

PEKING REVIEW

32

August 11, 1972

Hail Vietnamese People's Fresh Victory

A Just Stand, a Reasonable
Proposition

"Renmin Ribao" editorial

2,100-Year-Old Tomb Excavated,
Contents Well-Preserved

Essential Difference Between Two
Distribution Systems

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THE WEEK

P.L.A. Carries Forward Fine Tradition

Commemorating "August 1" Army Day, the press across the land has published large numbers of articles and reports on how the Chinese People's Liberation Army has inherited and carried forward its glorious tradition of working hard, consciously observing discipline and safeguarding the interests of the masses.

In many army units, efforts have been redoubled to educate the commanders and fighters in the implementation of policies and observation of discipline. P.L.A. cadres at various levels have gone to the factories, people's communes and Party and government organs in areas where they are stationed to modestly seek opinions, listen to criticisms and conscientiously check up on how discipline in their relation with the masses was observed.

Since it took up duties on Shanghai's Nanking Road in 1949, the 8th Company of a regiment of the Shanghai Garrison, always bearing in mind Chairman Mao's teachings, has continued to maintain the fine style of work — being modest and prudent, guarding against arrogance and rashness, and preserving the style of plain living and hard struggle. Though living in a downtown district, its officers and men firmly resisted corruption by bourgeois ideas. In 1963, the Ministry of National Defence conferred on them the title of "The Good 8th Company on Nanking Road." The regimental Party committee has often cited its exemplary deeds to educate all the commanders and fighters, so that they will take with them the fine style of hard work wherever they go. When its 2nd and 4th battalions were reclaiming wasteland on the shores of the East China Sea, they drank brackish water and lived in huts. But they ignored the harsh conditions, worked hard rain or shine, and were always in high spirits.

The Party committee of the "Tashan Heroes' Regiment," a Kwangchow unit which had distinguished itself in the War of Liberation, published an article in *Renmin Ribao*, recalling an episode during the Liaohsi Campaign in the autumn of 1948. Some of its troops put up at people's homes in the vicinity of Chinchow, a major city in northeast China. It was the season when apples were ripening and there were plenty of apples in the orchards and people's homes. Consciously observing the revolutionary discipline of "not taking a single needle or piece of thread from the masses," none of the commanders or fighters took any apples. Their conduct was praised by the local inhabitants.

In 1948, the regiment was assigned the task of intercepting enemy troops at Tashan. The local people organized themselves and helped carry the wounded, transport ammunition and stand sentry to keep watch over enemy movements. Under the wise command of Chairman Mao and with the help of the masses, the regiment in close co-operation with fraternal units fought tenaciously for six days and nights and successfully fulfilled its task, thus ensuring the victory of the Chinchow Campaign. The article concluded: "We will always be invincible, so long as we follow Chairman Mao's teachings, continue to carry forward the glorious tradition of the people's army, keep to the revolutionary style of work of the proletariat at all times, serve the people wholeheartedly and never for a single moment divorce ourselves from the masses."

Condolences on Death of King of Bhutan

Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China Tung Pi-wu sent a message on July 30 to His Majesty Jigme Singh Wangchuk, King of Bhutan, expressing condolences and sympathy on the death of His Majesty Jigme Dorji Wangchuk,

late King of Bhutan. The message reads:

"Shocked to learn of the unfortunate demise of His Majesty Jigme Dorji Wangchuk, late King of Bhutan, I wish, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, to express our condolences and sympathy to Your Majesty, to Her Majesty the Queen Mother and to the Royal Government and the people of Bhutan."

Congratulations on King Jigme Singh Wangchuk's Accession

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu sent a message on July 30 to His Majesty Jigme Singh Wangchuk, King of Bhutan, expressing congratulations on his accession to the throne. The message reads:

"On the occasion of your accession to the throne of Bhutan, I wish to express congratulations to Your Majesty and to the Royal Government and the people of Bhutan on behalf of the Chinese Government and people."

Italian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) Delegation

Yao Wen-yuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Delegation of the Italian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) with Livio Risaliti as its leader and Manlio Dinucci as its deputy leader on August 3. After the meeting, they gave a banquet in honour of the delegation.

(Continued on p. 17.)

