

PEKING REVIEW

2

January 12, 1973

**The Arab People Hold the
Key to Victory**

**Steel Output Continues
To Climb**

**How the Party Branch Leads
The Peasants Forward**

— The success story of Shashiya Production Brigade
in Hopei Province

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Italian Foreign Minister Medici Visits China

Italian Foreign Minister Giuseppe Medici and his party arrived in Peking on January 6 for a friendship visit to China.

On January 9, Premier Chou En-lai, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua met with the Italian Foreign Minister and his party as well as all the members of the Italian government air delegation led by General Felice Santini and correspondents accompanying the Italian Foreign Minister.

Premier Chou had a friendly and free and unrestrained conversation with Foreign Minister Medici.

Earnest and sincere talks on the further development of the good relations between the two countries and on international questions of common interest were held between Foreign Minister Chi and Foreign Minister Medici since the Italian guests' arrival in Peking.

Referring to the fruitful meeting and talks, the Chinese Foreign Minister said on January 9 that they "help not only to promote our mutual understanding but also to create new possibilities for friendly contacts between the two countries." He expressed heartfelt thanks to Foreign Minister Medici for his outstanding contribution to the development of relations between the two countries.

Expressing his satisfaction that common opinions and orientation on some essential questions had been found in the talks, the Italian Foreign Minister said: "We are glad that the Chinese Government comprehends the validity of our objectives for the unity of Europe, which are precisely the objectives of the countries in the community." He noted that his meeting with the Chinese leaders was fruitful and had

contributed to the co-operation between the two peoples.

Earlier, both foreign ministers had mentioned the significance of the Italian guests' visit. Speaking at the banquet welcoming the Italian Foreign Minister on January 7, Chi Peng-fei said that the Chinese people had always cherished friendly sentiments for the Italian people and were glad of the history of centuries of friendly contacts between both peoples. "Although the social systems of China and Italy are different," he noted, "both our sides are for developing relations between our two countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence." He expressed the conviction that Foreign Minister Medici's visit to China would contribute to strengthening mutual understanding between the Chinese and Italian peoples and furthering good relations between the two countries.

"The European peoples," Foreign Minister Chi continued, "have gone through two world wars, and it is fully understandable that they are all concerned for the peace and security of Europe. As we see it, genuine peace and security for the European peoples are possible only when the independence and sovereignty of all European countries are fully respected and when all of them, big and small, become equal and free from control and manipulation by the superpowers."

"We have noticed," he added, "a growing tendency among West European countries of uniting to strengthen their independence and a growing vigilance on the part of the people of Europe against the tactics of certain forces of carrying out sham relaxation but real expansion. This is, we believe, a positive trend. We have full sympathy with the European peoples and support them in

their efforts to defend the independence and sovereignty of their respective countries and safeguard the peace and security of Europe."

The Italian Foreign Minister recalled the history of Emperor Marco Aurelio Antonino sending a mission to China in the 2nd century and of the Venetian Marco Polo visiting China in the 13th century. He said: "The past may provide guidance for the future. The great distance that separates us cannot prevent the people of our two countries from seeking mutual co-operation. Therefore, we believe that our present relations will develop on the basis of reciprocal benefit."

"The important political events that took place in Asia last year have attracted the complete attention of world public opinion," he added. "Europe has also demonstrated its vitality in order to gradually eliminate the dividing factors which hamper its unity. The European community is gradually and steadily heading for a still closer integration. This does not exclude, but strengthens, its contacts with the outside world. Thus, it will become a more and more effective interlocutor in the settlement of international issues."

"The situation in areas adjacent to Italy," he continued, "is also important for the security of Europe. Therefore, Italy is particularly concerned with everything that is happening in the Mediterranean and watches with attention the grave tension which is still afflicting the Middle East today. The tense situation may undermine security, peace and development, and particularly those of the peoples on the Mediterranean coast."

An agreement on civil air transport was signed on January 8 by Kuang Jen-nung, Director-General of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China, and General

Felice Santini on behalf of their respective Governments.

"New Year Message" Inspires Nation

The entire nation is earnestly studying the "New Year Message," the 1973 New Year's Day editorial by *Renmin Ribao*, *Hongqi* and *Jiefangjun Bao* (see *Peking Review*, No. 1, 1973), which relayed Chairman Mao's latest important instructions, analysed the excellent situation at home and abroad and put forward tasks for the new year. Inspired by it, the Chinese people are determined to continue to do a fine job in tackling the task of prime importance — criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, quicken the pace of socialist construction, and strive for new victories.

At Wuhan Harbour on the Yangtze River in central China, the nation's biggest inland harbour, cadres and workers are eagerly studying the editorial and have been holding a number of discussion meetings on it. In the course of study, the Party committee of the harbour administration summed up its experience in last year's criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work and mapped out a plan for deepening the movement this year. The plan demands that the movement be put in a position of primary importance, that deep-going criticism of the essence of the revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers be carried out, and that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line be implemented even more conscientiously so as to win new victories in revolution and production. Studying the editorial was an immediate spur to dock workers on the many wharfs in Wuhan Harbour, who went into action with redoubled efforts. On New Year's Day, they loaded over 20,000 tons of cargo in record time.

Summing up last year's work while studying the editorial, members of the Party committee of a P.L.A. regiment realized that work in different fields can be done well only by doing

a good job of criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work so as to raise the commanders and fighters' consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. And to do this, they must study Marxist theories hard and well.

Last year, members of this regimental Party committee read the works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin assigned by the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao's works in study classes and in their spare time. They also trained in such study classes and a night school over 200 tutors to help the fighters in the companies raise their Marxist-Leninist level and ability to criticize Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers. After studying the New Year's Day editorial, the Party committee expressed its determination to give more emphasis and leadership to the study in the new year and use the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to thoroughly criticize the revisionist fallacies of Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers.

Since the year began, enthusiasm has been high at the Shensi Coal-Mining Machinery Plant in northwest China. Some workshops have discussed the editorial, others have held mobilization meetings to bring up new tasks. Though the plant had fulfilled its 1972 annual plan two months ahead of time, the workers, not resting content, said as they studied the editorial that they would go all out, aim high and quicken the pace of socialist construction in 1973. To give work in the new year a good start, 20 workers in the casting workshop spent their New Year holiday inspecting and repairing their machines. One technical innovation group, not letting any difficulty stand in its way, successfully trial-produced a new multiple-bit drill on the night of January 1.

On studying the editorial, the Tunghsien County Party Committee of the municipality of Peking conscientiously studied and assimilated Chairman Mao's directive to "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere,

and never seek hegemony." They decided to further strengthen leadership in agriculture and improve farm production in 1973.

Inspired by the spirit of the editorial, some of the county Party committee members led a hundred or so cadres to the communes and production brigades to help them make adequate preparations for bringing in a rich harvest this year. The Party committee also asked all departments concerned in the county to give more extensive support to agriculture this year and speed up the pace of mechanization in farming.

Workers and staff of the Kirin Chemical Fertilizer Plant in the northeast drew great encouragement from the editorial. Workers pledged to implement in a still better way Chairman Mao's strategic principle "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and turn out more and better chemical fertilizer to help agricultural production.

One of the biggest and best known chemical fertilizer works in China, this plant last year overfulfilled its production plan. This year it has taken on heavier tasks. When the editorial came over the radio on New Year's Eve, the chairman of the plant's revolutionary committee immediately made its essential points known to the workers and staff on duty. Through their determined efforts, the workers on that shift completed their assignments and produced an extra 4,000 cubic metres of gas so that the first shift in 1973 would have plenty of raw material for production.

The Huangtai Power Plant in the east coast province of Shantung met its 1972 production targets 26 days ahead of schedule. When the workers and staff studied the editorial, they noted the present excellent domestic and international situation and pledged that with victory behind them they must guard against arrogance and rashness and must be

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The Arab People Hold the Key to Victory

IN the situation of a "no war, no peace" deadlock imposed on the Middle East by the two superpowers, the Arab people in 1972 carried out a heroic struggle to recover the occupied territories and regain the national rights of the Palestinian people. During the year, the Palestinian people and guerrillas overcame many difficulties and persevered in armed struggle to deal repeated blows at the Israeli aggressors; the people and armed forces of Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, and other countries, fighting for national defence, more than once repulsed Israeli military provocations and armed intrusions; and the anti-imperialist unity of the Arab countries and people is being further strengthened. The "Hussein plan" and other schemes aimed at strangling the Palestine revolution and attacking the Arab countries one by one which were contrived by one superpower with the tacit consent of the other have failed so far as a result of the opposition of the Arab people. The heroic and just struggle of the Arab people has won praise and support from the people of the whole world.

Cast Off Yoke of "No War, No Peace"

Bitter experience has taught the Arab people that the state of "no war, no peace" is the result of the two superpowers' contention for hegemony in the Middle East. To grab spheres of influence and strategic areas in the region and seize petroleum resources there, both the United States and the Soviet Union want to maintain a tense Middle East situation, but not so tense as to cause a direct U.S.-Soviet military confrontation. Manoeuvring in their desperate contention on the one hand, they came to a secret tacit agreement on the other to avoid direct military conflict through the Moscow summit talks and other channels, using Arab national interests as chips in counter-revolutionary political deals. As the Lebanese paper *Al Hayat* said in an article "Things have become clear in the past two years, particularly the last few months. Doubtlessly they testify to the co-operation, understanding, and entente established for years between the Russians and the Americans as far as the Middle East is concerned, and their plotting and co-ordination over questions concerning our destiny."

In this struggle, U.S. imperialism tried hard to impose the consequences of the "June 5" war of aggression on the Arab people in one way or another by taking advantage of the "no war, no peace" deadlock.

It continued to arm Israel and instigated it to make armed attacks and provocations against Arab countries. At the same time, it set various "partial solution" political traps to this end. Soviet revisionist social-imperialism paid lip-service to opposing U.S.-Israeli aggression, but, just as one Arab paper pointed out, "the Soviet Union is in fact seeking the establishment of the present fait accompli and further complicating it so as to enable itself to keep a firm hold over the region and keep it always weak and in need of the Soviet Union."

