 60 per cent respectively over that of 1970. Coal output had by the end of October overfulfilled the annual state target by 5.1 per cent. Notable progress had also been made in capital construction in the coal-mines as well as in prospecting for coal-fields.

Yunnan is rich in mineral resources. Since the beginning of the year, a mass campaign to locate mineral deposits and report their finds to the authorities concerned has swept the province. Several hundred ore-showing points with small but rich deposits of different ores near the surface have been located, and available data show that they are worth exploiting. Small iron and steel plants have been set up in 12 administrative regions, *chou* and cities, and the number of small non-ferrous metallurgical factories and mines is now more than five times that of 1969.

Following successive years of rich harvests, the province's 1971 grain output hit an all-time high, with big increases also in the main industrial



I-beams produced by the rail-beam plant of the Paotow Iron and Steel Company.

crops. Cured tobacco and rapeseed rose 19 and 27 per cent respectively over 1970, and tea increased by more than 20 per cent over 1967, the peak year. Livestock-breeding also made big progress.

New Look in South Kiangsi Mountain Areas

CARRYING forward the revolutionary tradition and displaying the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, people in the Kanchow Administrative Region of Kiangsi Province, an old revolutionary base area, have brought significant changes to the mountain areas.

Communications used to be poor, but now highways link up every part of the region. Over 2,100 small hydroelectric power stations have been built, and electric lights have been installed in many mountain villages while machines are used in processing agricultural and sideline products. The region's per-*mu* grain yield in 1970 exceeded 800 *jin*. Output of early rice this year rose 13 per cent over last year's and that of late rice also increased considerably. In addition, advances were made in diversified economy. The number of pigs was more than 1.7 million, which showed a marked growth as compared with last year. Total output of sugar-cane, jute and tobacco all increased by big margins.

Seventy-five per cent of the land in Kanchow are hilly. Taking the Tachai Brigade as their example, the people here have brought rapid changes to the mountain areas. Over the last three years, Hsunwu County has built over 5,600 big and small water conservancy projects; this is equivalent to the total completed in the 15 years before the start of the Great Cultural Revolution. There are now 200,000 *mu* of farmland which yield good crops despite drought or waterlogging. Per-*mu* grain yield this year topped 800 *jin*, twice as much as that before the start of the Great Cultural Revolution.

In the winter-spring period every year, leading cadres at various

levels go with the commune members to the mountains to plant trees. The region and the counties under it as well as many communes and brigades have their own timber forests. The afforested area in 1971 totalled more than 1.3 million *mu*. Soil erosion has thus been brought under control in many counties and communes, and this has promoted the growth of farm production.

Mountain areas are rich in water resources, and the Kanchow people have, through efforts, turned to good use the water of many streams. Relying on its own efforts, Shihcheng County at the foot of the Wuyi Mountains has built dams across 23 streams and installed 260 water turbine pumps. Power so generated is used for husking, threshing, oil pressing, flour milling and fodder crushing. This has promoted the development of local industries. Chuannan County in the southern part of Kanchow had few industries in the past. Now more than 20 small factories, including iron and steel, chemical fertilizer, farm machinery, cement, electric machinery and lime plants, have sprung up following the building of over 90 small hydroelectric power stations.

Paper Industry Fulfils Plan

PAPER-MAKING industry fulfilled the 1971 state production plan ahead of schedule. Output of machine-made paper and cardboard exceeded that of last year. Many new varieties have been added and quality has generally been improved.

While developing production, the paper-making enterprises in various places have expanded the sources of raw materials. Some paper mills in Shanghai, Peking and Kwangtung Province used straw and waste paper, cotton, cloth and timber in the cities to make pulp. Those in Liaoning, Kirin and Heilungkiang Provinces and Tientsin have set up production bases of reed to ensure their supply of this raw material. In Shantung and Chekiang Provinces, the masses were mobilized to grow such raw materials for paper as

kenaf and esparto in saline and alkaline soil and along rivers, ponds and reservoirs.

Displaying the spirit of self-reliance, many enterprises made pulp themselves. Paper mills in Shanghai and Tientsin now produce pulp sufficient to meet between 50 and 70 per cent of their own needs.

The paper mills in different places mobilized the masses to introduce technical innovations, which helped boost productivity enormously. Shanghai carried out technical transformation of old paper mills and raised their production capacity from 20 to 50 per cent. The Yingkou Paper Mill in Liaoning Province, which was built in the 1930s, has expanded 14 projects and adopted more than 400 technical innovations. As a result, the mill has turned out a kind of paper used in capacitors—a product urgently needed by the state—and many other varieties of paper. By raising the filling amount of digesters and shortening the cooking time, the Peking No. 1 Paper Mill has more than doubled its output of pulp and reduced its consumption of caustic soda by 23 per cent.