“Renmin Ribao” Editorial

Hail Vietnamese People's Fresh Victory

THE heroic south Vietnamese people and armed forces have won fresh brilliant victories in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. In the four months since the end of March, the People's Liberation Armed Forces in south Viet Nam have launched a sustained and vigorous offensive against the enemy on the various battlefields from Quang Tri-Thua Thien to the Mekong Delta, wiping out large numbers of enemy effectives, capturing many strongholds and liberating vast tracts of land. This is a telling blow to the U.S. imperialist policy of “Vietnamizing” the war and a great inspiration to the three Indochinese peoples in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The news of victory brought elation to the people. The Chinese people warmly congratulate their Vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

To check the victorious offensive of the south Vietnamese people and armed forces, U.S. imperialism has escalated the war by various means. It sent puppet troops in south Viet Nam to launch many counter-attacks in a vain attempt to retrieve its failure. With an unprecedented concentration of air and naval forces, it wantonly attacked north Viet Nam, mined and blockaded her ports, and even bombed her dams and dykes. These acts have aroused the strong resistance of the Vietnamese people and the universal indignation of the world's people. The Foreign Ministries of the Republic of South Viet Nam and of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam issued statements on July 30 and 31 respectively, once again condemning the war

crimes of U.S. imperialism. The Chinese Government and people resolutely support this.

The heroic Vietnamese people are indomitable. In the last four months the patriotic armed forces and people in south Viet Nam have fought heroically, advancing wave upon wave. With great wrath and hatred for the common enemy, the armed forces and people in north Viet Nam met the enemy aircraft with deadly fire, fully displaying their heroic resolve to fight and win. Strengthening unity with the Cambodian and Lao peoples and after a long and most arduous struggle, the Vietnamese people have won brilliant victories in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and brought about an excellent situation. Their latest fresh victories have turned the situation on the Viet Nam battlefield still more in favour of the Vietnamese and other Indochinese peoples against the U.S. aggressors. It is sheer day-dreaming for U.S. imperialism to try to subdue the Vietnamese people by means of war. It is bound to meet with a still more disastrous defeat if it continues its desperate struggle by embarking on a war adventure. The U.S. Government must stop all its acts of aggression against Viet Nam immediately, withdraw from south Viet Nam all the U.S. armed forces and those of the countries tailing after it, and seriously negotiate on the basis of the fair and reasonable seven-point proposal and the elaboration on two points by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam so as to settle the Viet Nam question.

(August 4)

Four Months' Battle Results

The heroic south Vietnamese armed forces and people wiped out 220,000 enemy troops in valiant battles in four months up to the end of July, liberated many important regions and won splendid victories.

An all-round, large-scale offensive was launched against the enemy by the People's Liberation Armed Forces in various battlefields from Quang Tri-Thua Thien to the Mekong Delta in this period. They killed or wounded 200,000 and captured 20,000 enemy troops.

They knocked out of action or trounced 6 infantry divisions, 30 regiments, 155 battalions, 10 armour regiments, 20 artillery battalions and many companies of the puppet main force.

They put out of action or disbanded 18 battalions, 35 multi-company units, 350 companies and 1,450 platoons and groups of “civil guard” and “militia.”

They seized or destroyed 5,400 military vehicles including 1,800 tanks and armoured cars, 1,200 artillery

pieces, and captured nearly 35,000 firearms of various kinds, hundreds of thousands of tons of ammunition and a large quantity of military equipment.

They brought down or destroyed on the ground 1,300 aircraft, sank 310 war vessels and combat launches, and blew up 265 fuel, ammo and arms depots and 200 bridges on important communication lines.

The liberation forces razed to the ground 57 base camps of from-battalion-to-division-size units, and destroyed one military port and 8 airfields.

They overran or captured 22 military sectors, sub-sectors and townships, and razed to the ground or forced the enemy to evacuate 1,500 posts.

During this period, over 2 million people rose to struggle, gained con-

trol over key areas from Quang Tri to Ca Mau, smashed the enemy ruling machine in many places and liberated many more vast areas.

Developing their victory, the south Vietnamese armed forces and people are now striving to further grasp

the initiative on the battlefield and continuing to launch successive attacks and wipe out the enemy, so as to resolutely smash the war "Vietnamization" policy of U.S. imperialism, liberate the south, defend the north and proceed to peaceful reunification of the country.

"Renmin Ribao" Editorial

A Just Stand, a Reasonable Proposition

ON July 17, 1972, Algeria and 12 other countries jointly put forward a request for the inclusion in the agenda of the 27th Session of the United Nations General Assembly of the item entitled "Creation of Favourable Conditions to Accelerate the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea." On July 31, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement expressing full support for and approval of this item and strongly demanding that it be placed on the agenda of this year's U.N. General Assembly. The Chinese Government supports the item proposed by Algeria and other countries and has decided to join them as one of the co-sponsors. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the just stand and reasonable proposition of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as manifested in its statement.