The "no war, no peace" stalemate imposed by the superpowers has been widely criticized by Arab public opinion. It has become a strong call of the Arab world to get rid of the two overlords' control, break the deadlock, liberate the occupied Arab territories and restore the Palestinian people's national rights.

Tear Off the Veil of "Friendship"

It is comparatively easy to deal with an overt enemy but very difficult to guard against an enemy in the guise of a "friend." The Kuwait paper *Al-Rai al-Amm* said that such a "friend" has put on "the veil of friendship coupled with enmity." The veil of "friendship" of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism was torn off by the Arab people in 1972.

Didn't social-imperialism advertise its "friendship" and "assistance" by selling weapons to the Arab countries? But it attached several "no's" to the arms sales: no selling of offensive weapons; no permission to use the weapons sold to recover the lost territories; no adequate supply of ammunition and spare parts; and no handing over to the buyer of some of the weapons sold but keeping them in the hands of its own military personnel. The Egyptian paper *Al-Ahram* commented aptly on such "assistance," saying "the Soviet military presence in Egypt became something of an ornament—mere form and no function."

Soviet weapons are nothing more than an ornament when it comes to resisting U.S. and Israeli aggression, but they become weapons in the full sense of the word for the control, intervention and plunder of the countries receiving "aid." Coming on the heels of Soviet-made weapons are certain "demands": demands for privileges, for military bases, for natural resources and for money. The Egyptian weekly *Akhbar el-Yom* pointed out: "The Soviet Union benefited as an ornament dealer without fulfilling Egypt's demands."

As the Soviet revisionists time and again refused to provide Egypt with offensive weapons, President Sadat announced on July 18, 1972, the decision to "terminate the mission of the Soviet military advisers in Egypt." He declared that the Soviet military installations and equipment built inside Egyptian territory would become the property of Egypt. This bold decision of the Egyptian Government won warm support from the Egyptian people and extensive praise from Arab public opinion. It evoked strong reaction all over the world.

With the tacit agreement of the United States, the Soviet Union has sent large numbers of Jews in the U.S.S.R. to Israel, thus tearing into shreds its veil of "friendship." According to Israeli official sources, 30,000 Jews arrived in Israel from the Soviet Union in 1972. This figure surpassed the total number of Jews going to Israel in the previous 11 years.

The Arab people have come to know how this "friend" has "assisted" them to eliminate the consequences of U.S.-Israeli aggression. The Egyptian weekly *Akhbar el-Yom* hit the nail on the head when it said: "If the United States is supplying Israel with arms, then the Soviet Union is supplying Israel with immigrants who carry these arms."

Arab People Determine Their Own Destiny

Papers and magazines in some big powers have been arguing whether the key to the solution of the Middle East question lies in Washington or Moscow. But farsighted public opinion in the Arab world says: "No, it lies in neither of them, but in the hands of the Arab people!" The key to victory is to rely on their own efforts, strengthen their unity and persist in the protracted struggle.

Houari Boumedienne, President of the Algerian Council of Revolution, noted that the Arabs should rely neither on the Soviet Union nor on the United States to settle their conflict with Israel. "Neither of them [the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.], nor any of the so-called big powers have the right to determine the destiny of the world, or the destiny of any of the world's peoples." "Late in the 20th century, the people, after being in-

spired by the spirit of revolution and liberation, are more able to solve their questions by relying on themselves and their own resources," stressed the weekly *Al Masirah*, published by the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Al Fateh).

The Arab world took many steps in 1972 to strengthen its unity and co-ordinate its stand. The emergency session of the Palestinian National Council and the Palestinian People's Congress held in Cairo in April were important steps for strengthening unity among the Palestinian people, persisting in armed struggle and winning victory in the revolution. The leaders of Arab countries exchanged visits last year and some Arab states merged in one form or another. The meeting of the Arab League Council in Cairo in September and the November Conference of the Arab Foreign and Defence Ministers in Kuwait demonstrated that the Arab countries hope to mobilize Arab potentiality in the common struggle against the enemy through unremitting efforts.

The Arab people's struggle against aggression and control is now merging with the struggle of the Mediterranean countries to drive out the U.S. and Soviet fleets and make the Mediterranean a sea of security, with the struggle of the Gulf countries to free the area from the superpowers' contention, and with the struggle of oil-producing countries in the Middle East to defend national rights and interests. It demonstrates the common resolve of the people in the Middle East never to be parcelled out wilfully by the superpowers and never to be pushed around by power politics, but to decide their own destiny themselves.

The Arab people's just struggle is closely linked with the struggle of the third world countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America against the two overlords and is in concert with the trend among European countries to shake off the control of the two overlords and maintain their independence. Enjoying the sympathy and support of the peoples of the world, the 100 million Arab people, relying on their own strength, strengthening unity and persisting in protracted struggle, will certainly win!

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modest and prudent and continue to make progress. "We must produce more electricity," they declared, "as our contribution to developing industry and agriculture."

NEWS BRIEFS

▲ The Delegation of the South Viet Nam Youth Union for Libera-

tion, made up of combat heroes and heroines, received a warm welcome during its visit to China. Members of the delegation told the Chinese people about the south Vietnamese people's exploits in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

▲ The Romanian "Banatul" Folk Song and Dance Ensemble led by Stan Gelu Mircea has completed a

successful 22-day tour of China. It left for home on January 3.

▲ The Polish Exhibition of Building and Mining Machinery and Engines took place in Peking from December 5 to 18.

▲ The Chinese football team which recently visited Guinea, Senegal, Iraq and Kuwait returned to Peking on January 4.

Achievements in Fighting and Production

NEW successes were achieved in 1972 by the Lao patriotic armed forces and people under the leadership of the Lao Patriotic Front in defending and building the liberated zone.

Change in Balance of Forces

Following the great victory on the Plain of Jars-Muong Soui area at the end of 1971, the patriotic armed forces and people in early 1972 attacked with sweeping force Sam Thong and Long Cheng — lair of the Vang Pao "special forces" and a C.I.A. spy base for many years — and caused heavy enemy casualties. The liberated areas in Upper Laos were effectively protected as a result of the patriotic forces' repeated attacks

on this base which pinned down large numbers of enemy troops who suffered big casualties.

In August, over 50 enemy battalions with massive U.S. air support tried to invade the Plain of Jars from three directions. But they were subjected to a head-on attack by the patriotic armed forces and people before entering the Plain of Jars, and fled helter-skelter. Later, the enemy launched many "nibbling" operations, which also were badly defeated. The Plain of Jars remained firmly in the hands of the Lao patriotic armed forces and people.

In Lower Laos, the patriotic armed forces and people completely liberated the strategic Boloven Plateau of about 10,000 square kilometres. Since May, Khong Sedon, Keng Kok, Ban Nhik and other places were liberated one after another, further expanding and consolidating the liberated areas in Lower Laos. United as one and in close co-ordination, the patriotic armed forces and people in the various provinces of Lower Laos have again and again badly mauled the enemy engaged in frantic attacks against the liberated areas and foiled his military adventures, including the so-called "Sing Dan" (Black Lion) operation launched with a force of dozens of battalions and the "October" operation.

In last year's heroic fighting the patriotic armed forces and people annihilated a great number of enemy effectives, causing a serious troop shortage and flagging morale. The balance of

forces on the Lao battlefield has clearly changed in favour of the patriotic armed forces and people.

Liberated Zone Prospers

Democratic power at various levels has been increasingly consolidated and developed in the more than one million people liberated zone which covers three-fourths of Lao territory. People of different nationalities have been vigorously developing production to aid the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Apart from rehabilitation and development of traditional handicrafts such as spinning and weaving, plaiting and pleaching, salt-making, iron-working, ceramics and embroidery, dozens of medium or small factories were set up in the liberated zone. They included weaving mills, iron works, motor-car repair workshops, printing mills, sewing factories, pharmacies, saw mills, farm tool making and repair works and food-processing plants. Many, with a comparatively high level of mechanization, were set up in Sam Neua Province, the seat of the Lao Patriotic Front Central Committee. The ranks of the working class were rapidly expanding. Village and district iron smithies and provincial iron plants turned out some 10,000 iron farm tools and this was a support to agricultural production. In addition to the iron industry in Savannakhet Province, the weaving industry advanced speedily. The amount of cloth made in Angkham and Muong Nong Districts in the first half of 1972 was twice the total 1971 output.

New progress was made in agricultural production in the liberated zone. By reclaiming wasteland the people of various nationalities expanded their cultivated land. More than 1,300 medium or small water conservancy projects were completed to irrigate nearly 20,000 hectares of

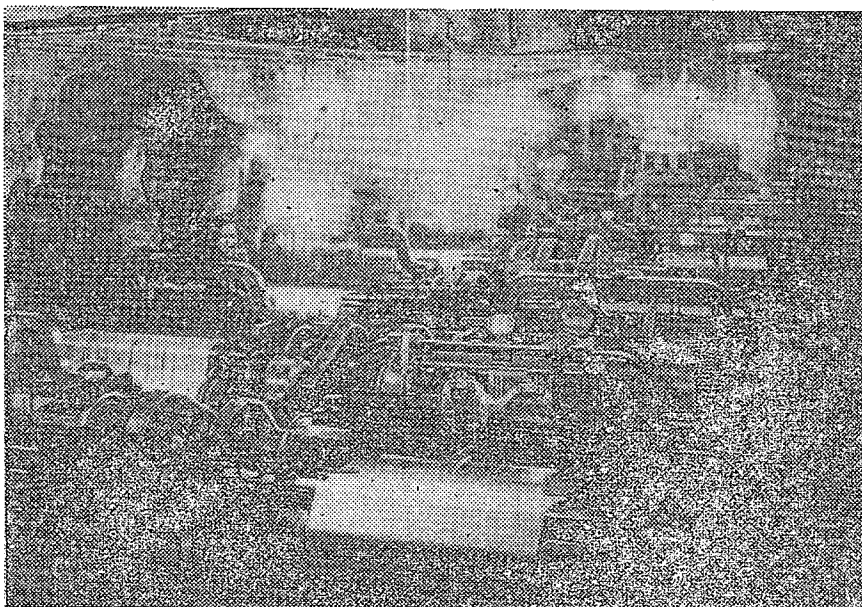


Transport team members enjoying a bit of music on their way to the front.

land. With successful trial planting of early rice in 1963, yield has greatly risen and early rice acreage has been expanded year by year. It now exceeds 2,300 hectares, 15 per cent more than in 1971.