Using modern and local methods, many medium-sized and small paper mills have built projects to recover waste caustic soda. Some big mills also raised the recovery rate of caustic soda. A number of paper mills have produced ammonium humate and other chemicals from their waste liquid to support farm production.

Geological Prospecting in Two Provinces

EXCELLENT results in geological prospecting were reported from Shansi and Shantung Provinces.

Shansi fulfilled the annual drilling plan set by the state one month ahead of time. The amount of iron ore deposits verified more than doubled what the state plan called for, while that of phosphorus

(Continued on p. 23.)

ROUND THE WORLD

LAOS

New Victories in Plain of Jars and Muong Soui Region

The patriotic armed forces and people in Xieng Khoang Province, Laos, wiped out large numbers of enemy effectives and recovered the strategic central part of the Plain of Jars and Muong Soui region in the recent successive fierce attacks on the U.S. imperialist-fostered Vang Pao "special forces" and the Thai accomplice troops, thus clearing the way to attack Long Cheng, lair of the Vang Pao bandits.

The patriotic armed forces and people in Xieng Khoang Province inflicted over 3,000 casualties on the enemy in the four days of fierce fighting from December 18 to 21, during which seven battalions of the Thai accomplice troops and four battalions of the Vang Pao's "special forces" were completely wiped out and three other battalions of the Thai troops and six other battalions of the "special forces" badly mauled. Seventeen U.S. planes were shot down and 20 enemy military vehicles and a large quantity of arms and other military supplies were seized or destroyed.

In their attacks on the enemy fortification lines in the central part of the Plain of Jars and Muong Soui region on December 18, the Xieng Khoang armed forces and people fiercely shelled the enemy strongholds, and then, in close co-ordination, their infantrymen and armoured units rapidly thrust into the enemy's positions near Ban Ang airfield, breaking through its defence, demolishing its command post and inflicting over 500 casualties on it.

The next day, the People's Liberation Army broke through the enemy defence line in the surrounding areas of Muong Soui region, taking Muong Soui at one stroke and wiping out a great number of enemy forces. The

remnants of the enemy fled helter-skelter.

The army won splendid success when it continued its attack on the enemy's strongholds on December 20 and 21 while intercepting the enemy troops fleeing southwestward. In the area north of the Ban Ang airfield, the army defeated the Vang Pao "special forces," seriously trouncing their 21st and 23rd mobile regiments, and isolated three battalions of Thai accomplice troops entrenched in the Phu Keng stronghold. Then, tightening the ring of encirclement, it captured the stronghold and annihilated the three battalions after several attacks. In Ban Ton area, after defeating two battalions of Vang Pao's "special forces," the army advanced on the strongholds heavily guarded by the Thai accomplice troops. After fierce fighting, three infantry battalions and one artillery battalion of the enemy were wiped out and the Ban Ton area was recovered. The army then attacked the enemy strongholds south of Ban Ton, badly battering three battalions of the Thai accomplice troops which fled in haste.

Victories are reported not only from Laos where the P.L.A. has recovered the strategic central part of the Plain of Jars and Muong Soui region. The north Vietnamese people have sternly punished the U.S. air pirates and the people in the south are now smashing the "mopping up" and "pacification" operations launched by the U.S.-puppet troops. The Cambodian patriotic armed forces and people are following up their big victory on Highway 6 by pursuing the enemy so as to perform greater exploits. The entire Indochinese battlefield rings with the song of victory and the situation is excellent. Strengthening their unity, supporting each other and fighting shoulder to shoulder, the people of various countries in Indochina will surely win new and

greater victories in battles in this dry season.

CUBA

Exposing U.S. Imperialist Crimes of Aggression

The Cuban navy captured two U.S. pirate ships, *Layla Express* and *Johnny Express*, on December 5 and 15. They were carrying weapons and special agents to Cuba for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The Cuban action was entirely just.

But, standing truth on its head, the U.S. Government used gangster logic to defend its criminal acts and resorted to insolent threats and intimidations against Cuba. The U.S. State Department lodged a "strong protest" with Cuba and the Nixon government vilified Cuba's action as a "threat to freedom of navigation and commerce in the Caribbean and a threat to American citizens," and threatened to "take all measures necessary . . . to protect U.S. citizens and freedom of the seas," etc. The U.S. Department of Defence ordered naval and air forces in the vicinity of the Caribbean to be on special alert. The U.S. naval patrol planes flew over Caribbean waters for reconnaissance.

The mass organizations of Cuba, including the Central Union of Workers of Revolutionary Cuba and the Federation of Cuban Women, issued communiques strongly condemning the U.S. Government's blackmail and threats against Cuba and expressing great indignation at the U.S. crimes of aggression.

Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, in a nationwide radio and television speech on the evening of December 22, denounced U.S. imperialist criminal acts of aggression against Cuba. Explaining why Cuba had seized the pirate ships, he said that "we have taken a position of self-defence only." Referring to the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's aggressive activities against Cuba, he pointed out that during the period from 1968 to May 1969, *Johnny Express* and *Layla Express* sys-

tematically carried out anti-Cuba activities.

The Cuban Premier declared: "The Cuban revolution menaces neither international trade nor the right of free navigation. It provides guarantees for any ship of any country which passes peacefully by its coasts." He stressed that "the revolution will never provide guarantees for pirate ships engaged in piratic attacks or hostile actions against Cuba."

The capture of the two U.S. imperialist pirate ships is entirely justified. The innumerable crimes committed by the U.S. aggressors against the Cuban people are known to all. Since its defeat in 1961 in sending mercenaries to invade Cuba, U.S. imperialism repeatedly dispatched armed bandits and agents to make trouble in Cuba. Apart from applying economic blockade against Cuba, the United States seized 264 Cuban vessels between 1959 and 1970 and abducted 33 Cuban planes of different kinds to the United States between 1960 and 1964. On October 12 this year, a group of C.I.A. mercenaries assaulted the village of Sama, Cuba, killing several people and wounding some others.

The Cuban people will never forget these crimes of U.S. imperialism. The Nixon government's intimidations and threats will neither save U.S. hegemony from its doom nor frighten the heroic Cuban people. On the contrary, it will strengthen the determination of the Cuban people to resist the U.S. aggressors.

NIXON-HEATH TALKS

U.S.-British "Special Relationship" Dead

The talks between U.S. President Nixon and British Prime Minister Heath at Bermuda on December 20 and 21 are further proof that the U.S.-British "special relationship" has died out with the wane of the U.S. domination over its West European "allies" and with Britain's scheduled entry into the West European Common Market.

Seeking a political and economic way out in the past few years, Britain has turned away from its policy of closely following the United States and moved closer daily to the West European countries. Britain is uniting gradually with the West European Common Market countries to confront the United States — to oppose the U.S. "new economic policy" of shifting difficulties on to other capitalist countries and to resist the U.S. pressures for unilateral concessions from the West European countries. All this has caused deep concern to the United States. On the other hand, the U.S. collusion and contention with the other superpower behind the back of Washington's "allies" and the U.S. practice of power politics everywhere have endangered Britain's interests. This cannot but put Britain on its guard.

According to Western press reports, Nixon tried to enhance through the talks the mutual "understanding" between the two countries on some world questions and to "co-ordinate" their relationship with a view to alleviating the U.S. isolation among its "allies."

During the talks, Nixon strove to placate and woo Britain. When he held talks with French President Pompidou in mid-December, Nixon announced his agreement to devalue the dollar; as soon as he arrived in Bermuda on December 20, he made another gesture by announcing the lifting of the ten per cent import surcharge to show that the United States abides by the recent agreement of the "group of ten." In a toast at the dinner given by Heath, Nixon recalled the past "special relationship" between the United States and Britain. He emphasized that although the world has changed, it is "necessary" for the two countries to maintain their "special relationship." Nevertheless, he had to admit that as a result of the rapid changes in the world, the relationship between the two countries is not the same as before.

Heath in his speech emphasized the advantages of Britain's accession to the West European Common Market, and, at a news conference, spoke

at length about U.S.-British differences. He said nothing about U.S.-British "special relationship," but simply noted that the "natural relationship" between the two countries will continue. The "joint statement" released after the talks merely mentions the significance of the "natural relationship" between the United States and Britain and speaks vaguely about "consultations" to be conducted between the two countries on world problems.

Commenting on the recent Nixon-Heath talks, the British bourgeois press held that the Bermuda talks between the late U.S. President John Kennedy and former British Prime Minister Harold MacMillan ten years ago marked the climax of the U.S.-British "special relationship," whereas the recent Bermuda talks between the heads of government of the two countries proved the death of this "special relationship." The London *Times* said that "parts of Mr. Nixon's speech sounded valedictory" and that during the talks "what is new is the public acknowledgement of differences."