A new situation has emerged now on the Korean Peninsula. An agreement has been concluded between north and south Korea on the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. It affirmed the three principles laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, on the reunification of the country, stressing the independent and peaceful solution of the question of reunification without reliance upon outside force or its interference. The agreement gave expression to the ardent aspiration of the entire Korean people and constituted a good beginning for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. The item put forward by Algeria and 12 other countries reflects the new situation on the Korean Peninsula and voices the general desire of the justice-upholding countries and peace-loving people of the world. It is most timely. In view of this development on the current Korean situation, it is the duty of the United Nations to include the item as an urgent question in the agenda of the forthcoming 27th Session of the U.N. General Assembly. Undoubtedly, the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of

Korea, as a party concerned, should be allowed to take part in the discussion of the Korean question at the U.N. General Assembly.

The question of reunification of Korea can be resolved only by the Korean people themselves. Korea has remained divided for a long time because of U.S. imperialist aggression and intervention. Therefore, the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea can be attained only when the interference of outside force is removed. Just as pointed out by the statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, "The United Nations must, first of all, take measures to annul the right of the U.S. army occupying south Korea to use the U.N. flag, suspend the activities of the 'United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea,' and furthermore, withdraw the foreign troops from south Korea so that a durable peace can be secured in Korea and the national reunification of the Korean people be realized." The U.N. General Assembly Session should respond positively to the just demand of the Korean people, re-examine the activities of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and the question of the continued presence of the "U.N. Forces Command" in south Korea so as to create favourable conditions to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

It has now become an irresistible trend that the people of various countries oppose control and intervention by the superpowers and want to be their own masters and safeguard their state sovereignty and national rights. We are deeply convinced that with the warm sympathy and active support of the world's people, the Korean people will surely overcome all obstacles and win ever more new victories in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

(August 2)

August 11, 1972

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Studying Marx's "Wage Labour and Capital"

Essential Difference Between Two Distribution Systems

by a workers' group in Shanghai's
Hutung Shipyard

FOR us who are workers, the old society was one of cruel exploitation and oppression. Having lived in that society and in the new, we know the difference between the distribution systems before and after liberation.

We recently have been studying Marx's *Wage Labour and Capital* and relevant theses in other Marxist works. We have come to understand in theory the reactionary character of the capitalist distribution system and the superiority of the distribution system in socialist society. As a result, the essential difference between the two systems has become clear.

Two Wage Systems

Under the capitalists in the old society, we toiled and got wages. Now we work for our socialist society and also receive wages. What is the essential difference under the two social systems?

In his *Wage Labour and Capital*, Marx pointed out that in capitalist society, **"the capitalist . . . buys their [workers'] labour with money. They sell him their labour for money."** What Marx meant by workers' labour here is workers' labour power. As Marx put it in his *Critique of the Gotha Programme*, **"Wages are not what they appear to be, namely, the value, or price, of labour, but only a masked form for the value, or price, of labour power."** That is to say, in the old society, the wages we got were the price of our labour power which was sold to the capitalists as a commodity. After we sold our labour power, the wealth created by our labour power for the capitalists day and night in their factories far exceeded the wages we got. The value that exceeded our wages is the surplus value which was grabbed entirely by the capitalists without any compensation. This is the secret of workers being exploited and capitalists getting rich in capitalist society.

With only a wretched ship and four pieces of old machine tools at the start, our shipyard was only a

ship-repairing workshop owned by a foreign capitalist before liberation. However, within a few years, his wealth had expanded to 70-80 ships. Did his wealth drop from the sky? Every veteran worker clearly recalls that the ships he bought from abroad were repaired by the workers who toiled 12 hours a day but hardly got enough to eat. While it seemed that the wages the capitalist paid us were for the amount of work done, in essence **"the money-relation conceals the unrequited labour of the wage-labourer"** (*Capital*), conceals capital's cruel exploitation on wage labour.

We working people have now become masters of our own country. We are no longer wage-labourers selling our labour power as a commodity. We work for the building of socialism, for the complete emancipation of the working people. Therefore, the wages we now get are no longer the value or price of our labour power, but a kind of distribution of consumer goods to the workers by the state according to the socialist principle — "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work." Wages under two different social systems reflect two sharply different distribution systems.

