

PEKING REVIEW

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January 7, 1972

Unite to Win Still Greater Victories

— New Year's Day editorial by "Renmin Ribao,"
"Hongqi" and "Jiefangjun Bao"

Statement of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of People's Republic Of China

December 30, 1971

Fourth Five-Year Plan: First Year's Successes

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CONTENTS

THE WEEK

5

Develop Creative Socialist Literature and Art
Foreign Experts Feted
Iraqi Government Delegation's Visit
M. Mendes-France in China
Brigadier General Haig and Party in Peking
Protest Against Indian Provocations

ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

Unite to Win Still Greater Victories — 1972 New Year's Day editorial
by *Renmin Ribao*, *Hongqi* and *Jiefangjun Bao* 8
Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China
(December 30, 1971) 12
Tiaoyu and Other Islands Have Been China's Territory Since Ancient Times 13
China's Territory Tiaoyu and Other Islands 14
Fourth Five-Year Plan: First Year's Successes 15
Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China
(December 29, 1971) 20

FRIENDSHIP LOG

21

ROUND THE WORLD

22

Viet Nam: U.S. Imperialism's Wanton Bombing Denounced
South West Africa: Workers Down Tools
U.S. Imperialism: Arch-Criminal in Pushing Racism



Develop Creative Socialist Literature and Art

Since the Ninth Party Congress in 1969, a mass movement to create revolutionary literature and art has swept the country on the basis of the popularization of model revolutionary theatrical works created during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, depicting proletarian heroes and heroines and reflecting contemporary life. A number of new Peking operas, modern dramas and songs and dances have been tried out in Peking, Shanghai and other cities. There has been initial success in reportage, oil painting, graphic art, traditional Chinese painting, sculpture and photography.

Characteristic of this movement is the portrayal of heroic figures of workers, peasants and soldiers and adherence to the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers. Party organizations at various levels have strengthened their leadership over literature and art and conscientiously carried out Chairman Mao's line in this field. Amateur writers and artists and professional playwrights, writers, painters and composers have made joint efforts to create good socialist works.

A *Renmin Ribao* commentary "Develop Creative Socialist Literature and Art" published on December 16 last year pointed out that the creation of revolutionary literature and art "is an important measure of the proletariat exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in this sphere." It sums up the basic principles for developing socialist literature and art as follows:

* Adhere to the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, and of serving socialism and proletarian politics;

* Correctly handle the relation between politics and art and strive to achieve the unity of revolutionary political content and the highest possible perfection of artistic form;

* Implement the principles "Make the past serve the present and foreign

things serve China" and "Let a hundred flowers blossom; weed through the old to bring forth the new";

* Apply the creative method of combining revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism;

* Form a revolutionized contingent to create literary and artistic works, and strengthen its ideological and organizational building;

* Strengthen Party leadership over creative revolutionary literature and art, firmly grasp the struggle between the two lines on the literary and art front and raise our consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The commentary called on literary and art workers to strive to create, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's line on literature and art, more and better works to greet the forthcoming 30th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's *Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art*.

Foreign Experts Feted

The General Office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Office of the State Council gave a New Year's eve banquet in honour of foreign experts and their wives. The banquet was presided over by Comrade Wang Tung-hsing, Director of the General Office of the C.P.C. Central Committee. Premier Chou En-lai and other comrades were among the Chinese Party and government leaders who attended the banquet and greeted the New Year together with the foreign friends.

On behalf of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and people, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien extended sincere thanks to the foreign experts coming from various countries of the five continents. He said: "You experts have come to China from thousands of miles away and have worked diligently in the press, publication, education, health and other departments

of our country; with your efforts and know-how, you have made valuable contributions to China's socialist revolution and socialist construction and to the support and assistance to the world revolution. Your noble internationalist spirit is well worthy of our emulation."

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said: The development of the world situation in the past year and more has fully proved the correctness of Chairman Mao's wise conclusion in his statement of May 20, 1970. The Vice-Premier stressed that in external affairs, our country has firmly carried out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in foreign affairs and won great victories. He added: "The exchange of friendly visits between our people and the people of other countries including the American people is continuously expanding; and the number of countries which have established diplomatic relations with our country is ever increasing. The vain scheme of the superpowers to blockade and isolate China has gone totally bankrupt." The domestic situation of our country is also excellent, he added.

The banquet proceeded in an internationalist spirit. Hosts and guests proposed toasts to the increasing development of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people of various countries.

Iraqi Government Delegation's Visit

The Government Delegation of the Republic of Iraq led by Abdul Khaliq Al-Samarrae, Member of the Revolutionary Command Council and Member of the National and Regional Leadership of the Arab Baath Socialist Party, visited China from December 25 to January 3.

This visit is of great significance to the strengthening of the friendship between the people of China and Iraq and the development of the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries.

During the delegation's stay in Peking, Premier Chou En-lai met Abdul Khaliq Al-Samarrae and all the members of the delegation he is leading, and had a conversation with him and members of the delegation Minister of Foreign Affairs Murtadha Saeed Abdul Baqi and Iraqi Ambassador to China Mundher A.H. Araim. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, Deputy Chief of the Chinese P.L.A. General Staff Peng Shao-hui and Vice-Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries Han Tsung-cheng held talks with the delegation. The guests also visited factories, schools and scenic spots and places of historic interest and met people of various walks of life.

Two banquets were held during the delegation's stay in Peking. At the banquets, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and delegation leader Al-Samarrae spoke.

In his speech at the farewell banquet, delegation leader Al-Samarrae said:

• We are deeply moved by the sincerity, the positive attitude and the full frankness displayed by the leaders of the Government of the People's Republic of China during our friendly talks with them. The people of the Republic of Iraq cherish a lofty friendship and respect for the friendly Chinese people and highly appraise the firm stand taken by the People's Republic of China in opposing world monopoly capital and U.S. imperialism and defending the rights of the oppressed peoples of the world, particularly those of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

• Iraq warmly greets the historic victory won by People's China at the current session of the United Nations General Assembly. Iraq holds that the restoration to People's China of her lawful seat in the United Nations, and China taking her lawful seat in the Security Council as one of its permanent members and the expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique constitute a historic victory for all the forces opposing colonialism and imperialism, especially for the Arab revolutionary forces. For the

stand taken by People's China on the question of the destiny of the Palestinian Arabs is in conformity with the legitimate aspirations of the Arab nation.

• The People's Republic of China, by refusing to recognize the Zionist entity "Israel" and supporting the Arab people's right to recover their land and eliminate the racist and expansionist entity of aggression, has given expression to the purest humanitarian and revolutionary concept. The People's Republic of China has faithfully stood by the Arab people at their most difficult moments.

• We consider the Palestine question the central question of the Arab revolutionary movement. The acts of aggression of "Israel" are the logical outcome of the aggressive nature of the Zionist entity, which was artificially created and imposed on Palestine in contravention of the desire of the Palestinian people who have become displaced. "Israel" and its ally U.S. imperialism have all along pushed a logic of aggression, which is designed to compel the Arabs to capitulate and accept a fait accompli. This we categorically reject and oppose. We hold that in order to truly and fundamentally end the tension in the Middle East it is necessary to settle the Palestine question thoroughly, totally and fundamentally, ensure the rights of the Palestinian people and eliminate the consequences of the deprivation of the Palestinian people in the years of aggression and war of their right to live in their own motherland.

In his speech at this banquet, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said:

• The anti-imperialist struggle waged by the people of the world has always been an indivisible whole. In this struggle, the people of the world have sympathized with and supported one another. The Chinese Government and people and the people of Iraq, Palestine and other Arab countries are comrades-in-arms standing on the same battlefield. We have always regarded the struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against U.S.-

Israeli aggression as our own struggle and as a support to us. The anti-imperialist struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples is now in a new stage. Although they will still encounter difficulties in their struggle, we are convinced that, so long as the Palestinian and other Arab peoples strengthen their unity, maintain vigilance, fear no threat, refuse to be taken in and persevere in struggle, they will surely be able to further advance their struggle against U.S.-Israeli aggression and win final victory. The Chinese Government and people have all along sympathized with and supported the struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples. We will remain forever your reliable friends in your struggle against imperialism.

• Although we have provided friendly countries with some aid, our capability has lagged behind our wish and falls far short of the hopes our friends place in us. The encouragement and hopes of our friends will help push us to do better in the future.

At the banquet welcoming the delegation, Vice-Premier Li also pointed out:

• The reason why the Middle East question has long remained unsettled and why the Israeli Zionists dare to ignore the righteous voice of the people of the world and become so swollen with aggressive arrogance is that U.S. imperialism has given them all-round support politically, militarily and economically. Without the support of U.S. imperialism, Israel cannot survive. On the other hand, social-imperialism, which is contending and colluding with U.S. imperialism at the same time, has under the signboard of "support" and "aid" tried in a thousand and one ways to sabotage the just struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against aggression. Through the practice of struggle, the broad masses of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples have become increasingly aware as to who are their friends and who their enemies, and who are true friends and who false ones. The 100 million Arab people are experiencing a new awakening.

M. Mendes-France in China

Former French Prime Minister and Madame Pierre Mendes-France are on a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Premier Chou En-lai met and had a friendly conversation with Monsieur and Madame Mendes-France, and gave a banquet in their honour on December 25. French Ambassador to China Etienne Manac'h and his wife were at the meeting and banquet.

On December 24, the day after the French friends' arrival in Peking, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien gave a banquet to welcome them. President of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs Chang Hsi-jo and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Li Yao-wen attended.