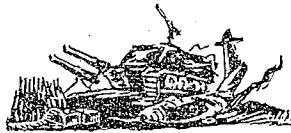
To make up for losses from U.S. bombing and spraying toxic chemicals on paddy-fields, the armed forces and people in the liberated zone made great efforts to plant other crops. The harvests of such crops for the six provinces in Upper Laos in 1972 were 25 per cent bigger than in 1971. Cassava which is called a "strategic crop" was widely grown by the peasants and Liberation Army fighters who planted it wherever they went.

The number of labour-exchange teams has steadily increased in farm production. Comprising 84 per cent of the provincial population, nearly 700 teams have been set up in Luang Nam Tha Province.



Weaving mill in a cave in the Sam Nuea liberated area.

1972 BATTLE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE LAO PATRIOTIC ARMED FORCES AND PEOPLE



Enemy troops wiped out or routed	23,700
including:	
Thai accomplice troops	4,600
Vang Pao's "special forces"	13,300
Weapons captured or destroyed	5,400
including:	
U.S. aircraft shot down or destroyed on the ground	165
military vehicles	120
artillery pieces	685

Culture, Education and Public Health Develop

Culture, education and public health services have made outstanding achievements in the liberated zone. There are now more than 2,000 primary schools and over 30 middle

schools. Normal schools were set up in all provinces and some districts. The Lao Patriotic Front Central Committee also set up special schools to train cadres and teachers for agriculture, communication and commerce. More than 100 cultural classes were run by different administrative organizations or army units. Campaigns to wipe out illiteracy were launched in all hamlets and villages. Over 1,000 hamlets and 60 villages have eliminated illiteracy, nearly 100 hamlets more than in 1971. Education has been most broadly developed in Sam Nuea Province where all school-age children attend school and illiteracy has been wiped out in 25 villages and 500 hamlets.

Health work in the liberated zone has grown rapidly. Nearly all districts have their own hospitals in addition to those set up by the Front's Central Committee, the People's Liberation Army and the provincial administrations. Every village has a clinic and a dispensary, and every hamlet its public health worker or doctor. Several common diseases can be treated effectively.

Steel Output Continues To Climb

CHINA'S steel output reached 23 million tons in 1972, a 9.5 per cent rise over 1971, a year of big growth, as the nation's iron and steel industry fulfilled last year's state plan. Rolled steel was up 10 per cent and pig iron 12 per cent. Quality hit a new high and many new varieties of steel and rolled steel were successfully trial-produced.

The campaign to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work gave a further boost to the efforts of workers and cadres to speed up production and construction while implementing the Party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism."

Last year's tasks for the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, a major iron and steel base in the northeast, were relatively heavy. Disregarding every difficulty, its workers and staff set off a drive to increase production and practise economy in a big way and introduced technical innovations on a wide scale to tap its potentials to the full. As a result, they completed the tasks the state had assigned them ahead of schedule.

On the basis of big production increases for two straight years, the steel works of the Shoutu Iron and Steel Company in Peking's western suburbs introduced technical innovations, improved technology, transformed equipment and without additional manpower or equipment fulfilled its 1972 production plans 17 days ahead of schedule to maintain a record of big production increases for three years in succession.

In China's largest metropolis Shanghai, all iron and steel mills worked hard to increase production and fulfil state plans and at the same time there were great efforts to raise the quality of steel and rolled steel and develop new varieties. The 98.91 per cent of up-to-standard ratio of steel in 1971 was raised to 99.18 per cent and more than 1,000 new varieties of steel and rolled steel and other products were successfully trial-produced.

The Penki, Maanshan and Taiyuan iron and steel companies, the Talién, Tientsin, Tangshan, Tsitsihar, Tayeh, Fushun and Sining steel mills, the Chengtu Seamless Tubing Mill, the Kunming and Tsinan iron and steel plants and the Kirin and Liaoyang ferro-alloys plants also completed production targets ahead of schedule.

Last year saw the continued implementation of the set of policies known as "walking on two legs," which include simultaneous development of large enterprises and small and medium-sized ones and simultaneous use of modern and indigenous production methods, and the initiative of both central and local authorities was further brought into play.

While the large iron and steel complexes under the



Speeding up mine construction. A Peking iron-ore mine sets off a big blast.

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Shashihyu Production Brigade

How the Party Branch Leads The Peasants Forward

by Our Correspondents

THE Shashihyu Production Brigade which we visited not long ago is a national model in agriculture and known in China as the "home of the present-day Foolish Old Man."

It was in 1945 that Chairman Mao, citing an ancient Chinese fable "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains," called on the entire Party and nation to overcome all difficulties to win victory. Acting in the same spirit as the old man in the fable, Shashihyu which is part of the Yuehko-chuang People's Commune in Tsunhua County, Hopei Province, has brought about tremendous changes in this hilly and rocky area.

Not far from the foot of the Great Wall, Shashihyu is 170 kilometres east of Peking. Hemmed in by hills, it is a small hamlet of a hundred or so peasant households.

"Rocks are everywhere; soil and water are as precious as pearls and oil." These words from a folk song describe life here before liberation. The nearest place to get drinking water was 2.5 kilometres away, and peasants had to go up and down hilly paths to carry it home. They farmed on 23,000 small pieces of land (total acreage 700 *mu*) scattered on the rocky hills with only a thin layer of soil. Per-*mu* grain yield in a good year never exceeded 80 *jin*. Living on wild herbs, dates and bran most of the year, the people didn't even have cotton-padded clothing for winter.

Some of the great changes we noticed during our visit are terraced fields on the rocky hillsides and clusters of fruit trees in the gullies. Clear water is pumped from deep wells and narrow paths have given way to roads for vehicular traffic on the hills. Per-*mu* yield of grain is eight times that before liberation, while over 200,000 *jin* of fruit are picked every year. The peasants' average annual income has risen sevenfold and most of them have moved into new, roomy tile-roofed houses. The brigade has bought tractors and electric motors. Processing of farm produce has been mechanized or semi-mechanized. In addition, a school with seven grades has been set up in the village.

What made for all these changes? "The most important reason," the peasants told us, "is that we have a staunch Party branch." Through the leading organ of the brigade, this Party branch has led the peasants in resisting the interference of erroneous lines and firmly implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. (The resolutions made by the Party branch come into force through the leading organ of the brigade, which is now the revolutionary committee. Most of the members of the Party branch committee are on the revolutionary committee.)

Taking the Socialist Road

Shashihyu was liberated in 1947 and agrarian reform was carried out that year. Having won their liberation politically and economically, the poverty-stricken peasants were able to improve their lives after land was distributed. However, the small peasant economy based on individual households—badly short of manpower and material and financial resources—made it difficult for them to make any significant progress against seemingly hopeless natural conditions.

The small peasant economy soon gave rise to class polarization among the peasants and a few well-to-do middle peasants gradually became rich peasants while the masses of the peasants still lived in poverty and had to sell their land and incur debts due to a shortage of the means of production.

Around 1950, the tendency to "get out of the hilly village" arose. Young people were asking to leave Shashihyu for other places, saying: "We've eked out a living in this poor place for generations. Now that we've been liberated, it's only natural to go to the plains to find a better living." Quite a number of peasants went off looking for work even though Party branch secretary Chang Kuei-shun and many old peasants did their best to dissuade them. Their persuasions fell on deaf ears, and they were worried and at their wit's end as to how to cope with the situation.

In spring 1951, the Tsunhua County Committee of the Chinese Communist Party organized the rural cadres

to study political theory. Chang Kuei-shun and other Party branch committee members attended the study sessions. After studying the Marxist-Leninist theses on transforming the small peasant economy into the socialist collective economy, they could envision broad vistas. When we talked with Chang Kuei-shun, he still remembered by heart the passage from Chairman Mao's *Get Organized!* which he had studied at that time: "Among the peasant masses a system of individual economy has prevailed for thousands of years, with each family or household forming a productive unit. This scattered, individual form of production is the economic foundation of feudal rule and keeps the peasants in perpetual poverty. The only way to change it is gradual collectivization, and the only way to bring about collectivization, according to Lenin, is through co-operatives."

Back from the county, members of the Party branch committee drew up a well-considered plan for mutual aid and co-operation in agriculture. They took pains to explain it to the peasants.

Shashihyu had been a guerrilla area during the War of Resistance Against Japan. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the peasants there had carried on protracted armed struggle and finally won their liberation. With profound feelings for the Communist Party and Chairman Mao, many impoverished peasants voiced their demand for taking the road of collectivization when they were told that Chairman Mao had called on them to get organized. Sceptical of what they had heard, a small number of well-to-do middle peasants said: "Empty-handed and poor as you are, how can you get rich by working together?"

In line with the principle of voluntary participation laid down by the Party Central Committee, the Party branch began organizing those peasants who in-

sisted on taking the road of collectivization to set up six mutual-aid production teams led by Party members.

Peasants are very practical. When they saw for themselves that the per-*mu* yield of grain had jumped from 78 *jin* at the time of individual farming to 115 *jin* the year the mutual-aid teams were born, more of them formed such teams.