"GROUP OF TEN"

A Partial and Temporary Compromise

An immediate realignment of the currency exchange rates of the major capitalist countries was decided upon by the "group of ten" (the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Japan, Italy, Canada, the Netherlands, Belgium and Sweden) of the capitalist world after heated bickerings and bargaining at the meeting of their finance ministers in Washington on December 17 and 18, the fourth meeting since monetary crisis of the capitalist world aggravated as a result of the U.S. announcement of the "new economic policy." The United States was compelled to agree to devalue the dollar by 7.89 per cent in its gold parity from the original price of 35 dollars an ounce to 38 dollars, and to immediately suppress the 10 per cent import surcharge and related provisions of the job develop-

ment credit. These results show that the U.S. "new economic policy" has failed and that the hegemony of the U.S. "dollar empire" has come to an end.

From September to November this year, the "group of ten" finance ministers had thrice met in London, Washington and Rome. At these meetings, the United States time and again urged the other countries to revalue their currencies by wide margins, lift trade barriers to open their markets to U.S. commodities, and to share the expenses for the stationing of U.S. troops abroad. But on their part the other countries demanded a devaluation of the dollar, the lifting of the U.S. import surcharge and the gradual elimination of the privileged position of the dollar as a reserve currency. Thus, standing in opposition to each other on every major issue discussed, the two sides refused to make any concessions. All the three meetings ended fruitlessly after bitter disputes. At the meetings, the United States was in an unprecedentedly isolated situation of one versus nine.

At the fourth meeting, in return for the U.S. consent to devalue the dollar, other countries made some concessions too. They agreed to a realignment of their currency exchange rates with gold and the dollar, which means an upward revaluation of their currencies in various degrees. This reflects their fear that a prolonged deadlock in disputes between

them and the United States would prove unfavourable also to themselves as the shadow of a new international economic crisis is hanging over the entire capitalist world because of the impact of previous financial crises.

It is in such a mood and atmosphere that the "group of ten" has reached a partial, temporary compromise. However, this has failed to resolve the monetary crisis of the capitalist world, still less the sharpening contradictions between the United States and the other capitalist countries. As to the currency problem, the meeting only reached a compromise on realignment of the exchange rates of major currencies. No solution has been found to such problems as the restoration of the convertibility of the dollar into gold, the elimination of the privileged position of the dollar as a reserve currency, and the handling of the 50,000 to 60,000 million "Eurodollars" which have been stirring up trouble in the capitalist world.

Moreover, there are numerous contradictions between the United States and its "allies" on trade and other problems. Although the United States made a concession on dollar devaluation and lifting of the import surcharge, it still insisted on a package settlement of the currency and trade problems. While agreeing to a dollar devaluation, it put forward a pre-condition. According to the meeting's communique, the United

States agreed to propose to the U.S. Congress a suitable means for devaluing the dollar in terms of gold only after a set of short-term trade measures are decided upon in its negotiations with the European Common Market, Japan and Canada. John B. Connally, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, bluntly declared after the meeting, "Trade is, was and shall be, a part of the package." The United States has been demanding that the Common Market countries lift their tariff barriers and ease import quotas so as to open the West European Market to U.S. commodities, particularly agricultural products. Connally threatened that if the other countries fail to reach agreement with the United States on urgent trade issues, the U.S. Government may delay the proposal to Congress for a formal devaluation of the dollar in terms of gold. The United States also continued to press its "allies" to share the expenses for the stationing of U.S. troops abroad.

All this shows that despite the compromise reached at the "group of ten" meeting on realignment of the currency exchange rates and other problems, the United States is still striving to shift its crisis on to other capitalist countries, whereas the latter are putting up a stiff resistance. The contradictions between the United States and other capitalist countries will inevitably become still more acute.

(Continued from p. 20.)

deposits was more than tenfold. At the same time, the geological workers also verified a number of bases of iron ore and auxiliary raw materials for the small and medium-sized iron and steel plants in the province, thereby basically meeting the needs of Shansi's iron and steel production. On a plateau in northern Shansi, there was an iron mine area previously considered to be not worth exploiting. The 217 Geological Team verified in this area a very rich iron ore deposit which can be turned into a big iron mine.

Shantung Province fulfilled its 1971 state drilling plan 25 days ahead of time. The varieties of mineral deposits whose amounts have been verified were more than twice that in 1970 and the amount of copper ore deposits verified also registered increases. Besides, a number of valuable rare metals and rare elements were found in the province. The drilling work completed was 1.5 times that of 1970.

Efforts of specialized personnel and of the masses have been integrated in geological prospecting in

these two provinces. The latter were mobilized to find mineral deposits or report clues of potential deposits. In the first nine months of 1971, more than 2,000 people in Shansi reported clues of mineral deposits and some 1,500 ore-showing points, embracing 36 kinds of minerals. People in Shantung Province reported over 2,000 ore-showing points in 1971, of which more than 80 are worth mining.

CORRECTION

In the 4th paragraph in the left-hand column of p.11, *Peking Review*, No. 48, for "Gobi Desert" read "sandy land."

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