In his speech at the banquet, Vice-Premier Li said: "China and France have different social systems, but this does not prevent our two countries from developing good relations on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence." Expressing his pleasure that such relations are constantly developing, he said that this "is in conformity with the interests of our two peoples" and "we will continue our efforts."

Speaking of his present visit to China, his second, Monsieur Mendes-France said: "We are here in China

again. I have come to see, to hear, to learn, to know your progress in comparison with what you showed me in 1958, and in comparison with all that I have read about since, and also to learn how you see things in your country and how you see things in the world."

Protest Against Indian Provocations

The Chinese Embassy in India in a note to the Indian Ministry of External Affairs on December 29 lodged a strong protest with the Indian Ministry against the provocations carried out in front of the Chinese Embassy by Indians and Tibetan rebel bandits with the connivance of the Indian Government.

The note said: "At 14:30 hours on December 25, 1971, with the connivance of the Indian Government, nearly one thousand Indians and Tibetan rebel bandits carrying anti-Chinese placards and other things came in front of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in India to make provocations. They held an anti-Chinese assembly close to the Embassy and frantically shouted anti-Chinese slogans. What is particularly intolerable is that they went so far as to insult the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao. The Chinese people express their utmost indignation at this. The Embassy of the People's Republic of

China in India hereby lodges a strong protest with the Indian Ministry of External Affairs and demands that the Indian Government immediately take effective measures to ensure against recurrence of similar incidents in the future."

NEWS BRIEFS

▲ Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai on December 31 sent a message to President Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado and Prime Minister Fidel Castro Ruz expressing warm congratulations on the 13th anniversary of the liberation of Cuba. A film reception was given by the China-Cuba Friendship Association and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries to mark the anniversary.

▲ On December 31, Premier Chou En-lai sent a message to Major-General Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri, President and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, congratulating the 16th anniversary of the independence of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan.

▲ Premier Chou En-lai sent a message on December 31 to President El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo expressing congratulations on the 12th anniversary of the independence of Cameroon.

▲ Premier Chou En-lai on January 3 sent a message to Prime Minister Ne Win, extending warm congratulations on the 24th anniversary of the independence of the Union of Burma.

▲ The Chinese Journalists' Delegation headed by Shih Shao-hua, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Deputy Director of the Hsinhua News Agency, returned to Peking after a friendly visit to Albania from November 16 to December 23.

▲ A protocol on goods exchange for 1972 between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was signed in Pyongyang on December 30.

Brigadier General Haig and Party in Peking

An 18-member advance party headed by Brigadier General Alexander M. Haig, Deputy Assistant to the U.S. President for National Security Affairs, arrived in Peking by special plane on January 3 to make technical arrangements for President Nixon's visit to China.

Members of the advance party include Ronald L. Ziegler, Dwight L. Chapin, John A. Scali, Brigadier General Brent Scowcroft, Brigadier General Albert Redman, Jr., Ronald H. Walker, Timothy G. Elbourne, Michael R. Schrauth, Lt. Col. Chester

P. Ward, Lt. Col. Vernon C. Coffey, Lt. Col. Paul Hall, Major Fred W. Swift, Wilson Livingood, Dennis P. Shaw, Mrs. Muriel L. Hartley, YNCM William F. Cuff, and Mrs. Nell Yates.

That evening, Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei met and feted Brigadier General Haig and his party, technical advisers, and crew members of the special plane. Leading members and staff members of Chinese government departments concerned were present at the meeting and banquet.

Unite to Win Still Greater Victories

— 1972 New Year's Day editorial by "Renmin Ribao,"
"Hongqi" and "Jiefangjun Bao"

1971 was a year of victory. Marching forward courageously along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the people of all nationalities in China confidently step into 1972, a year of militancy.

When the world entered the 1970s, Chairman Mao pointed out in his statement of May 20, 1970: "The danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. But revolution is the main trend in the world today." Developments in the international situation in the past year have further confirmed this scientific thesis.

The world has been in a state of great upheaval in the past year. The basic contradictions in the contemporary world have sharpened. In particular, the contradictions between U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism on the one hand and the people of the world including the American and Soviet people on the other, and the contradictions between the two superpowers in their scramble for world hegemony and spheres of influence have become even more acute and widespread. Aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying by imperialism and social-imperialism have aroused the people of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world to rise against them. Local wars between aggression and resistance to aggression and between revolution and counter-revolution have never ceased. The imperialist camp is split. The revisionist bloc is falling apart. The reactionaries of various countries are sitting on thorns. Various political forces are in the process of further division and reorganization. The characteristic feature of the world situation today can be summed up in one word, "upheaval," or "global upheaval." In this situation, the political consciousness of the proletariat and people of various countries has rapidly risen, Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations have been tempered in the course of struggle, and the revolutionary movements of the oppressed nations and people have deepened. From the strategic rear areas of imperialism to the "heartland" of capitalism, revolutionary struggles are surging forward. Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution — this great historical tide is pounding the decadent rule of imperialism and all reaction.

Never before did U.S. imperialism find itself in such a plight. Its counter-revolutionary global strategy has suffered one defeat after another. Its powers of aggression have been enormously weakened by the magnificent victories of the people of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, by the growth of the struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against U.S.-Israeli aggression, by the rise of the revolutionary mass movement of the American people and by the upsurge of the world people's struggle against U.S. imperialism. The profound change in the balance of forces between the United States on the one hand and Japan and the West European and other capitalist countries on the other has intensified their fight to shift their crises on to each other and their scramble for markets and sources of raw material. And the United States is faced with its toughest challenge in the 26 postwar years. All this has aggravated the political, economic and social crisis in the United States.

Following in the footsteps of U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionist social-imperialism is grabbing out everywhere under all sorts of covers. While oppressing the people of different nationalities in the Soviet Union itself, the Brezhnev renegade clique is doing its utmost to control and exploit the people of the other countries in its "community" and working feverishly to expand its spheres of influence all over the world. Thus it is putting more and more nooses round its own neck. In the past year, Soviet revisionism has colluded with U.S. imperialism in nuclear deals, signed the agreement on West Berlin selling out the sovereignty of the German Democratic Republic, conducted subversion in many countries, threatened the Balkans, undermined the armed struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against the U.S.-Israeli aggressors and, above all, shamelessly and flagrantly supported the Indian reactionaries' armed aggression against Pakistan. All this has further exposed its social-imperialist features before the people of the world, subjected it to their fierce denunciation and landed it in a more and more isolated position.

Chairman Mao points out: "Affairs in the world require consultations. The internal affairs of a country

must be settled by the people of that country, and international affairs must be settled by all concerned through consultation. They must not be decided by the two big powers." Gone are the days when representatives of the two superpowers could decide the destinies of other countries at will by sitting down together and making deals behind their backs. More and more medium and small countries are joining forces to oppose the hegemony and power politics of the two superpowers; countries of the third world are increasingly playing a positive role in international affairs; and all the countries and people suffering from aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying by the two superpowers are forming a broad united front. This is an important trend in international relations today. At the 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, U.S. Government obstruction was broken through and the resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority restoring China's lawful rights in the United Nations and immediately expelling the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from that world body and all its related organizations; and, against the will of Soviet social-imperialism, the resolution calling upon India and Pakistan to cease fire and withdraw their armed forces was adopted with an overwhelming majority of 104 votes. Never before had there been a situation in which medium and small countries were able to play such an inspiring role in the United Nations through their joint efforts, the voice of justice was able to prevail to such an extent, and the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, were so isolated. The changes in the United Nations are a vivid reflection of the excellent international situation.

But imperialism, social-imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries are not reconciled to their defeat; they are bound to struggle desperately and continue to make trouble. The events of the past year have again vividly proved that the harder things go for them, the more frenziedly do they want to carry out aggression, interference and subversion, and even unscrupulously to provoke new wars of aggression. Therefore, the people of various countries must maintain high vigilance, constantly sum up their experience, reinforce their unity, build up their strength and persist in struggle so as to win new victories.

Implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs, the Chinese people have achieved important successes in the past year. Together with the people of other countries, we have carried out resolute struggles against imperialism, expansionism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and against the hegemony and power politics of the two superpowers. Our revolutionary friendship with fraternal socialist coun-

tries has continued to grow, and we have marched shoulder to shoulder with the Albanian Party of Labour and all genuine Marxist-Leninist Parties and organizations in the world in the struggle against modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique at its centre. Our militant unity with the people of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia in the struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression has grown stronger; we have acted in close co-ordination with the people of Korea, Japan and other Asian countries in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism; and we and the Arab, African and Latin American peoples have supported one another in the anti-imperialist struggle. In the past year, our friendly contacts with the people of various countries have developed continually, our co-operation with many friendly countries has advanced, we have established diplomatic relations with 15 more countries, and, in particular, our lawful rights in the United Nations have been restored; the growing influence of our socialist motherland in the world has thus been fully demonstrated. All this inspires us with immense confidence to work hard and continue to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs.