With the majority of the peasants having joined mutual-aid teams, the Party branch gave them guidance in taking another step forward. In the autumn of 1952, Shashihyu's first agricultural producers' co-operative of a semi-socialist nature was set up. (Peasants worked together and received dividends according to work-days. They also got dividends from the land, farm implements and draught animals they had pooled.) About 50 per cent of the peasant households joined the co-op and by autumn 1954 all the peasants had become members. Shortly afterwards, this co-op developed into an advanced agricultural producers' co-operative of a socialist nature. (No dividends were given for land or for farm implements and draught animals which were turned into the common property of the co-op after paying their owners. Members' income depended on the work done.)

Along with the victorious advance on the socialist road, the peasants' political consciousness rose and living standards steadily improved. Hence the gradual dying out of the tendency to "get out of the hilly village."

Everything, however, was not plain sailing for the peasants in Shashihyu. During this period, Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers had put a spoke in their wheel on many occasions. The victorious struggle against closing down the co-op in 1955 was only one of the sharp struggles. At that time, Liu Shao-chi and his followers were bent on preventing the peasants from taking the socialist road. They ordered the Shashihyu co-op dissolved on the pretext that "conditions are not ripe in Shashihyu because it is poor and lacks experience."

The Shashihyu Party branch stood firm. In reply to the "order," it said: "No, we will not dissolve our co-op. Never!" The Party branch members joined the masses in restudying Chairman Mao's article *Get Organized!* and his teaching "In agriculture, the socialist road is the only road for our country." Armed with revolutionary theory, the masses recalled their untold suffering in the old society and the difficulties they had faced at the time of individual farming, contrasting all this with the advantages of mutual aid and co-operation in agriculture.

Aware of the true situation, the peasants questioned those advocating dissolution of the co-op: "Chairman



A Shashihyu Party branch committee meeting. Third from the right is Party branch secretary Chang Kuei-shun.

Mao has called on us to form the co-op. Why are you against it?" "Our output has gone up steadily since 1952 when our co-op was set up. Why do you say conditions aren't ripe?"

Under the running fire of the masses who put up firm resistance, the attempt to dissolve the Shashihyu co-op was forestalled.

In 1958 this co-op and other neighbouring co-ops were merged into the Yuehkojuang People's Commune. Shashihyu became one of the commune's production brigades. But the struggle between the two roads—the socialist road and the capitalist road—continued, off and on. On this issue of fundamental importance, the Party branch of Shashihyu Brigade was always in the van guiding the peasants to wage uncompromising struggles against the revisionist line aimed at restoring capitalism and against a handful of class enemies.

Transforming Nature

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The establishment of our socialist system has opened the road leading to the ideal society of the future, but to translate this ideal into reality needs hard work." (*On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People.*)

Efforts on the part of the Party branch to mobilize the brigade's masses to transform nature have been going on since 1952. Four large-scale afforestation campaigns got under way beginning in 1953 and pines and cypresses were planted on 920 *mu* of barren hills. In 1954, the until then desolate Langwa gully was the scene of the planting of 5,000 fruit trees. To date, the brigade has planted 60,000 fruit trees.

From 1953 to 1965, peasants chiselled out 24 big and small water-retention basins during the winter-spring slack farming season—the biggest having a storage capacity of 2,700 cubic metres. They provided a six-month supply of drinking water for the whole village.

In 1957, young peasants levelled a hilltop and filled in a gully to build the largest tract of farmland (5.3 *mu*) and called it the "Youth Field." Women members on their part completed a small reservoir named "March 8."

To solve the water problem once and for all, a well was sunk just outside the village and a pipeline was laid over a 120-metre-high ridge to bring water into the village in the winter of 1965.

Soil was carried into the village in spring 1966 to build a high-yielding model plot of one *mu* on top of rocks.

With the help of geological workers, Shashihyu's peasants in 1968 succeeded for the first time in sinking a deep well, thereby exploding the myth that water was non-existent in the village.



Chang Kuei-shun and deputy Party branch secretary and militia company leader Li Feng-yuan (third from the left, back row) with builders of the "Foolish Old Man Tunnel."

Three years later, a tunnel, 254 metres in length and four metres in height and width, was dug and appropriately named the "Foolish Old Man Tunnel." Its completion meant a short-cut for transporting soil to build farmland.

Particularly noteworthy were the efforts to join the original 23,000 scattered small pieces of land into some 6,000 plots and expand the 780 *mu* on the slopes into 1,200 *mu* of terraced fields in the seven years between 1957 and 1964. Since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began, over 5,000 boulders have been removed from these terraced fields and 20 million *jin* of soil added to the fields. From winter 1970 to spring 1971, another 150 *mu* of terraced fields with a thick layer of levelled soil were completed. If joined together, the stone embankments for the terraced fields are equivalent to a wall 50 kilometres long, 1 metre high and 70 centimetres wide.

How did the Party branch lead the masses in re-making nature?

Above all, the leading members take the lead in everything. They are at the same time leading cadres and ordinary labourers having close contacts with the masses. They work side by side with the rank and file under the most difficult conditions. When interviewed, many commune members told us: "Our cadres are always up front in all work. We don't have cadres who find fault or just give orders but do nothing."

Sixty-year-old Party branch secretary Chang Kuei-shun who has several chronic diseases is very busy with his work and many people have asked him to do less physical labour and devote more time and energy to doing a good job of leadership. To this advice he al-

ways replies: "We people of peasant origin cannot divorce ourselves from farm work. So long as I can do physical labour, I'll sweat as much as you."

Deputy Party branch secretary and militia company leader Li Feng-yuan is known among the villagers as a "man with an iron will." When the Langwa gully was being opened up, he headed a shock team in digging some 5,700 pits in that rocky place, filling them in with earth carried from other places and planting apple trees. "Iron man" though he is, he declined to talk about himself when interviewed. Instead, he told us of the commune members' deeds in building a new Shashihyu.

Of no less importance is the fact that the Party branch relies firmly on the masses. While taking the lead, leading members also pay great attention to listening to the opinions of the masses. In the autumn of 1970, they planned to build 150 *mu* of high-quality terraced fields during the slack farming season in winter and spring. Some people said that according to past experience it was possible to build 50 to 60 *mu* in such a period, but so much more might be beyond their ability. The Party branch handed the plan over to the masses, the real heroes, for discussion. They offered many constructive suggestions. As a result, the plan was not only fulfilled as envisaged, but the quality of work proved to be better than that of any previous year.

Peasants also told us how the Party branch was concerned with the masses.

Their success with the fruit trees in Langwa in 1954 fired the masses with soaring enthusiasm. Communist Youth League members proposed: "Fill in the gullies and build farmland by voluntary labour." They meant what they said. The rocky hills became a beehive of activity at night as they chiselled and hammered away prying out the rocks. Seeing this, older people could not just sit by and watch. Yen Yao-lien and 14 others asked the Party branch about taking part in voluntary labour. Unable to dissuade them, it finally agreed to their demand.

Though the work was voluntary, the Party branch stipulated that it should not be more than two hours each evening and strictly implemented the socialist principle "to each according to his work" with work-points counted according to the length of work. The concern of the Party branch greatly heightened the masses' initiative. After 90 nights of hard work, they levelled half a hilltop and filled in a gully with over 5,000 cubic metres of rocks on top of which a nearly 40-centimetre-thick layer of soil was laid. Thus the largest plot of land in the village was built.

Listening to the Masses' Criticism

A good leader must be good at making self-criticism and listening to the masses' criticism so as to continually overcome his weak points and shortcomings. Living up to these requirements, the leading members of the Shashihyu Party branch have always seen to it that they put themselves under the supervision of the masses.

Old Party member Chang Kuei-shun, who joined the revolution during the War of Resistance Against Japan in the early 1940s, has done much work in the interests of the people for more than 30 years. But he has also made mistakes in the course of making revolution. A Communist Party member worthy of the title, he does not hesitate to promptly correct whatever mistakes he has made with the help of the Party organization and the masses.

In the early period after the co-operative had been set up, he was anxious to change poor and backward Shashihyu. Since fruit-growing offered greater and quicker returns, he and a few peasants planted fruit trees on the cropland without consulting the masses. This gave rise to dissatisfaction among the co-op members. One old peasant criticized him: "You know, what we lack is grain, not apples! We can live without apples, but what if we don't have enough grain?" The Party organization at a higher level also severely criticized him.

Chang Kuei-shun made a sincere self-criticism to the co-op members. Far from losing prestige among the masses, it resulted in closer ties with them. From this he learnt that he couldn't do good work solely out of good intentions, and whatever he did the masses must be consulted.

When the name of Shashihyu spread all over China and praise kept pouring in, the leading members and the masses did get cocky and complacent for a time. So the Party branch decided to go together with brigade members to Hsiaokuan-chuang Brigade in neighbouring Chienhsi County. There the hills were clad in green, with an average of 60,000 trees for each member. The brigade's per-*mu* grain yield topped 700 *jin* as a result of hard work. What they saw and heard was a real eye-opener.

Back from their visit, the Party branch called a mass meeting to solicit their opinions.

Some 70 suggestions were made by the peasants. One comment was: "Natural conditions in Hsiaokuan-chuang Brigade are no better than ours. How come farm construction there is far more successful? It seems to me our Party branch committee members have remained content with what we've done in the last two years." An old peasant admonished: "It's true we've made some progress in remaking nature. But we just can't sit back and relax!"

After studying Chairman Mao's instructions on combating arrogance and self-complacency, all members on the Party branch committee made serious criticism and self-criticism. Since then, Shashihyu has taken some big steps forward.

In the last few years, the brigade's Party branch has made it a rule to carry out at least one campaign a year to rectify its style of work. Whether they are Party members or not, the villagers are asked to voice their criticisms. In addition, the Party branch calls two to three meetings a month to discuss its own work and make criticism and self-criticism.

Weed Through the Old To Bring Forth the New

ONE result of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has been the new life breathed into China's centuries-old superb industrial arts. More and better products are being created and made.