The past year has been a year of great victory in carrying out education in ideology and political line throughout the Party and among the people of the whole country. Adhering to Chairman Mao's teachings, the whole Party, through reading and studying, opposing arrogance and doing away with complacency, and criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, has carried forward the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in a deep-going way and consolidated and developed the gains of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. The masses of cadres and Party members, and senior Party cadres in particular, have engaged in a serious study of the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works, and this has gradually become a common practice. They have raised their ability to distinguish genuine from sham Marxism and further exposed and criticized the conspiracies of Liu Shao-chi and other swindlers who had illicit relations with foreign countries and attempted to change the line and policies of the Party and the socialist system. The whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country have rallied still more closely around the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao. This is of profound, far-reaching significance for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing capitalist restoration in China, and is a very heavy blow to social-imperialism and to imperialism, revisionism and reaction throughout the world. It is a great victory for the

proletariat and people of China, for Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, and for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

The victorious progress of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the ever-deepening process of education in ideology and political line have enhanced the enthusiasm for socialism of the masses of workers, peasants, soldiers and revolutionary intellectuals and promoted the steady advance of industry, agriculture, commerce, science and technology, culture and education and work in other fields; our socialist construction is thriving. In 1971 we successfully fulfilled the fighting tasks of the first year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy. Total value of industrial and agricultural output increased by about 10 per cent over 1970. In agriculture, a good harvest was reaped for the tenth year in succession. In spite of relatively serious natural calamities, China's 1971 grain output surpassed that of the rich harvest year of 1970, reaching 246 million tons. **Change the situation in which grain has to be transported north from the south**, a task laid down by Chairman Mao, began to become a reality. Industrial production continued to rise, and the quality of products improved and their variety increased. Steel output reached 21 million tons, or 18 per cent above 1970. This marked the rise of China's industry to a new level. Capital construction went ahead fairly fast. Prices remained stable and the market brisk throughout the country. The material reserves of the state and the people increased further. There was some improvement in the living standards of the people. There were a number of new developments and creations in the revolution on the cultural and educational fronts. Scientific and technological standards improved to some extent. The People's Liberation Army has become stronger and our national defence is more consolidated than ever.

Chairman Mao points out: **"The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place."** Our work in the past year has fully testified to the correctness of this thesis. In the new year the whole Party, the whole army and the people throughout the country should continue to carry out deep-going education in ideology and political line, strengthen Party leadership and deepen struggle-criticism-transformation on all fronts, bring about greater progress in socialist revolution and socialist construction, further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and firmly pursue the line put forward by the Ninth Party Congress, **Unite to win still greater victories.**

In carrying out education in ideology and political line and unfolding the movement to criticize revisionism

and rectify the style of work, it is essential, in line with Chairman Mao's teaching, to take the following as the important content: **Practise Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire.** Whether to practise Marxism or to practise revisionism has always been the crux of the struggle between the two lines. It is essential to continue the deepening of the mass movement for studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, to **read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism** and do a good job of revolutionary mass criticism to eliminate the virus of the revisionist line. It is necessary to integrate theory with practice, and link past struggles with current ones so that we can make a still clearer distinction between Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist line and policies and the anti-Marxist-Leninist line and policies of Liu Shao-chi and other swindlers, between the materialist theory of reflection and idealist apriorism, between the socialist road and the capitalist road and between what helps strengthen Party leadership and what weakens or rejects it. Chairman Mao has always advocated being open and aboveboard. Liu Shao-chi and other swindlers, engaged in counter-revolutionary activities for the purpose of restoring capitalism, are extremely isolated in the whole Party and the whole army and among the people throughout the country, and they cannot bear the light of day; they can therefore only resort to intrigue and conspiracy, and rumour-mongering and mud-slinging. By insisting on being open and aboveboard we will be able to detect and resist the anti-Party and anti-popular evil wind and constantly strengthen the unity of the Party. Chairman Mao points out: **"What do we mean by unity? Of course we mean unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, and not unprincipled unity."** **"Both inside and outside the Party it is necessary to unite with the vast majority. Only thus can things be done well."** We must follow this teaching of Chairman Mao's and unite with the vast majority of the people, including those who have wrongly opposed us but are sincerely correcting their mistakes. Deepening education in ideology and political line is sure to raise the consciousness of the whole Party and people throughout the country in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and is sure to give a tremendous impetus to all kinds of work.

Education in ideology and political line should go hand in hand with the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation. The aim of the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is, in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, to transform all those parts of the superstructure that are not in conformity with the socialist

economic base and to ensure that the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat is fulfilled in every basic unit. Only by grasping education in ideology and political line can the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation on all fronts have a correct orientation and go really deep. Struggle-criticism-transformation develops unevenly, much work remains to be completed, weak links and units still exist, and some new problems have cropped up and need to be solved. We must analyse the situation, sum up experience, study policies and make overall plans so that our work will conform still more with objective reality.

It is essential to continue to strengthen the Party's centralized leadership and the ideological and organizational building of Party committees and branches, to do a good job of **getting rid of the stale and taking in the fresh** according to Party principle and do mass work well among the workers, peasants, youth, women, intellectuals and other people. Party organizations should adhere to the mass line, be good at concentrating the collective wisdom, intensify investigation and study, grasp typical examples well and pay constant attention to Chairman Mao's teaching **"Be concerned with the well-being of the masses, pay attention to methods of work."** We must adhere to the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour and combat the corrosive influence of the bourgeoisie. Communists should stand up for principle and dare to struggle against all erroneous tendencies running counter to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Chairman Mao says: **"Our Party's consistent principle in dealing with comrades who have committed mistakes is to lay the main stress on education, namely, learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient."** We must continue to apply this principle and, under the leadership of the proletariat, unite all the forces that can be united.

Chairman Mao has issued the call: **In industry, learn from Taching; in agriculture, learn from Tachai; the whole nation should learn from the People's Liberation Army; the Liberation Army should learn from the people of the whole country.** We should follow this teaching and promote the vigorous progress of the revolutionary mass movement on all fronts. The revolutionary masses in industry, agriculture, commerce, science and technology, culture and education and other fields should continue to carry forward the spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance, carry out in an all-round way the principle of **grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war** and go all out, aim high and fulfil or overfulfil the state plan with greater, faster, better and more economical

results to greet the convocation of the Fourth National People's Congress. In accordance with Chairman Mao's line on army building, the Chinese People's Liberation Army should strengthen army building and energetically grasp military and political training so as to raise its political and military qualities higher. It is necessary to strengthen militia building. It is necessary to **support the army and cherish the people, support the government and cherish the people,** and thus strengthen army-government and army-civilian unity. It is necessary to deal resolute blows at the disruptive activities of the counter-revolutionaries. The armymen and the people throughout the country should conscientiously study the international situation and the Party's line and policies in foreign affairs, **heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland,** be well prepared against wars of aggression and firmly smash all imperialist and social-imperialist plots of aggression and subversion.

As we greet the new year, we express our deep concern for our compatriots in Taiwan. Taiwan Province is an inalienable part of China's territory. Our compatriots there are our brothers by flesh and blood. The liberation of Taiwan is China's internal affair which brooks no interference by any outsider. We firmly oppose such concoctions as "one China, one Taiwan," "one China, two governments," "the status of Taiwan remains to be determined" or "an independent Taiwan," and any similar intrigues. All U.S. armed forces must be withdrawn from Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits. The Chinese people are determined to liberate Taiwan! We are convinced that the day is bound to come.

We have scored great achievements. But China is still a developing country, its economy is relatively backward and it is confronted with immense tasks in revolution and construction. Our achievements are inseparable from the support of the proletariat and revolutionary people the world over. We must continue to fulfil our internationalist duty and firmly support the just struggle of the oppressed people and oppressed nations throughout the world. In the face of the new fighting tasks at home and abroad, we should remain modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and impetuosity, study and work harder and strive to **make a greater contribution to humanity** by winning new victories.

Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!

Long live Chairman Mao, the great leader of the people of all the nationalities of China! A long, long life to Chairman Mao!

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Of the People's Republic of China

December 30, 1971

In the past few years, the Japanese Sato government, ignoring the historical facts and the strong opposition of the Chinese people, has repeatedly claimed that Japan has the so-called "title" to China's territory of the Tiaoyu and other islands and, in collusion with U.S. imperialism, has engaged in all kinds of activities to invade and annex the above-mentioned islands. Not long ago, the U.S. Congress and the Japanese Diet one after the other approved the agreement on the "reversion" of Okinawa. In this agreement, the Governments of the United States and Japan flagrantly included the Tiaoyu and other islands in the "area of reversion." This is a gross encroachment upon China's territorial integrity and sovereignty. The Chinese people absolutely will not tolerate this!

The fraud of the "reversion" of Okinawa to Japan jointly contrived by the U.S. and Japanese Governments is a new grave step to strengthen U.S.-Japanese military collusion and to accelerate the revival of Japanese militarism. The Chinese Government and people have consistently supported the Japanese people's valiant struggle to smash the fraud of the "reversion" of Okinawa and for the unconditional and complete recovery of Okinawa, and they are strongly opposed to the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries making a deal over China's territory of the Tiaoyu and other islands and using this to sow seeds of discord in the friendly relations between the peoples of China and Japan.

The Tiaoyu and other islands have been China's territory since ancient times. Back in the Ming Dynasty, these islands were already within China's sea defence areas; they were islands appertaining to China's Taiwan but not to Ryukyu, which is now known as Okinawa. The boundary between China and Ryukyu in this area lies between Chihwei Island and Kume Island and fishermen from China's Taiwan have all along carried out productive activities on the Tiaoyu and other islands. During the 1894 Sino-Japanese War, the Japanese Government stole these islands and in April 1895 it forced the government of the Ching Dynasty to conclude the unequal "Treaty of Shimono-

seki" by which "Taiwan, together with all islands appertaining to Taiwan" and the Penghu Islands were ceded. Now the Sato government has gone to the length of making the Japanese invaders' act of aggression of seizing China's territory in the past a ground for claiming that Japan has the so-called "title" to the Tiaoyu and other islands. This is sheer and outright gangster logic.

After World War II, the Japanese Government illicitly handed over to the United States the Tiaoyu and other islands appertaining to Taiwan, and the United States Government unilaterally declared that it enjoyed the so-called "administrative rights" over these islands. This in itself was illegal. On June 28, 1950, shortly after the founding of the People's Republic of China, Foreign Minister Chou En-lai, on behalf of the Chinese Government, strongly condemned U.S. imperialism for sending its Seventh Fleet to commit aggression against Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits, and solemnly declared that the Chinese people were determined to "recover Taiwan and all territories belonging to China." Now the U.S. and Japanese Governments have once again made an illicit transfer between themselves of China's Tiaoyu and other islands. This encroachment upon China's territorial integrity and sovereignty cannot but arouse the utmost indignation of the Chinese people.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China hereby solemnly declares: Tiaoyu Island, Huangwei Island, Chihwei Island, Nanshao Island, Peihshiao Island, etc. are islands appertaining to Taiwan. Like Taiwan, they have been an inalienable part of Chinese territory since ancient times. It is utterly illegal for the U.S. and Japanese Governments to include China's Tiaoyu and other islands in the so-called "area of reversion" in the Okinawa "reversion" agreement. Their act cannot in the least alter the sovereignty of the People's Republic of China over her territory of the Tiaoyu and other islands. The Chinese people are determined to liberate Taiwan! The Chinese people are determined to recover the Tiaoyu and other islands appertaining to Taiwan!

Tiaoyu and Other Islands Have Been China's Territory Since Ancient Times

The Sato government's plot to annex Chinese territory Tiaoyu Island and other islands by using the Japan-U.S. Okinawa "reversion" agreement will never succeed. The Chinese people are determined to liberate Taiwan. They are also determined to recover Tiaoyu and other islands appertaining to Taiwan.

IN ramming through the so-called Okinawa "reversion" agreement in the Diet, Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato wildly claimed China's Tiaoyu and other islands as "Japanese territory." This shows that Japanese militarism and U.S. imperialism are colluding in speeding up implementation of the scheme to annex China's territory.

According to a Kyodo News Agency report, Sato told a meeting of the Upper House Budget Committee on November 9: "The Senkaku islands [meaning China's Tiaoyu and other islands] are under the administration of the United States as part of the Ryukyu Islands. It is clearly stated in this agreement that they will be returned to Japan." At the same meeting, Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda said that "this archipelago is Japanese territory" and "the question of its defence will naturally be included in that of Japan's."

Historical Facts Can Never Be Changed

Tiaoyu and the other islands have been China's territory since ancient times. There is no question about

this whatsoever. By sophistry and raising a hue and cry, Sato and his ilk can only expose the aggressive ambition and impatience of the reactionary Japanese Government to seize these Chinese islands and cannot change the historical fact one iota.

To resist harassment by Japanese invaders, China's Ming Dynasty in 1556 appointed Hu Tsung-hsien commander of the punitive force in charge of military action against the Japanese invaders in the coastal provinces. Tiaoyu Island, Huangwei Island, Chihwei Island and other islands were then within the scope of China's coastal defence. It was more specifically stated in the records of missions sent to the Ryukyu Islands by China's Ming and Ching Dynasties and in geography and history books that these islands belong to China and that the demarcation line between China and the Ryukyu Islands lies between Chihwei Island and Kome Island, namely, present-day Kume Island.

In 1879, when Li Hung-chang, Minister Superintendent of Trade for the Northern Ports of China of the Ching Dynasty, held negotiations with Japan on the title to the

Ryukyus, both the Chinese and Japanese sides held that the Ryukyus comprised 36 islands. Tiaoyu and the other islands were not among those 36 islands at all.

The Tiaoyu and other islands were under China's jurisdiction for several centuries, and it was only in 1884 that the Japanese "discovered" them. The Japanese Government immediately plotted to annex them, but dared not lay hands on them then. It was in 1895 when the defeat of the government of the Ching Dynasty in the Sino-Japanese War had become inevitable that these islands were grabbed by Japan. The Japanese Government then compelled the Ching Dynasty government to sign the "Treaty of Shimonoseki" which ceded "Taiwan, together with all islands appertaining to Taiwan" and the Penghu Islands to Japan.

The above-mentioned historical facts are ample proof that Tiaoyu and the other islands have been China's territory since ancient times and appertain to China's Taiwan. Allegations that the so-called "Senkaku islands" are "part of the Ryukyu Islands" can only expose the aggressive ambitions of the Japanese reactionaries.

U.S.-Japanese Reactionaries' Vain Efforts

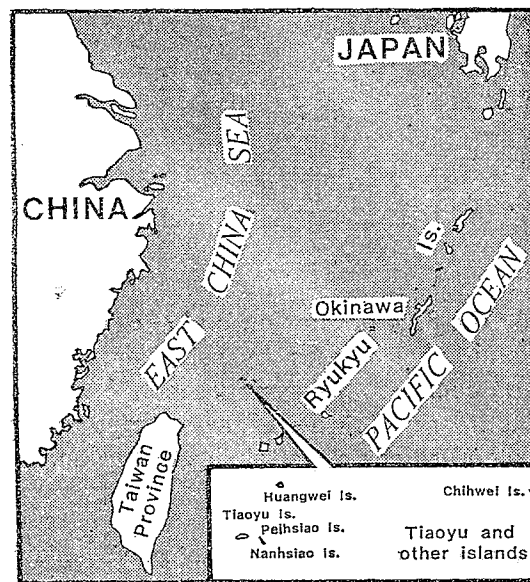
It is even more absurd for the United States to want to include China's territory Tiaoyu and other islands it has occupied into the "area of reversion" in accordance with the Okinawa "reversion" agreement. After World War II, Japanese imperialism returned Taiwan and the Penghu Islands to China. It was illegal in itself that Japan handed over the Tiaoyu and other islands appertaining to Taiwan to the United States. The United States which

China's Territory Tiaoyu and Other Islands

The Tiaoyu and other islands lie about 100 nautical miles northeast of China's Taiwan Province. They comprise Tiaoyu Island, Huangwei Island, Chihwei Island, Nanhsiao Island, Peihshiao Island, etc. Tiaoyu, the biggest island, has an area of about five square kilometres. These islands are uninhabited because of the lack of fresh water.

The Tiaoyu Island area is one of the fishing grounds in the East China Sea. Since ancient times, the fishermen from China's Fukien and Taiwan Provinces have always fished there. They put up huts for shelter against storms and sometimes live in these islands for months.

Camellias, palms, cactus, etc., many of which are valuable medicinal herbs, abound in Tiaoyu Island, and China's coastal inhabitants often go there to gather them. Rich oil resources in the seabed and its subsoil around these islands are to be found.



occupied Japan's Okinawa after World War II should return Okinawa to Japan completely and unconditionally. But it has no right at all to include China's territory Tiaoyu Island and other islands under its illegal occupation in the "area of reversion."

To seize these Chinese islands, the Sato government has conducted all kinds of conspiratorial activities besides distorting historical facts and using gangster logic in an attempt to make Japan's "possession" of these islands a fait accompli. In July 1970, a Ryukyu coastal patrol ship sailed to Tiaoyu and the other islands and illegally set up markers there indicating they belong to the Ryukyu group. In November 1970, the Japanese reactionaries, in collusion with the Chiang Kai-shek clique, plotted to carry out so-called "joint development" first by temporarily "shelving" the dispute over title to these islands in an effort to gain the

upper hand in plundering the oil resources of the seabed and subsoil of the seas around these islands.

Since the beginning of last year, side by side with the conclusion of the Okinawa "reversion" agreement, the Sato government has repeatedly clamoured that Tiaoyu and the other islands are "Japanese territory." It said that it will "defend the Senkaku islands" by force while "taking over the administrative rights" of Okinawa from the United States. It openly decided to include Tiaoyu and the other islands in Japan's "air defence identification zone." This proves that Japanese militarism once again is trying to occupy and annex China's territory by armed force.

All the endeavours of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries concerning China's territory Tiaoyu Island and other islands again incontrovertibly prove that the so-called Okinawa "reversion" agreement is a big

fraud. It will not only enable U.S. imperialism to continue to occupy Okinawa and "Okinawanize" the whole of Japan proper, but will also encourage and support Japanese militarism to commit aggression and expansion abroad.

The Chinese people firmly support the Japanese people's struggle for the immediate, complete and unconditional recovery of Okinawa. They will never permit the Japanese militarists to take the opportunity to invade and annex China's territory and never allow the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries to take the opportunity to poison the relations between the Chinese and Japanese peoples. The Chinese people are determined to liberate Taiwan. They are also determined to recover Tiaoyu and the other islands appertaining to Taiwan. Whatever intrigues the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries may go in for are in vain.

Fourth Five-Year Plan:

First Year's Successes

As 1972 began, reports of fulfilling ahead of schedule and overfulfilling annual plans in 1971, the first year of China's Fourth Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy, already were in from various fronts across the country. While meeting the 1971 plans, the people of the whole nation have been actively preparing for the work of 1972. Full of confidence, they will strive to win still greater victories in the new year. Following are some reports covering the achievements on the 1971 industrial and farm fronts.

Iron and Steel Industry Makes The Grade

THE iron and steel industry made a new leap in 1971, the first year of China's Fourth Five-Year Plan for developing the national economy. Last year's steel output was 21 million tons, an 18 per cent increase over the 1970 figure. Compared with 1970, rolled steel went up 15 per cent and pig iron 23 per cent.

The development of the iron and steel industry witnessed a fierce struggle between the two lines and twists and turns.