Over the last few years, artists in this field have conscientiously implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies of making the past serve the present and foreign things serve China and letting a hundred flowers blossom; weeding through the old to bring forth the new. They have created many objects with good subject matter and a relatively high artistic value in carving, embroidery, lacquer ware, plaiting, pottery and porcelain and pictures made of feathers and sea shells. At the same time, the applied arts also have witnessed new progress. Workers, peasants and soldiers like the attractive coloured parasols, folding fans, pottery and porcelain ware, toys, bamboo and wood products, plaiting and drawn-work as well as ornaments and embroidered clothing the minority people wear.

Many cities have had arts and crafts exhibitions last year. Featured were numerous objects showing the mental outlook of the people in the socialist era and how artists are carrying on the fine national tradition and their efforts to combine revolutionary content with the highest possible perfection of artistic form.

Realistic Subjects

Many new pieces reflect contemporary life and revolutionary themes.

The stone carving *Crossing Snow-Bound Mountains* is representative of the epic Long March led by the Chinese Communist Party in the 30s, as described in Chairman Mao's poem:

*The Red Army fears not the trials
of a distant march;*

*To them a thousand mountains,
ten thousand rivers are nothing.*

Taking advantage of the natural colours—green, white, yellow, blue and black—of a 400-jin stone, artists carved out Red Army-men waving red flags while marching towards a peak bathed in morning sunlight with snow-capped mountain ranges, pine trees and plum blossoms in the background. The heroism of a people's army comes to life in this work from Chekiang Province's Chingtien County. Some 300 artisans are at work in this profession in the county, plus more than 3,000 peasants who work at it in the slack farming season.

Built in 1968 to link north and south China, the Yangtze River Bridge at Nanking has become a favourite theme for ivory carving, shell carving, embroidery and pictures made from wheat stalks and feathers. One of the unique pieces is the lacquer screen produced collectively by craftsmen in Yangchow, another art centre in east China's Kiangsu Province. Glittering shells of pearl oysters,

phosphorous snails and others are inlaid on a black background to mould a replica of the 6,000-metre-long bridge. There are eye-catching red flags carved from organic glass on top of the bridge-heads and the red characters "Long live our great leader Chairman Mao." Different colour effect can be worked out under different lighting. Moreover, the screen presents a spectacular night scene of the bridge by means of phosphorous powder which has been applied to the shells and organic glass. A portrayal of accomplishment in socialist construction, it has added new vigour to China's lacquer ware industry which has a history of several thousand years.

From Shanghai has come another successful display of craftsmanship, the woollen embroidery *The Red Flag Canal*. The canal was constructed by the people of Linhsien County, Honan Province, who literally cut their way through precipices. Its completion has done away with age-old misery when water was as precious as oil and has brought good harvests and happiness to the local people. Shanghai woollen embroidery workers who visited the canal were inspired to create this tapestry. They used yarn of nearly a hundred different colours and narrow stitches to bring forth bright tones and a sharp and clear three-dimensional image.

For Chinese audiences at exhibitions, works of industrial art like the above-mentioned three examples not only provide aesthetic enjoyment but encourage people not to let difficulties stand in their way.

Both traditional artistic characteristics and unique local colours have been retained in the new clay figurines for which Wusih on the lower reaches of the Yangtze River is famous. One of these, *I Love Peking's Tien An Men* is dedicated to



*"I Love Peking's Tien An Men."
(Coloured clay sculpture.)*



"Friendship First." (Ivory carving.)

three chubby children singing the popular children's song of the same name with warm love for Chairman Mao. The robust and simple style of country people permeates the whole piece. The piece reminds its viewers of the healthy children seen everywhere in the country.

The new ivory carving *Friendship First* from Kwangchow shows three women table tennis players of Asia, Africa and Latin America against a background of pine trees and white cranes, the traditional Chinese symbols of everlasting friendship. Hand in hand and in high spirits, they embody the solidarity and friendship of the peoples of different countries. On top of the carving are 28 exquisitely carved ivory balls. Each fits into the other, yet at the same time all are separately movable. Carving balls from a single piece of ivory is a traditional technique of Kwangchow's artists. This work symbolizes the solidarity between peoples of various countries.

Traditional Subjects

During the Great Cultural Revolution, portrayals of emperors, kings,

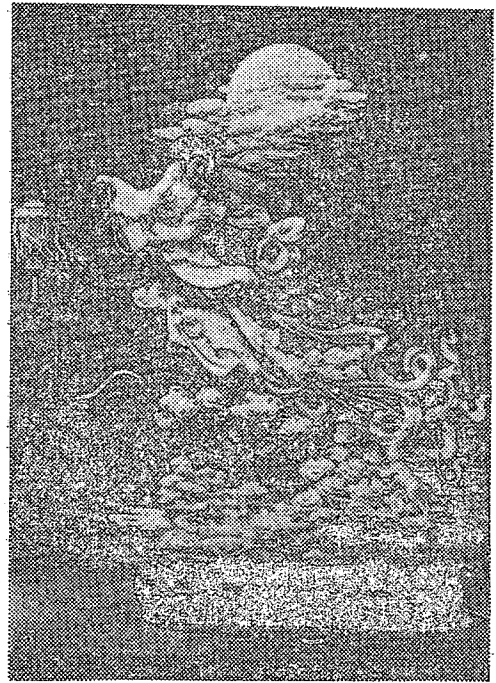
generals, ministers, scholars and beauties of the feudal dynasties as well as other decadent subject matter were all eliminated. Later, the erroneous viewpoint which completely negated the legacy of national culture was also criticized. Workers and staff in the industrial arts now pay attention in their creations to discarding feudal dross and try to handle traditional themes from a proletarian viewpoint.

Instead of reflecting the luxurious and dissolute life of the ruling classes, artists now put the emphasis on those who have played a positive role in history, on the labouring people's life, struggles and creations in ancient times. And they strive for new ideological content by using traditional techniques.

Using a new approach, Shanghai artists have tried to portray Li Shih-chen, a physician and pharmacologist in ancient China. In the past, this Ming Dynasty scientist (1518-93) was often presented as the "wizard phy-



"Li Shih-chen." (Lacquer panel inlaid with sea shells.)



"Chang Ngo Flies to the Moon."
(Ivory carving.)

sician" dressed in a loose cloak with wide sleeves like someone in a fairy tale. A new carved lacquer hanging panel now emphasizes his rich practical spirit. Dressed in light clothes and with a bamboo basket, he collects medicinal herbs on a mountain. It was on the basis of his extensive collection of folk prescriptions that this doctor and pharmacologist compiled his magnificent *Compendium of Materia Medica*.

A new idea has been injected into Peking's ivory carving *Chang Ngo Flies to the Moon*. According to a romantic folk tale, Chang Ngo represented those against oppression and longing for a good life and an ideal world. After swallowing the elixir of immortality she has stolen, she flies to the palace in the moon. Peking's new work depicts the moment she soars skyward with a lantern, the ribbons of her apron fluttering in floating white clouds. A sea shell picture *Chang Ngo Returns to the World* from coastal Talien in the northeast presents this legendary heroine from a new angle. The two lines of poetry on it say: "I'm happy to see things have changed in the world. Singing and dancing, I leave the Moon Palace." This clever piece has won high praise from spectators.

The carved wood panel *The Monkey Subdues the Demon* is another acclaimed work. The monkey Sun Wu-kung is a mythical character in the classic *Pilgrimage to the West*. On their way to the west to bring back the Buddhist sutras, monk Hsuan-tsang and his three disciples — Monkey, Pigsy and Sandy — came across all sorts of ghosts and demons. One is the White-Bone Spirit. No matter what it turns itself into — a beauty, an old woman or an old man — the Monkey can see through it and finally puts it to death. Today Sun Wu-kung is often cited as one who dares to and is good at eliminating ghosts and

demons. This work of art is from the native place of wood carving — Tungyang County in east China where 500 craftsmen are engaged in this profession. Designed by a 27-year-old worker and collectively done, this two-metre-wide and one-metre-high carving on wood details the fight between Sun Wu-kung and the White-Bone Spirit — appearing as a beauty — in a cave.

Many vivid pieces with broad vistas — scenic spots or birds — are in line with the vigorous and advancing spirit of the era. Whether it is the huge tapestry of the Great Wall made in Tientsin or the silk embroidery of Hangchow scenery

from the south, each makes every Chinese proud of the motherland's beauty. In presenting traditional subjects like plum blossoms, orchids, bamboo and chrysanthemums in embroidery, jade carving or other works, artists no longer use them to express the haughty and decadent sentiments of feudal scholars, but to eulogize dauntless revolutionary integrity. Take plum blossoms for instance. The old way was to present withered branches and sparsely blooming blossoms. The new stone carving *Ode to the Plum Blossom* from Chingtien shows them in full bloom on high and sheer ice-clad rocks in defiance of snow.

Preposterous Slander

— Hsinhua refutes TASS "China Opium Trade" lie

ADDDING to the long list of preposterous 1972 anti-China slanders in the Soviet press, TASS on December 27 floated the sensational rumour that "China earns at least 12,000 million-15,000 million dollars a year by her opium trade abroad." This time the Soviet news agency's scuttle-butt was even more fantastic than previously.

As early as last September, *Pravda*, *New Times* and other papers and journals in the Soviet Union were spreading rumours at different times that China was engaged in so-called "opium traffic" abroad to "get hold of U.S. dollars." On October 19, *Sovietskaya Rossiya* went in for more rumour-mongering, alleging that the money China got annually from opium traffic alone "amounted to about 500 million U.S. dollars." A little more than a month later on November 22, the Soviet *Literary Gazette* added to this lie by stating that "China received over 800 million U.S. dollars every year from illegal traffic in narcotics." Feeling perhaps that such a figure was not sensational enough, TASS, while quoting the so-called Indian weekly *New Wave* in the aforementioned dispatch on December 27, 1972, raised the amount a dozen times, saying that China earns "at least" that much.