In 1958 Chairman Mao himself formulated the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" and the nation began a vigorous mass movement to develop iron and steel production. This brought about rapid advances in the iron and steel industry. But Liu Shao-chi and his agents in the metallurgical departments did their utmost to push the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. This brought serious damage and interference in the industry.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution smashed Liu Shao-chi's plot to sabotage iron and steel production. Workers, cadres and technicians on the iron and steel front have since the beginning of 1971 conscientiously studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and criticized the revisionist fallacies of Liu Shao-chi and his like in the light of the history of the struggle between the two lines in the industry. The whole nation went all out to open mines, and progress in the industry was speeded up.

The Anshan and Wuhan Iron and Steel Companies, steel plants in Shanghai, Peking and Tientsin and other major iron and steel enterprises in the country all met the 1971 state steel production plans ahead of time. Production by small and medium-sized iron and steel enterprises across the nation also increased considerably. The iron ore, pig iron and steel they produced last year all soared more than 40 per cent compared with 1970. Ten provinces and municipalities, including Kiangsu,

Kwangtung, Hopei, Anhwei and Shantung, became self-sufficient in iron ore. Apart from setting up its own raw material supply base, the Yentai small iron and steel complex in Shantung Province has built its ore-dressing and sintering plants and raised technical standards of its small blast furnaces near or even higher than that of some big blast furnaces.

Since the start of 1971, large enterprises, including Anshan and Shoudu and Shanghai's plants, have gone ahead rapidly in adopting technical transformations. The latter succeeded in trial-producing more than 360 new varieties of rolled steel and the Anshan Iron and Steel Company raised daily steel output 25 per cent over that in the first half of 1971 by summing up and popularizing a high-speed steel-making method.

Peking Fulfils Plans Ahead of Time

BEGINNING from the start of the fourth quarter, more than 500 plants and mines in Peking successively fulfilled ahead of time and overfulfilled their 1971 state plans. The Internal Combustion Engine General Plant completed its annual production plan three months ahead of schedule, the Chemical Experimental Plant met its annual production target of chemical fertilizers two months in advance and the Muchengchien Coal-mine went over its annual coal production plan 52 days before the end of 1971. The metallurgical industry fulfilled the steel production plan 27 days ahead of time. Annual steel output by converters and electric furnaces both reached all-time highs and production of iron ore, fine ore, pig iron and coke all showed big increases over their respective 1970 figures.

The textile industry topped the annual production plan one month ahead of time and made considerable advances in improving quality, reducing cotton consumption and increasing varieties. More than 98 per cent of the cotton yarn and cloth produced at the Peking No. 3 Cotton Mill in 1971 was first grade and the cost of production was lowered five per cent compared with 1970.

The capital construction front completed 1971 construction plans ahead of schedule. By the end of November 1971, more than 270 mining, metallurgical, petroleum and chemical industry projects and power stations had been completed and gone into production.

Responding enthusiastically to Chairman Mao's call "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism" in 1971, Peking's workers and staff members earnestly studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, unfolded and deepened revolutionary mass criticism, steadily raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and

enhanced their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism, thus further bringing into play their labour initiative and creativeness. This spurred the development of production.

Tenth Rich Harvest Year

ALTHOUGH many places in the country were hit by natural calamities in 1971, people's commune members overcame them by going ahead in the revolutionary tradition and obtained a rich harvest for the tenth successive year. On the basis of 1970's rich harvest when both total grain output and the per-*mu* yield reached peak figures, 1971 witnessed new increases. Farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side occupations and fisheries all made progress.

Hopei, Honan and Shantung Provinces which for a long time depended on the state for part of their food grain became self-sufficient in 1970; they again had rich harvests in 1971. Provinces that have consistently maintained high yields, such as Kiangsu, Chekiang, Kwangtung, Hunan and Hupeh, saw continued rises in 1971. The mountainous regions in Yunnan, Kweichow and Szechuan Provinces in southwest China have many slopes and farmland there usually has a thin soil layer. Thanks to the big efforts going into building water conservancy works on farmland, they got good grain harvests last year in spite of natural calamities such as dry spells, hailstorm and frost, some of which were on a scale unseen in decades. A growing number of counties in the nation reaped more than 1,000 *jin* of grain per *mu*.

The mass movement throughout the country to learn from the Tachai Brigade in agriculture played an important role in promoting farm production in the past year. Besides thousands of Tachai-type people's communes and brigades, there are also many outstanding counties which have followed the example of Hsiyang County in Shansi Province in learning from Tachai.

China's rural areas started a big campaign in the winter of 1970 to build capital construction works on the farmland aimed at transforming mountains and alkaline soil and controlling water and sand. In a period of more than a year, over 5,000 million cubic metres of stonework and earthwork were completed and over 34 million *mu* of farmland ensuring high and stable yields built. These capital construction works have added enormously to the land's ability to resist natural calamities. For instance, Hunan Province built some 510,000 small and medium-sized water conservancy works in 1971 and expanded its high and stable yield farmland by more than three million *mu*. Although the whole province was hit by a dry spell which began in mid-June and continued for more than four months last year, grain output still surpassed the 1970 figure by six per cent.

Making use of local resources and relying on their own efforts, rural areas all over the nation built small industries that turned out iron and steel, coal, non-

ferrous metals and cement, and manufactured large amounts of farm machines and implements. This has created one of the favourable conditions for their rich harvests.

Improved Geographical Distribution Of Light Industry

BY November 1971, major light industrial products had mostly overfulfilled state plans. Quality was improved and varieties greatly increased.

Output of such major light industrial products as cotton yarn and cloth, gunny bags, paper, sugar, cigarettes and light bulbs in 1970 rose from four- to 31-fold over that of 1949. Bicycles multiplied more than 260-fold in the same period. Fairly good progress has also been made in the production of chemical fibre, plastic products, synthetic detergent, sewing machines, wrist watches, films and big special-purpose weighing instruments all of which were non-existent at the time of liberation.

A number of new light industrial enterprises were built in coastal areas, particularly in the hinterland. This has brought preliminary changes in the irrational geographical distribution of the industry left over by old China.

A number of factories were established in Chinghai, Kansu, Kweichow and Shensi Provinces and the Ningsia Hui, Sinkiang Uighur and Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Regions in northwest and southwest China where light industry had not been developed. Since 1970 Chinghai Province has set up 103 different small light industrial factories by relying on its own efforts and using indigenous methods. It now turns out more than 530 kinds of consumer goods needed by the people, an increase of 89 per cent over that before the Great Cultural Revolution. Shensi Province has also built more than 200 factories producing sugar, paper, ceramics, plastics and other items.

In cities like Shenyang, Anshan, Fushun and Penki in the northeast where heavy industry is relatively concentrated, a number of light industrial factories have been built. Liaoning Province produces more than 7,500 kinds of manufactured goods for daily use. Many of them which had come from sources outside the province are now more than sufficient.

In the provinces and municipalities where light industry has been well developed, there were steady rises in 1971. For instance, 104 products in Shanghai surpassed their previous records in quality. The textile industry added more than 3,500 new designs and varieties in the first six months of last year.

New Success in Coal Industry

THE coal industry fulfilled its production targets for the first year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule. The country's coal output rose 8 per

cent over that of 1970, production costs were cut and a number of new shafts built.

By further tapping production potential, major coal mines raised their average daily output 8.7 per cent above that of 1970, without any increase in equipment and investment. Production at the Kailan Coal Mine in 1970 surpassed the designed capacity by 30 per cent; daily output in the first 11 months of last year was 6 per cent higher than in the same period of the previous year. Other mines including Pinghsiang, Hsueh, Peipiao, Huaipai and Tsaochuang all overfulfilled their annual production plans.

Small and medium-sized local mines met their production plans one month ahead of time. Production at small and medium-sized coal mines in areas south of the Yangtze River went up 15 per cent over that of 1970. Many small coal pits have gradually developed into small coal production bases as a result of technical transformation.

High-quality coal from China's coal mines for the iron and steel industry in 1971 was 27.6 per cent above that of 1970. Many mines raised their coking coal output. Mines in Peking, Yangchuan and Chiaotso overfulfilled their lump coal production plans and provided materials derived from it for production of chemical fertilizer.

Machine-Building Industry Surges Ahead

THE total output value of China's machine-building industry in 1971 rose 18 per cent compared with 1970 and production of major products increased by big margins.

Carrying out Chairman Mao's general principle for the development of the national economy "Take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor," the industry has made enormous efforts to serve agriculture and the iron and steel industry.

Total 1971 output value of farm machinery went up 21 per cent over that of 1970. Production of such farm machines as tractors, walking tractors, internal combustion engines and rice transplanters all surpassed previous records.

Mining equipment topped 1970 production by 62 per cent last year. In Shanghai, Liaoning, Hupeh, Kwangsi and Shansi, the machine-building industry met the state plans ahead of time. This guaranteed requirements for building major mines by the state.

Besides providing mining and metallurgical equipment needed for major state projects, some big machinery plants in Shanghai, Loyang and Shenyang also made equipment for local small and medium-sized mines and iron and steel plants.

There were rapid advances in the local machine-building industry. Ninety-six per cent of China's counties have set up plants making and repairing farm

machines, and more than 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions are capable of producing walking tractors and power engines. Big advances were also made by machinery plants in many places in manufacturing auxiliary products. Honan, Hopei and Kwangtung Provinces manufactured complete sets of equipment for small mine pits with an annual output of 200,000 tons of iron ore, for iron-smelting plants with an annual output of 100,000 tons of pig iron, for plants producing 200,000 tons of sintered ore every year and for small iron and steel plants and small coal pits. Szechuan, Fukien, Chekiang and Anhwei Provinces also made complete sets of equipment able to produce 3,000 to 5,000 tons of chemical fertilizer a year. Once weak in industry, the Tibet region now has its own machine-building industry which turns out dozens of kinds of electrical and other machines.

Rising Rural Savings

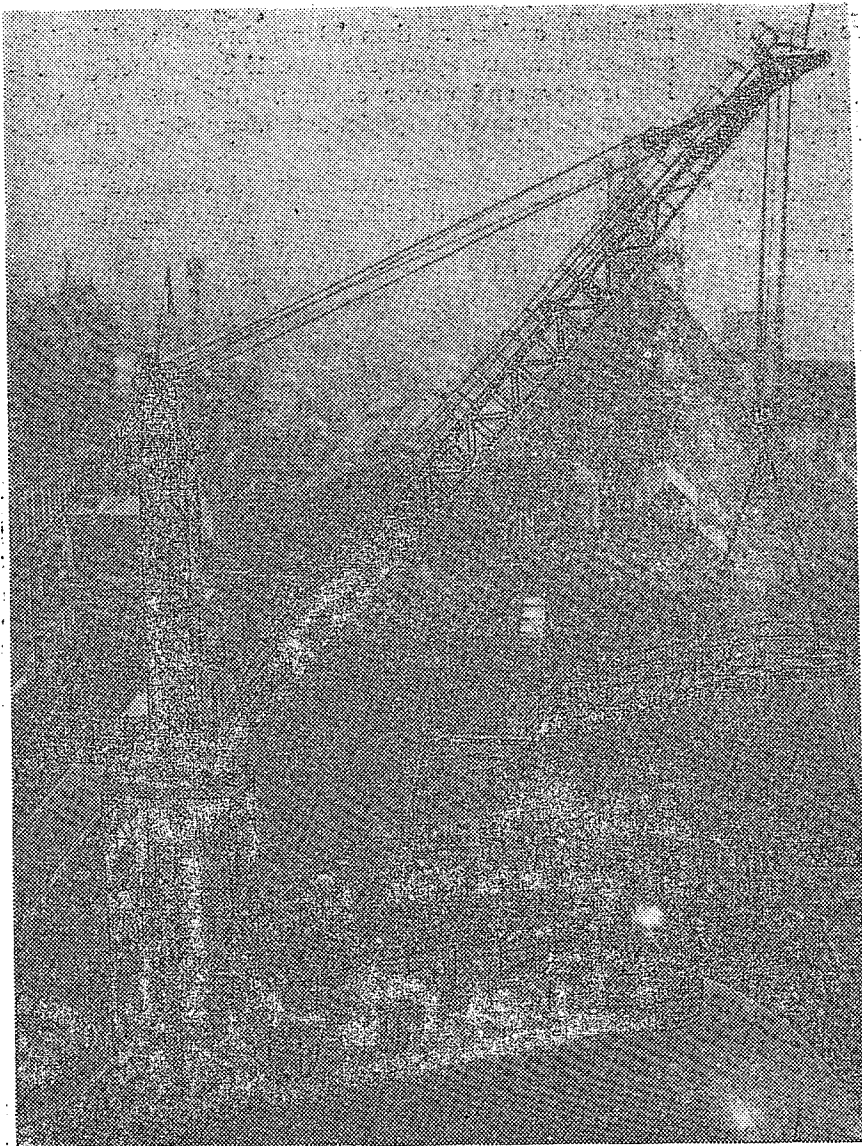
COLLECTIVE deposits and individual savings are increasing enormously in the rural areas. This shows the development of the collective economy and the increase in commune members' income.

Collective deposits and individual savings in the countryside in 1970 rose 59 per cent over that of 1965. Compared with 1965, collective rural deposits in 1970 went up 66 per cent in the suburbs of Peking, 84 per cent in Chekiang and 78 per cent in Kwangtung. In Yicheng County, Hupeh Province, commune members' savings totalled over 1.9 million yuan in 1970, more than double that of 1958 when the people's communes were set up. Every commune and production brigade has collective deposits. Each peasant household of the Tungshan Commune in Shantung's Jungcheng County had an average of more than 120 yuan in savings in 1970.

Last year saw a notable increase in China's rural savings, which hit an all-time high.

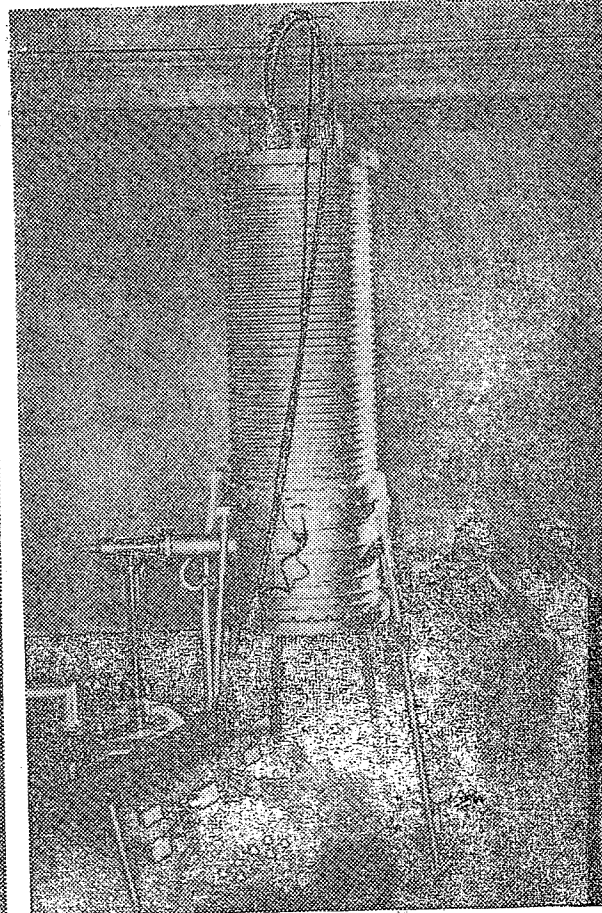
Long short of grain, Hopei, Shantung and Honan Provinces have gradually become self-sufficient in the last two years. Savings of many communes, production brigades and commune members are increasing daily. Compared with 1965, individual savings in 1970 went up 79 per cent in Honan and 17 per cent in Shantung. Still bigger increases were reported from these provinces last year over that of 1970.

The state has gradually reduced prices for the means of farm production and raised the purchasing price for some agricultural and side-line products. As a result, the peasants have increased their incomes. For example, in 1971 prices were cut 9.7 per cent for chemical fertilizer, 15 per cent for farm insecticide, 20.8 per cent for kerosene, 9.7 per cent for diesel oil and 15.7 per cent on an average for such farm machines as diesel engines, harvesters, lorries and pumps. At the same time, the state raised its buying prices 16.7 per cent on the average for peanuts, sesame, rapeseed and oils and 15.3 per cent for sugar-cane.

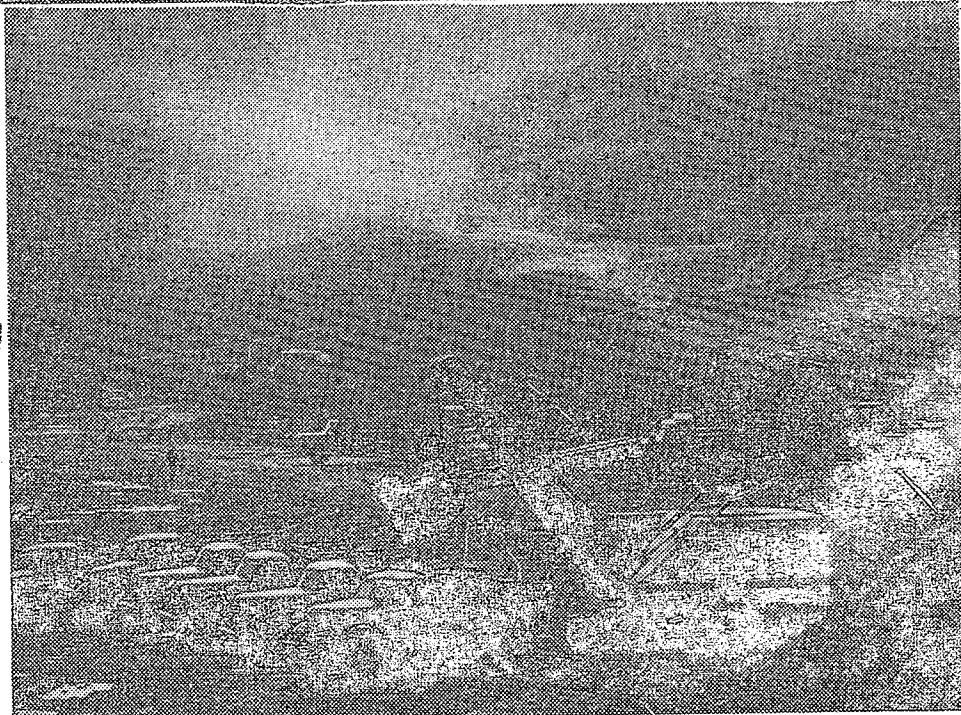


◀ The Penki Iron and Steel Company in Liaoning Province being expanded.