The price of the same commodity turned out by the same rumour-mongering outfit has fluctuated time after time by a big margin. This shows that the Soviet revisionist clique, which goes begging all over the place in order to "grab U.S. dollars," is really smitten by the U.S. dollar. It seems that the bigger the amount of U.S. dollars alleged, the higher the value of the rumour. Not bothering to look into their "rumour archives"

beforehand every time they indulged in rumour-mongering, the Soviet revisionists have let out a stream of lies. This can only land the rumour-mongers in the pitiful situation of contradicting themselves.

To deceive the people, the Soviet revisionists have over and over spread the most preposterous rumours from their arsenal of falsehoods, first vilifying China for "corrupting" the African people with opium, and then for "opening up an important market for the sale of (opium)" in Europe. Now, through its aforesaid "reports," TASS has concocted lies more fantastic than ever, alleging that "China ships to the U.S.A. a huge amount of opium, receiving in return concentrated uranium and equipment she needs" "via Hongkong and Macao." The vicious aim of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism in these base acts is very clear, that is, it tries through such lies to impair China's international prestige and disrupt the daily growing friendship between the Chinese people and the people of different countries.

But lies are short-lived. All the machinations of the Soviet revisionists are futile. Everybody knows that the Government of the People's Republic of China has consistently and firmly pursued a policy of strict prohibition of opium and other narcotics. In 1950, the early days of the founding of New China, the Chinese Government issued a decree for the strict prohibition of opium drugs and a regulation on strict control of narcotic drugs, strictly banning drug taking and addiction, illicit growing and traffic in opium. These are facts nobody can deny. Nelson Gross, U.S. special co-ordinator for narcotics, admitted in March 1972: "We

have no evidence of any trafficking from China into any other area." The Hongkong press reported that a responsible member concerned of the British authorities in Hongkong refuted on December 12, 1972 the rumour about China's trafficking in opium in Hongkong. He said: "All evidence shows there is no case of such sort."

In its frantic anti-China campaign, the Soviet revisionist clique has resorted to every base and despicable

means to damage China's prestige, and the fabrication that China "traffics in opium abroad" is only one instance of such trickery. People can see from this to what depths the Soviet revisionist clique has degenerated today. But rumour-mongering by the Soviet revisionists cannot harm the great socialist China in the least; it only reveals the ugliness and effrontery of the rumour-mongers.

(January 7)

African Newsletter

Tanzania Develops Its Own Industry

SINCE they achieved independence, the Tanzanian people under the leadership of President Nyerere have scored outstanding successes in developing the nation's own industry. This has been done by relying on their own efforts and using domestic resources.

Industrial Output Value on The Increase

In 1971, industrial output value was 10.3 per cent of the gross national product as against 3.4 per cent at the time of independence. The advance of manufacturing has been especially swift: Its output value in 1970 reached 1,694 million Tanzanian shillings or more, a figure over 120 times that of 1960, the eve of its independence, when it was only about 14 million shillings. Production in 1971 showed a further increase of 14.3 per cent as compared with 1970.

Tanzania's own industry has reached a point where it can turn out most of the consumer goods needed by the people in their daily life and part of the light industrial products. Quantity is being steadily increased and greater variety offered. Many kinds of textiles are produced and the country is now basically self-sufficient in cotton cloth. In addition to cotton prints, the Tanzanian people today can buy radio sets, leather shoes, cigarettes and wine, all made of domestic raw materials. Tractors assembled in Tanzania as well as small hoes and ploughs made by the

Tanzanians themselves now are available.

Tanzania is a beautiful, rich land. For nearly a century, industry was held back because of colonial domination. The few mills in operation were subsidiaries of foreign companies. The country was the world's largest producer of sisal, yet had to import rope and gunny sacks; it was a rich cotton-grower, but could not manufacture cotton cloth; the world's second largest producer of cashew-nuts, it was nevertheless dependent on other countries to process them. Although it is world-famous for its hides, all the shoes and other articles of leather available in Tanzanian shops were European-made. Even matches had to be imported.

Answer to Colonialist Slanders

Sisal, one of Tanzania's traditional industrial crops and a major export of the country, is an ideal material for making cordage, gunny sacks, rugs, and light, thin, high-quality paper. Production, processing and sales had been all in the hands of foreign capitalists until the industry was nationalized in 1967. When the government took over the foreign company Tanzanian Twine and Rope Works (Limited), the colonialists said that the Tanzanian Government would not be able to run it well. The capitalists were gone, the Tanzanians took over. Since then, the factory has registered rising production year after year. By 1971 output

had risen to over 4,900 tons, over five times what it was before nationalization, and had surpassed the designed production capacity. At the same time large quantities of by-products were being turned out. The factory's bale twine, besides satisfying the home market, has found its way into overseas markets. This is an answer to the slanders of the colonialists.

Role of Newly Built Factories

Since independence, the Tanzania has built a number of new factories and enterprises either totally state-owned or state-controlled through ownership of shares. Set up with an eye to small investment and quick returns, they produce locally needed goods from raw materials found in the vicinity. They are an important sector of Tanzania's developing national industry.

Prior to independence, there was little textile industry to speak of, but now Tanzania has seven textile mills. From domestically grown high-quality cotton, they make enough cloth not only for home consumption but also for export. In 1968, 35 million square metres of cotton cloth were produced. In 1971, output had exceeded 84.53 million square metres, or nearly two and a half times the 1968 figure.

In recent years it has built a refinery capable of handling 600,000 tons of crude oil a year, a rolling mill (10,000 tons of rolled steel per year),

(Continued on p. 23.)

ROUND THE WORLD

U.S.A.

People Demand Immediate End to Viet Nam War

People of all strata in the United States have given talks, adopted resolutions and held rallies denouncing the U.S. Government for its bombing of Hanoi, the capital, and other places in the D.R.V.N. and demanding an end to the Viet Nam war and an early realization of peace.

Leader of the House of Representatives Carl Albert stated on January 2 that unless President Nixon negotiated an early peace in Viet Nam, Congress will impose one by cutting off funds for the conflict.

Democratic Senator Mike Mansfield said on January 4 that the U.S. Government "has failed to make peace by negotiation. It has failed to make peace by elaborating the war, first into Cambodia, then into Laos and, with blockade and renewed bombing, into north Viet Nam."

"The effort to salvage a shred of face from a senseless war, has succeeded only in spreading further devastation and clouding this nation's reputation."

U.S. House Democrats adopted a resolution on January 2 demanding "no further public funds be authorized, appropriated or expanded for U.S. military combat operations in or over Indochina."

Fifteen Harvard University professors issued a statement on January 3. It said: "No American stakes or prospects in Indochina can justify this resort to unbridled savagery." The professors urged Congress to condemn the U.S. Government for "this recent barbarism and to prevent its recurrence by voting now to end the funding of the Indochina war."

The Governing Council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science adopted an emergency resolution calling for an immediate withdrawal of U.S. armed forces from Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia.

The resolution said that "as scientists, we cannot remain silent when the United States uses the resources of modern science to intervene destructively in the problems of poor and distant lands."

Two thousand and two hundred American religious personages and other people held an anti-war meeting on January 3 and 4 in Washington demanding that the U.S. Government immediately end its war of aggression in Viet Nam and that Congress pass a resolution cutting off funds for the war.

Earlier, leaders of five national labour unions consisting of millions of members, in a telegram to the White House, demanded: "We would . . . like to know, Mr. President, why you have now once again escalated the bombing of north Viet Nam." They demanded an immediate end to the Viet Nam war and signing the agreement on restoring peace in Viet Nam.

NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

U.S. Bombing Condemned

The representatives of 40 non-aligned countries to the United Nations, after meeting in New York on January 3, issued a statement condemning the U.S. savage bombing of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

The statement said, "The non-aligned countries condemn without any qualification the massive indiscriminate and savage bombing by the U.S. forces in Viet Nam, which is designed to intimidate the people of north Viet Nam and impose a settlement on the Vietnamese people. Such bombings have shocked the entire civilized world and surpassed in their brutality anything mankind has ever known.

"These bombings are in complete violation of the fundamental principles of the U.N. Charter and the rules of international law, and can only jeopardize the attainment of the speedy and peaceful solution."

The statement emphasized, "The non-aligned countries demand that all bombings of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam must stop forthwith. They also demand the immediate cessation of all other acts of aggression against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and against the Vietnamese people as a whole."

In conclusion, the statement urged that the negotiations in Paris must be resumed immediately and be continued without interruption. It stressed, "All parties must respect such agreement as was reported to have been reached on October 20, 1972."

U.S.-THIEU CLIQUE

Intensifying Suppression of South Vietnamese Patriots

The Nguyen Van Thieu clique, with the connivance of its U.S. masters, has stepped up plans to suppress and massacre south Vietnamese patriots.

According to a January 2 *New York Post* dispatch from Saigon, "Nguyen Van Thieu has ordered the arrest and 'neutralization' of thousands of people in the event that ceasefire negotiations between the United States and north Viet Nam are successful."

"The orders," which have been confirmed by official sources, "would go into effect as soon as a ceasefire became effective." The Thieu police arrest plan "has been under intense discussion for several weeks." "The varying levels of the police plan call for 'neutralization' of thousands of suspects."

The term "neutralization" can mean, among other things, covert executions.

An AFP dispatch dated January 2 reported that Jean-Pierre Debris and Andre Menras, two Frenchmen recently released from a Saigon prison, had exposed the U.S.-Thieu clique's persecution of political prisoners. They told a press conference that three days before they were released from the Chi Hoa prison in Saigon they saw a massive exile of political prisoners to the Poulo Condore convict-prison by the Thieu clique. "This

is a sign which affirms that the liquidation of prisoners will begin."

They pointed out that of late the U.S.-Thieu clique has been mixing political prisoners with ordinary ones, trying to turn the former into the latter so as not to release them when the ceasefire agreement is signed. False identity cards have been made out.