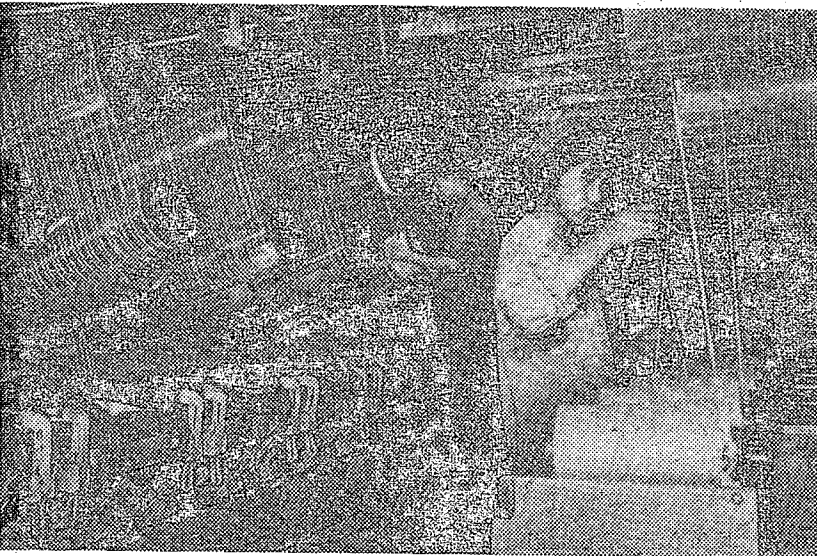
▶ The High Tenacity Rayon Workshop of the Paoting Chemical Fibre Plant in Hopei Province.



▲ New electronic equipment—a big ballistic titanium pump super-high vacuum unit set.



◀ The Lotzu Iron Mine of the Kunming Iron and Steel Plant in Yunnan Province.



▲ Cadre among the masses: Wang Wen-tsing (centre), Secretary of the Hsiangtan County Party Committee chats with commune members.



◀ Minority nationality commune members of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region selling and delivering local and special products.

▼ Rich autumn harvest in Hsiyang County of Shansi Province.



Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Of the People's Republic of China

December 29, 1971

In the past few days, U.S. imperialism has sent large numbers of aircraft to carry out successive and ever more violent bombings and raids against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, thus committing new barbarous crimes against the Vietnamese people. On December 18 and 26, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam issued two statements strongly condemning the U.S. imperialist war acts of aggression against north Viet Nam. The Chinese Government and people express their utmost indignation at the U.S. imperialist crimes of aggression and their firm support to the solemn and just stand of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam as set forth in its statements.

The U.S. Government's barbarous bombing of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam has once again exposed the falsehood of its words of peace. Three years ago it undertook to stop completely its bombing of north Viet Nam; yet in fact the bombing has been off and on as it desires, and it has never really acted on its promise. Furthermore, it has repeatedly expressed itself for a negotiated settlement of the Viet Nam question, but up to now it has been unwilling to make a due and serious reply to the 7-point peace proposal of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and has unreasonably obstructed the normal conduct of the Paris talks. The U.S. Government has talked glibly about ending the war in Indochina, but actually it is stubbornly pursuing its so-called "Vietnamization," "Laotianization" and "Khmerization" plans, striving to bolster its puppet regimes and obstinately dragging out its war of aggression by "using Indochinese to fight Indochinese" and "using Asians to fight Asians." Recently the Nixon government has openly declared that it will continue to step up its air strikes and take "the actions that are needed and necessary" to deal with the three Indochinese peoples. All

this fully shows that U.S. imperialism is intensifying and expanding the war in Indochina under the smokescreen of talk about ending it.

To dispatch aircraft to invade and attack the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam is evidence that U.S. imperialism has suffered disastrous defeats on the Indochinese battlefields and is making a desperate struggle. Recently, the heroic Vietnamese, Laotian and Cambodian peoples, closely co-ordinating with each other and concerting their operations, have launched fierce attacks against the enemy and won inspiring victories on the south Viet Nam battlefield and particularly along Highway 6 in Cambodia and on the Plain of Jars in Laos, landing the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys in an even more serious predicament. In raiding north Viet Nam, the U.S. aggressors look fierce, but are in fact very weak; they cannot in the least intimidate the heroic Vietnamese people, nor save themselves from defeat on the Indochinese battlefield as a whole. This act of aggression on the part of U.S. imperialism has already suffered severe punishment at the hands of the armed forces and people of north Viet Nam. Should it obdurately cling to its course and persist in and expand its war of aggression, it will only meet with even more disastrous defeats.

The Chinese Government and people are closely watching the aggressive moves of U.S. imperialism in Indochina. The Chinese people's stand in supporting the Vietnamese and other Indochinese peoples in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is firm and unshakable. So long as U.S. imperialism does not stop its aggression, the Chinese people will exert their utmost to support and assist the Vietnamese and other Indochinese peoples in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory.

In the Past Year

1971 witnessed big developments in China's international relations.

During the year, China established diplomatic relations with 15 countries (Chile, Nigeria, Kuwait, Cameroon, San Marino, Austria, Sierra Leone, Turkey, Iran, Belgium, Peru, Lebanon, Rwanda, Senegal and Iceland) and resumed diplomatic relations with Tunisia and Burundi. Thus, 68 countries and regions have by the end of the year established diplomatic relations with China.

Friendly contacts with other countries have also made great headway. More than 290 delegations representing political parties and governments, and economic, trade, military, cultural, scientific and technological, art, sports, journalistic and other circles from over 80 countries or regions (not including visits by government officials, well-known personages and friendly persons) came to China in 1971. On her part, China sent more than 70 delegations of various kinds and representatives of different circles to pay friendly visits to over 40 countries in the five continents.

Tanzania-Zambia Railway

The Tanzanian, Zambian and Chinese Government Delegations, after holding talks on December 21 and 22 in Dar-es-Salaam, signed the summary of the 5th round of talks on the Tanzania-Zambia Railway. The leader of the Chinese delegation was Minister of Communications Yang Chieh.

Track-laying on the 502-kilometre Dar-es-Salaam-Murimba section of the railway has been completed. Work on this section was begun in October 1970 by two teams made up of Tanzanian, Zambian and Chinese workers and engineering and technical personnel, one working from Dar-es-Salaam and the other from Murimba. After a little over a year of hard work, the two teams joined forces on November 11 at Gwata

Station, 110 kilometres from Dar-es-Salaam.

With a total length of approximately 1,900 kilometres, the Tanzania-Zambia Railway starts from Dar-es-Salaam and runs across the southwestern part of Tanzania to the world-famous "copper belt" in Zambia. The imperialists have all along done their utmost to sabotage the construction of this railway which is of great significance in developing the economies of Tanzania and landlocked Zambia.

Visitors to China

- The Philippine Cultural and Educational Group.
- The Vietnamese Artists' Delegation.
- The Japanese Kyushu Workers' Friendship Visiting Group.
- The Yugoslav Croatian Economic Delegation.
- Hungarian Minister of Health Dr. Szabo Zoltan.
- American doctor Alvin Wasserman and his wife.

Story of a Watch

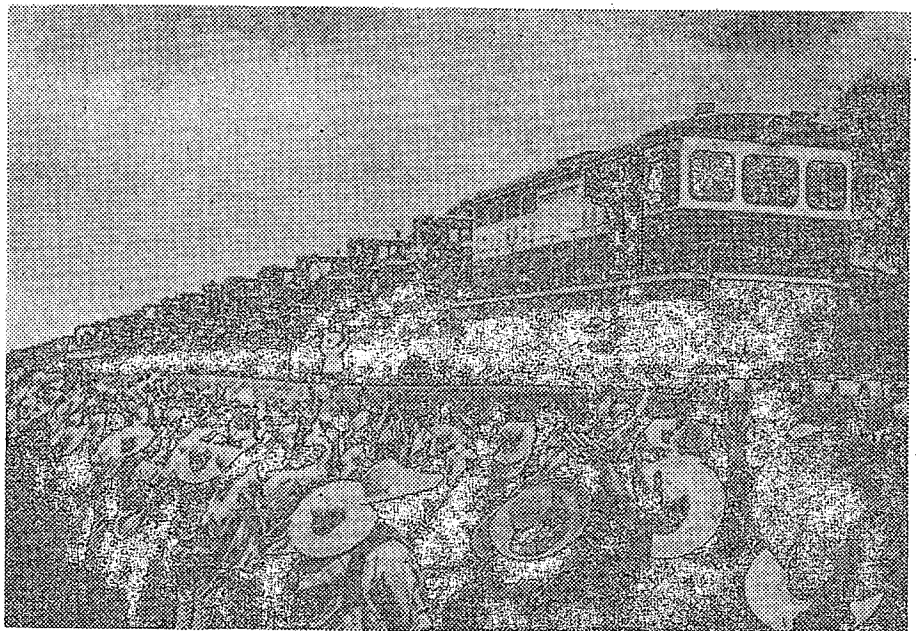
While helping load the Chinese ocean-going freighter *Haifeng* in Port

Maj nabbe of Gotenborg, Sweden, in April 1971, an old docker named Sten Linderoth lost his watch (a gift on his 50th birthday). As the hold was stacked high with goods, he did not know where to look for it and thought that he would never see his highly prized watch again.

Six months later, however, the watch was returned to him.

What happened was that when the *Haifeng* got back to Shanghai, a Chinese docker unloading the ship found the watch with its strap snapped. The docker immediately handed it to the ship's captain who in turn sent it to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Later, a Chinese diplomatic official took the watch back to Sweden and the Chinese Embassy there gave it to the Gotenborg Branch of the Swedish-Chinese Friendship Association with the request that it help find the owner. The association placed advertisements together with a photograph of the watch in the newspapers and the port officials in Maj nabbe put up a notice about it. Finally, this watch was returned to its owner after a six-month journey half-way across the world.