COMMON MARKET

From Six to Nine

Membership in the Common Market rose from six to nine on January 1 when Britain, Denmark and Ireland formally made their entry. The development and enlargement of this economic community shows the growing trend among the West European countries to strengthen unity, combat the two superpowers, and protect their own interests.

The nine-nation community now has a population of some 250 million. Steel and car output and gold and foreign exchange reserves, as well as volume of foreign trade all surpass those of the United States. Commenting on the formal entry of Britain and the other two applicants into the Common Market, Christopher Soames, one of Britain's two new members of the Common Market Executive Commission, said: "This day marks for Britain and for Europe as a whole the beginning of a great adventure. As a community of 250 million people we will now set out to develop over the years a European union which, with its own personality, strength and sense of purpose, will have a major impact on world affairs." A Reuter commentary on New Year's Day said the enlarged Common Market could one day rival the United States and the Soviet Union.

New Year's Day also marked the starting point of a free trade area among more than ten West European countries. Last July, Common Market members and candidates reached an agreement with Sweden, Switzerland, Austria and other members of the European Free Trade Association on the establishment, in five years' time beginning this year, of a free trade area in which their industrial products can flow freely among them-

selves with tariff barriers completely abolished. The decision will virtually bring about an economic union of more West European countries and the formation of a trade group bigger than the Common Market to counter the superpowers.

The United States and the Soviet Union were extremely dissatisfied over the prospect of a West European free trade area. As early as November 1971, the United States lodged a protest with the Common Market and the European Free Trade Association, saying that the projected establishment of a free trade area constituted "discrimination" against Washington. The Soviet paper *Pravda* had also "warned" and attacked some West European countries which would join the free trade group. All this, however, could not prevent the free trade area from being established. Directed at the Soviet "warnings," Austria and other countries openly noted that strengthening their ties with the Common Market was the "only way" for them to get rid of superpower control. The British weekly *The Economist* said a united Western Europe "can maintain its interests when faced by superpowers on each side."

PALESTINE

Persisting in Armed Struggle

The eve of the 8th anniversary of the armed struggle of the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Al Fateh), which fell on January 1, found the Palestinian commandos reviewing their battle achievements during the past year and reaffirming their determination to persist in the armed struggle against U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism.

The Israeli aggressor forces launched 7 attacks in 1972 on commando bases in southern Lebanon. Side by side with the Lebanese army, the commandos heroically repulsed the attacks and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, killing or wounding about 250 enemy troops, shooting down 4 planes, sinking one gunboat and destroying 22 tanks.

The commandos mounted more than 500 assaults on the enemy in 1972. Many operations were carried

out in Israeli-occupied areas, including demolition actions against the Israeli aggressors in their heartland — Tel Aviv, the vital Port of Haifa and Jerusalem, an important city on the west bank of the Jordan River. Surprise attacks, especially in the Gaza Strip, were made on the enemies.

Many "peaceful solution" schemes were tried in an attempt to wipe out the Palestinian commandos, such as the new American initiative, the Hussein plan to establish a united Arab kingdom, the Allon plan to set up a puppet Palestinian state in Gaza and on the western bank of the Jordan River, and even old Security Council resolutions. But none succeeded because the Palestinian commandos rejected them all.

"The past eight years have proved that neither the American plots nor the Zionist conspiracies will be able to finish it (the Palestine revolution)," said Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Viewing the prospects of the Palestine revolution in 1973, Arafat said: "In the future, as in the past, the Palestine revolution is a symbol of the Arab cause, and it will smash, as in the past, all capitulation schemes and the American-Zionist peace. The Palestine revolution knows how to handle the American-Zionist so-called peaceful solution which they want to impose on the Arab nation."

"The enemies are trying to do one of three things: to buy off the Palestine revolution, contain it or liquidate it. But they forget that none of the three ways will succeed. What will happen is that the Palestine revolution will survive and will win victory," he continued.

AFRICA

All-Africa Games Open

The Second All-Africa Games, the biggest ever sports festival in Africa, opened at the newly built National Stadium in Lagos, capital of Nigeria, on the evening of January 7.

Symbolizing African unity, the national flags of 41 independent African countries flew over the 60,000-capacity stadium.

Amid the strains of stirring music and cheers, thousands of men and women athletes from 36 African countries, in their colourful national costumes marched into the main arena.

Nigerian Head of State General Yakubu Gowon declared the games open. In his opening speech, General Gowon said: "The continent of Africa has entered a new era of close association and mutual understanding, fraternal affection and co-operation among its peoples. This happy trend is today being manifested in the Second All-Africa Games, as it has been in other social and cultural affairs and in our economic and political activities."

"The All-Africa Games," he added, "should, therefore, be seen as performing a dual function, namely, to promote the unity of the people of Africa and to groom our sportsmen and women for the achievement of an honourable position in world sports."

Competition in 12 events in the 12-day games began on January 8.

MEXICO & ARGENTINA

Defending 200-Mile Territorial Seas

New measures to uphold sovereign rights over their territorial seas and to oppose maritime hegemony by the superpowers were taken at the end of 1972 by two Latin American countries.

The Mexican Government has declared that, as of January 1, 1973, foreign fishing vessels are forbidden to operate in Mexico's territorial waters.

In 1969, it had announced the extension of the nation's territorial waters limit from 9 to 12 nautical miles. Agreements were then reached with the United States and Japan permitting their fishing vessels to operate within the 9- to 12-mile limit off the Mexican coast. These agreements expired on December 31, 1972.

Together with some other Latin American countries, Mexico has proposed that the coastal state, apart from the territorial seas over which it exercises full sovereign rights, can have a "patrimonial sea" up to a total of 200 nautical miles from the coast and exercise the exclusive right to exploitation of the resources there.

The Argentine Government on December 27, 1972 declared restrictions on fishing operations of foreign vessels inside 200 nautical miles of Argentina's coasts.

According to an announcement by the National Fishing Service of Argentina, only those foreign fishing vessels which have been licensed by the Argentine Government are permitted to continue operating within this limit. The measure also restricts their total annual catch to 70,000 metric tons.

ECUADOR

Restricting Foreign Oil Monopoly

Oil concessions previously granted to U.S. companies in the Gulf of Guayaquil have been repealed and reverted to the state of Ecuador without compensation under a decree signed recently by President Guillermo Rodriguez and ten cabinet ministers.

Declared absolutely null and void by the decree, the concessions have been taken over by the State Ecuadorean Petroleum Corporation. In addition, the Ecuadorian Government has recovered four other oil concessions on the Santa Elena Peninsula in the western part of the country.

A new petroleum law promulgated by the Government last June requires that all foreign companies which have acquired oil concessions in Ecuador sign with the Government new contracts conforming to the existing law of the country, and that a number of U.S. companies return their concessions to Ecuador. It also increases the superficiary tax of foreign-owned oil companies.

The law was followed by a government control over the foreign currency spending of foreign oil companies and in July by the readjustment of oil reference prices (on the basis of which taxes are calculated) as a measure to increase state revenue.

The Government has also set up a state-owned oil company and an oil fleet under its control.

Some 7 million hectares of land, almost larger than one-sixth of the nation's territory, fell into the hands of 20 or more foreign oil companies as oil concessions. The contracts they concluded with Ecuador have seriously impaired the fiscal interests of the nation; some are not subject to any Ecuadorian law. Some of these companies have flagrantly refused to pay superficiary taxes and conducted all sorts of illegal activities. Their acts of exploitation and plunder have aroused strong objection and dissatisfaction among the Ecuadorian people.

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central authorities strove for higher output, local small and medium-sized iron and steel plants all over the country were busy with technical transformation. Compared to 1971, local plants last year turned out 16 per cent more steel and 19 per cent more iron, a significant contribution to meeting national targets.

Continuing their stress on building mines, iron and steel enterprises concentrated manpower and resources to open up a number of mines in a relatively short period. The Shoutu Iron and Steel Company is now

basically self-sufficient in iron-ore, thus providing conditions for better quality, higher output and lower consumption of raw materials.

The Penki Iron and Steel Company levelled three hilltops, removed several million tons of rock to build at high speed a big mechanized open-cut iron mine. Miners in the mountains overcame hardships and continually increased the rate of excavation. Tunnelling footage for the capital construction of iron mines in the country last year was 20 per cent more than in 1971, thereby setting the highest record in China's history.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Menpa Nationality's "Firsts"

A 2,500-metre-deep valley in Tibet's Loka area is the home of 108 families of Menpas, one of China's minority nationalities. Here in Lepu valley where pine, bamboo and other plant life line both banks of the Niangchiang River, these families live in ten hamlets.

The completion of Lepu's first small hydroelectric station provides electric lighting for many families which depended on pine cones for generations. This was followed by setting up the first radio rediffusion network. When a broadcast from Peking was relayed over the loudspeakers for the first time, the villagers were moved to tears of joy and cheered: "Long live Chairman Mao!"

Without knowing the Menpa people's past, it is impossible to understand why they were so happy.

In pre-liberation days, nearly all of them were serfs or slaves of the feudal manorial lords under the savage social system of serfdom. Everything in the valley—land, houses, even a tree or blade of grass—belonged to these lords who contemptuously called the Menpa people "lalo" (meaning "ignorant animals") and forced them to wear horn-shaped hats and



Menpa pupils.

animal skins with tails and did not allow them to raise their voices. While the slash and burn farming method prevailed, they lived on wild fruit and birds' eggs most of the year.

After the liberation of Tibet in 1951, work teams were sent by Chairman Mao and the Communist Party to distribute relief grain and money as well as give the local people who were in dire straits free medical treatment.

In 1959, the Menpa people together with other peoples of fraternal na-

tionalties in Tibet helped the People's Liberation Army put down the counter-revolutionary armed rebellion staged by the reactionary clique of the upper strata headed by Dalai and overthrow the cruel rule of the feudal serf-owners. Shortly afterwards, democratic reform was carried out.

In 1962, the first group of Menpas were admitted into the Party, and two years later the first Party branch of the Chinese Communist Party was born in Lepu valley.

Having embarked on the road of socialism, the Menpa people relied on the collective strength of co-operatives to bring about a rapid growth in farm production. The 1971 acreage under cultivation and per-mu yield were twice and more than twice those of 1959, the year of democratic reform. As a result of successive rich harvests, the Menpas have become more than self-sufficient in grain for the first time in their history.

Among other "firsts" are their going in for pig-raising, tea- and tobacco-growing, and setting up a bamboo-ware and woodwork co-op. . . .

Gone are the days when these people had to go begging from place to place. Many former serfs now have woollen clothes and the overwhelming majority of Menpas have clothing for festive days. With two primary schools in the Lepu area, quite a number of children and young people are now able to read and write and keep accounts. They are the first generation of the Menpa people with culture.

A Revolutionary School

FOR many years the Ma Hengchang team of the Tsitsihar No. 2 Machine Tool Plant in northeast China's Heilungkiang Province has earned the title of "Advanced Collective." Over the past 20 years the team has distinguished itself in fulfilling production assignments and for being a "revolutionary school"—turning out many politically conscious and technically skilled people. Some 200 skilled workers and 43 leading cadres at workshop level and



Menpa women weeding *chingko* fields.

higher were former team members. Many workers from the team have joined the Communist Party or Communist Youth League. The team's first leader was Ma Heng-chang, now a member of the provincial Party committee and chief mechanic in the plant. Another former leader, its third, Tung Chen-yuan, is vice-chairman of the plant's revolutionary committee. Chao Fu-yuan, the 11th team leader, is presently Party branch secretary of the workshop where the Ma Heng-chang team is.

Present leader Ma Hung-lin is the 13th and already a known technical innovator. A large number of former members have become worker-engineers and many skilled workers have left to contribute to socialist construction in other parts of the country.

Organized in 1949 by ten veteran workers, the Ma Heng-chang team's founders who had had more than their share of hardships in the old society became masters of the country with liberation. Cited as a model team at the 1950 National Conference of Worker-Peasant-Soldier Labour Heroes, it was this team which later proposed the patriotic labour emulation that some 18,000 shifts and teams took part in. In the competition the Ma Heng-chang team completed 14 years' work in five years and was called "the model team that outpaces time." For 23 years it has overfulfilled all its annual production targets and has constantly introduced technical innovations. It has made more than 600 since April 1949.

Some of the team members have been to Peking several times to attend celebrations and conferences where Chairman Mao warmly received them along with other comrades.

The pictures team members had taken with Chairman Mao are on the walls to encourage comrades to make continuous progress together.

The Ma Heng-chang team has had fresh zip put into it since the Cultural Revolution started. Eight of its 23 members, average age 23, are newcomers, who learn modestly from

veteran workers, study hard and keep making new achievements.

Marsh Gas Used in Rural China

COMMUNES in many parts of China have devised simple methods to produce and use marsh gas for fuel and lighting.

The stalks of crops, grass, and leaves are buried in pits, sealed up and left to decompose, and gas is released with the fermentation of the micro-organisms. Most of the marsh gas used in the countryside is produced in this way by the peasants themselves. In some areas, natural underground supplies are exploited. The gas, led through rubber or plastic pipes to lamps and earthen or iron stoves, can be burnt for cooking, lighting and heating.

Chungchiang County of Szechuan Province in southwest China, a pacesetter in the use of marsh gas, has more than 800 pits built by commune members with rocks found in the locality. A national on-the-spot conference was recently held here, called jointly by the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, to exchange and sum up experiences in making marsh gas by indigenous methods. The gas is now used in some rural communes in over a dozen provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

In rural areas, experimenting in the production and use of marsh gas has been one of the scientific activities carried out in recent years on a mass scale. A commune member in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region in south China, after conducting 38 experiments, succeeded in devising a new type of marsh-gas lamp. Now every household in his production team has one, and it has been introduced to many remote mountain areas which do not have electricity.

And electricity itself is now being generated in some people's communes with marsh gas. By substituting it for diesel oil, a number of production teams in Tungkuang County in south China's Kwangtung Province

have succeeded in producing electric power for rice-husking and sugarcane pressing and for processing farm and subsidiary products since winter 1970.

Medicinal Herbs

A TREASURE house of medical science, traditional Chinese medicine includes among other things the well-known practice of acupuncture and using numerous medicinal herbs to cure diseases. Some of these herbs are cultivated, others can be found only on remote mountains and sheer cliffs. Both the masses and medical workers in many places have made big efforts to obtain them. Among those active in this field is the herb-picking team of a P.L.A. hospital tucked away amid barren land and snow-capped mountains on the Chinghai Plateau in northwest China.

In 1970, the hospital sent a team of several doctors and medical orderlies headed by Communist Party member Li Chih-yuan to locate and collect valuable medicinal herbs and herbs for curing mountain sickness. Shortly afterwards, riding horses or camels, they came to a 6,000-metre-high peak and had to dismount and inch their way up the steep and treacherous slope. It was not until twelve days later that they found a Mongolian herdsman's family in a desolate area. With the Mongolians' help, they gathered 69 different medicinal herbs.

Their difficult journey continued in the wilderness. An elderly Kazakh herdsman whom they met on the way told them that he used to brew some sort of a herb-drink whenever he had a headache or nausea while grazing sheep in the mountains. With this information, the team members successfully used this herb to make pills which were later proved by experiments to be an effective remedy for mountain sickness.

More important than herb-picking is the fact that the team has strengthened its revolutionary will in overcoming difficulties. A city-bred young medical orderly, Wei Li-fang at first found going up and down mountains difficult. Early one morn-

ing when there was a dense fog, she could hardly see her way forward and a false step sent her rolling down the steep slope. Just as she was about to fall into a swift stream below, she grabbed hold of some bamboo and managed to save herself. Basket on her back, she continued with her work. Now she has become a good rider and mountaineer and an adept herb-gatherer.

HERE AND THERE

● In the Tibet Autonomous Region, last year saw winter wheat sown for the first time over large acreage in the Loka area. Eleven counties already have finished the job, and Chiacha County's acreage sown to winter wheat accounts for 45 per cent of its total farmland.

In the northern foothills of the Himalayas, some counties in the Loka area have a mild climate which makes them a major farming region in Tibet. Only *chingko* barley and spring wheat were grown here before. In 1970, some communes in Chiacha County began experimenting with winter wheat and got high yields for two years straight. The county planted over 3,300 *mu* to winter wheat in 1971 and had a good harvest despite severe drought. The average yield was over 500 *jin* per *mu*.

● It is now winter, but the 146 markets in Shanghai are well stocked with vegetables — celery, turnips, cauliflower and 50 other varieties selling at fairly low prices. Artificially raised mushrooms, tomatoes and cucumbers are also on sale.

Forty-five of the 197 people's communes on the city outskirts have set

180,000 *mu* of land aside for vegetables. With per-*mu* grain yields surpassing the target set by the national programme for agricultural development in successive years, people's communes on the outskirts have raised vegetable output year after year, hitting an all-time high in 1971. In the first nine months of last year it was nearly 16 per cent above that of the same period in 1971.

Peas, tomatoes, potatoes and many other varieties of tinned vegetables, and dehydrated spinach, onions and many dried vegetables are processed in canneries in Shanghai.

● The 1972 Children's Swimming Tests were held in Peking last December, the first ever since liberation. One hundred and fifty boy and girl swimmers, ranging from 9 to 12, took part in the tests in 12 events, including breast stroke, back stroke, butterfly stroke and free style.

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a chemical fertilizer plant (100,000 tons a year) and a tyre factory (430,000 tyres and inner-tubes annually). In addition, factories for steel tubing, cement, cigarettes and processing cashew-nuts have been built, mainly with government investments.

A trip to some factories in the suburbs of Dar-es-Salaam reveals that they are on the whole run by Tanzanians — a result of the Africanization of cadres. The number of Tanzanian technicians has increased and Tanzanian workers display great enthusiasm in building their country.

Take the Pugo Road Flour Mill in the capital for instance. Formerly when it was under foreign management, its maize workshop produced only about two tons of maize flour a day, but now, run by Tanzanians, it is processing four to four and a half tons a day.

Serving Agricultural Production

The government has called on the peasants to get organized at a faster

pace in order to hasten the development of agriculture. Output is being boosted by the use of farm machinery and chemical fertilizer. The modern Ubungu Farm Implement Factory went into operation in 1970, and today every phase of production is managed by Tanzanians. Most of its workers were primary school graduates or young people from the countryside who had never handled machinery before. They are keen on learning skills and apply themselves energetically; many of them study hard even after work. Ntu, a heat treatment worker who constantly strives to improve his skill, succeeded in making a device which solved the problem of the malformation of flat ploughshares. In response to the call of the Tanganyika African National Union for the vigorous development of agriculture, workers there have steadily raised the quality of farm implements to meet the peasants' needs.

The Friendship Textile Mill, known for its good management, has been increasing output every year since its commissioning in 1969. An output of

12 million square metres of cloth in 1969 was raised to 20.6 million square metres in 1971. The pattern designers too have taken pains to excel in their field by seeing to it that their chintzes suit the tastes of the customers:

In May and June last year production was hindered when the factory ran into a shortage of weft forks. Tanzanian workers, without equipment or know-how to begin with, put their heads together and succeeded in trial-producing the forks themselves so as to carry on production as usual.

While combating imperialism and colonialism, consolidating national independence and safeguarding state sovereignty, the Tanzanian people under the leadership of President Nyerere are striving to develop their national economy — by protecting and building up their own industry — so as to eliminate the backwardness resulting from colonial domination. Tanzania, a beautiful country rich in natural resources, is doing all it can to bring prosperity to its people.

Chinese Medical Journal

The monthly CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL is edited and published in Chinese by the Chinese Medical Association with abstracts of articles in English.

The journal introduces achievements in China in health, therapeutic and medical research with the aim of promoting international exchange of science and culture.

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