The story about this watch, carried by some Swedish papers, has been spread as an example of the friendship between the Chinese and Swedish peoples.



People cheering as the train passes Gwata.

ROUND THE WORLD

VIET NAM

U.S. Imperialism's Wanton Bombing Denounced

U.S. pirate planes intruded deep into the air space of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam many times between December 17 and 29 to carry out wanton bombing attacks. This is another case of shameless war blackmail against the heroic Vietnamese people by U.S. imperialism which has suffered successive defeats in Indochina.

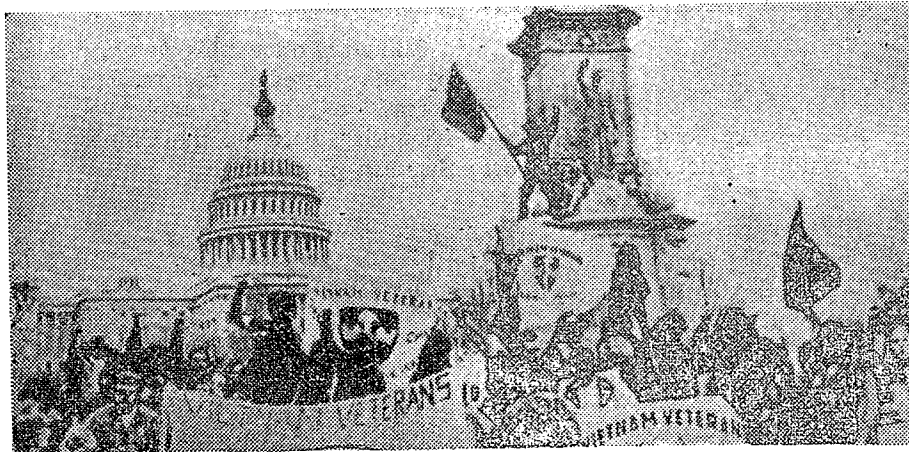
The U.S. Government has vainly tried to justify its new crime of war against the Vietnamese people. At a press conference in Washington on December 27, U.S. Secretary of Defence Laird alleged that "they [these attacks] have the primary emphasis of protecting the remaining forces of Americans that are in Viet Nam today," and flagrantly clamoured, "We will continue to take those necessary military actions to protect

"Such a reversion to the discredited bombing policy of the past will not bring the war to the speedy end all Americans desire."

A number of American veterans recently held demonstrations against the U.S. Government's continuation of the war of aggression against Viet Nam.

To voice their protest to this effect, a group of American veterans wearing fatigues held a sit-in at the entrance to New York harbour from December 26 to 28 and occupied the Statue of Liberty. They issued a statement saying, "We support any action taken by our brothers in Southeast Asia to end the war." In an open letter to U.S. President Nixon, they demanded that he immediately put an end to the war of aggression in Viet Nam.

In New York, about 100 demonstrators on December 30 surrounded the recruiting office near the Times Square to protest the U.S. Govern-



Demonstration by American veterans in Washington on December 28.

the remaining forces in south Viet Nam." This indeed is dyed-in-the-wool gangster logic!

This insolence and adventurism of the U.S. Government have aroused widespread dissatisfaction and condemnation at home and abroad. On December 28, 30 Democratic Representatives sent a message to Nixon urging him to stop the bombing of north Viet Nam without delay. The message pointed out:

ment's new crime of aggression against Viet Nam.

Other demonstrations were held by American veterans in Washington, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco and other cities.

In Ohio and Indiana States, people in the religious circle also issued statements denouncing the U.S. Government for its renewal of the bombing of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

Public opinion in various countries of the world strongly denounced the criminal acts of U.S. imperialism in bombing north Viet Nam and rebutted its absurd pretext for covering up its crimes of aggression.

No matter how it tries to justify its acts of aggression, U.S. imperialism cannot escape punishment by the Vietnamese people. In the past few days, the Vietnamese people have shot down a number of enemy planes and captured a number of U.S. pilots. This is a powerful reply to the U.S. aggressors.

The barbarous bombing of north Viet Nam is nothing but a desperate struggle of U.S. imperialism. It shows that the so-called war "Vietnamization" plan pushed by the Nixon government is suffering defeats and that it is trying to save itself from defeat by such war adventure. But facts are entirely contrary to what U.S. imperialism has hoped for. The Indochinese peoples are winning one victory after another in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. U.S. imperialism suffers disastrous defeats wherever it makes provocations, embarks on adventure and expands the war.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA

Workers Down Tools

Involving more than 22,000 workers, the strike by South West African (Namibian) workers is developing—the biggest in the history of the people's movement there.

The strike was started by thousands of railway workers and workers in public service and dairies in Windhoek on December 13 in defiance of South African army and police suppression. The strikers held a meeting and demonstration protesting the South African authorities' colonial policy of racial oppression and brutal exploitation of African workers. They strongly demanded equal pay for equal work with white workers and abolition of the contract labour system. The strike was immediately joined by thousands of workers in copper mines in Rehoboth and in the port of Walvis Bay on the Atlantic and spread rapidly to the

mining cities of Tsumeb and Kombat and more than 10 other mining areas in the northern part of South West Africa.

The big strike has dealt a heavy blow to the South African colonial authorities and foreign monopoly capital. Production at the Hartmeen Factory in Tsumeb, South West Africa's only lead smelter, dropped more than 90 per cent and the lead mines in South Africa and Rhodesia which provide the smelter with raw material have been compelled to stop production. Copper production in the Kleinau Mine near Rehoboth and lead and vanadium production in northern Berg Aukas came to a halt. Copper production in Kombat dropped drastically. A Western news agency admitted that "copper and lead production (controlled by foreign monopolies in South West Africa) have both been crippled and could take a year to reach full capacity again."

The South West African workers' strike results from the racial discrimination system and colonial policy carried out by imperialism and the South African colonial authorities. U.S.-led imperialist monopoly capital and the South African colonial authorities, working hand in glove, have developed their enterprises in South West Africa to carry out economic plunder. Seeking to consolidate its illegal occupation of South West Africa and to put down resistance from the local people, the colonial authorities herded about 500,000 African people, or six-sevenths of the population of South West Africa, to the barren "reserves" which are divided into so-called 10 "Bantustans" of different sizes in the name of "Bantu self-government." This is actually an attempt to divide, oppress and exploit the African people. On the other hand, the fertile land and rich mining areas making up two-thirds of the territory are designated as a "white area" where the minority white monopoly bourgeoisie has plundered the rich resources of South West Africa at will.

The *Nationalist*, organ of the Tanganyika African National Union, voiced strong support in its editorial on December 21 for the just struggle of the South West African workers

against brutal colonial rule by the South African racist regime. The paper pointed out that the strike marked an important milestone in the history of Namibia in recent years.

The All-African Trade Union Federation in a statement appealed to all workers and anti-imperialist forces in and outside Africa to support the Namibian workers' strikes. The statement said: "The current Namibian workers' strike must serve as a signal to the racist regimes of South Africa, Rhodesia and Portugal that it is impossible to continue for ever the oppression of the majority African population. Victory of the oppressed masses of Africa is a historical certainty."

U.S. IMPERIALISM

Arch-Criminal in Pushing Racism

Referring to U.S. African policy at a December 23 press conference, U.S. Secretary of State Rogers speciously said: "We have always supported the idea of self-determination. We oppose racism; we have opposed apartheid." He asserted: "We have taken the leadership over the years in supporting those nations that have become independent." This is out-and-out deception.

At a meeting of the Third Committee (the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee) of the 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly in late November, the majority of countries voted for a resolution condemning the Portuguese and South African colonial authorities for suppressing national-liberation movements and interfering in the internal affairs of some independent African countries. At first, the United States tried its utmost to block passage of the resolution. Having failed in this attempt, it led Israel, Portugal, Britain and others in voting against the resolution. This completely exposed its ugly features of hostility to the African people and adherence to a colonialist policy.

In Africa today, Rhodesia is still under the rule of the minority white colonial regime, and the Zimbabwe African people who account for more than 98 per cent of the population still suffer racist oppression. How-

ever, the United States, which brags that it has "always supported the idea of self-determination," has ignored the opposition of many African countries. It obdurately stands on the side of the Rhodesian minority white colonial regime and persists in importing chrome ore from Rhodesia, thus giving open support to the regime. In late November, the British Government made a dirty political deal with the Rhodesian Smith racist regime behind the backs of the Zimbabwe people and the masses of African people, and drew up a so-called "agreement on the settlement of the dispute over Rhodesian independence" in an effort to legalize the Rhodesian colonial regime. The U.S. State Department hastily supported Britain. Facts prove that the United States pays lip service to opposing racism and supporting national self-determination but actually pushes racism and supports colonial regimes.

A "dialogue" between African countries and the South African racist regime was worked out last April by the U.S. and other imperialist countries. It was designed to sow discord between African countries and peoples and undermine unity among African states in order to attain its aim of stabilizing the rule of a handful of white racists in southern Africa. At present, more than 250 U.S. companies have investments in South Africa and U.S. trade with South Africa accounts for one-third of its African exports and one-quarter of its imports from Africa. The United States secretly supplies the South African white racist regime with arms to support the reactionary authorities in suppressing and persecuting the African people.

U.S. imperialism not only pursues such a policy in Africa; it has all along followed the reactionary policy of racial discrimination at home. Descendants of the black Africans sold to the United States as slaves from the 15th to the 19th centuries now number more than 22 million. They are still subjected to ruthless persecution and racial discrimination. It is well known that U.S. imperialism is the arch-criminal in pushing and defending racism and racial discrimination.

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