Marx pointed out: **"The distribution of the means of consumption at any time is only a consequence of the distribution of the conditions of production themselves. The latter distribution, however, is a feature of the mode of production itself."** (*Critique of the Gotha Programme*.) The "distribution of the conditions of production" mentioned above involves the question of which class possesses the means of production, that is, the question of ownership of the means of production. The distribution system for consumer goods is determined by ownership of the means of production, the former cannot be separated from the latter. The means of production in capitalist society are in the hands of the capitalists, and workers can only sell their labour power to them. Before liberation, one of our shipyard foundry workers injured his feet when he was smelting iron. He had to ask other people to carry him

every day to the workshop where, despite severe pain, he sat on the ground to toil for the capitalist. Marx made the point: **“The vampire will not lose its hold on him ‘so long as there is a muscle, a nerve, a drop of blood to be exploited.’”** (*Capital*.)

The vampire that Marx meant is capitalist ownership of the means of production and the wage-labour system of capitalism. Therefore, to attain emancipation, we the working class should thoroughly eliminate both.

Our factories are now socialist enterprises. The products they turn out belong to the entire working people and are no longer owned by the capitalists. The distribution system arising therefrom contains no exploitation. From this follows the fundamental change in the character and aim of labour. In the past, workers worked in order to make a living. **“It [labour] is rather a sacrifice of his life.”** (*Wage Labour and Capital*.) Now they work for socialist revolution and construction, for the complete emancipation of the working people. When we stand on the bow of a 10,000-ton ship being launched, watching the fluttering red flags and the waves, we think not of how much our wages are, but of how to accelerate socialist construction and do a better job in socialist revolution with our own hands as our contribution to the emancipation of mankind.

Nominal Wages and Real Wages

Members of our group said that in the old society not only was the amount of wages small, but the things they could buy were even less. It was hard to make both ends meet. Now workers' lives continue to get better steadily. What does this show?

Marx said: **“The money price of labour, nominal wages, do not coincide with real wages, that is, with the sum of commodities which is actually given in exchange for the wages. If, therefore, we speak of a rise or fall of wages, we must keep in mind not only the money price of labour, the nominal wages.”** (*Wage Labour and Capital*.) We veteran workers have a deep understanding of this important thesis of Marx's. In the old society, wages rose at a snail's pace while prices skyrocketed. Workers' wages were so low they could hardly meet the minimum needs of a family's living. Sometimes there was a nominal increase after a strike, but a worker's real living standard dropped because of the far greater rise in prices. Just before liberation in 1949 the price of rice in the morning would be double by night-time. Workers' wives waited regularly at factory gates every pay day to get their hands on cash in order to immediately buy all the rice they could. Rents were high and usurers' interest exorbitant, and taxes and levies were innumerable. **“No sooner is the exploitation of the labourer by the manufacturer, so far, at an end, that he receives his wages in cash, than he is set upon by the other portions of the bourgeoisie, the landlord, the shopkeeper, the pawnbroker, etc.”** (*Manifesto of the Communist Party*.) Under such heavy

exploitation, nominal wage increases from a strike could never rid the working class of its miserable plight.

Things are entirely different in today's socialist society. Wages have gradually gone up, but, more important, real income rises continuously. In the past decade or so, wage increases have taken place six times in our shipyard, involving 13,115 people. In the meantime, prices have been stable, with a good number of commodities' prices being cut. Gone are the days in the old society when “rice is as precious as pearls and firewood as valuable as cassia.” Veteran workers are deeply gratified with the stable prices of food and fuel, young workers don't even know what inflation and soaring prices are.

The state also provides the workers with many collective welfare facilities. For instance, our shipyard in 1971 spent an amount equal to 36 per cent of the total wages of the workers and staff on labour protection and other welfare facilities, including free medical treatment, money given to help run dining halls and to cover transportation expenses for workers living far away, funds for workers with financial difficulties, for cultural and educational purposes and pensions. This amount is sure to rise step by step in the wake of the development of socialist revolution and construction. All this shows the superiority of China's socialist system.

The existence of large numbers of unemployed peculiar to capitalist society has been eliminated in China. In the past, a worker's family depended on one man who got work. Now very often several members of a worker's family have jobs to increase the family's total income. In capitalist countries large numbers of workers are jobless and those who have jobs are constantly threatened with unemployment and have no guarantee for their livelihood.

It is a fact that the present living standard in China is not high. This is because the situation of being “poor and blank” left over by the old society has not been completely changed. We should work hard for the long-term interest of the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and for the emancipation of the oppressed people all over the world. We workers should always bear in mind the truth that only by emancipating all mankind can the proletariat achieve its own final emancipation.

Is there anyone whose actual living standard has been lowered? Yes. They are the handful of landlords, rich peasants and reactionary capitalists. Having lost the means of production by which they exploited workers and peasants, their licentious and decadent life characteristic of exploiting classes has come to an end.

Socialist Accumulation and Capitalist Accumulation

It is commonly known that the wages the state distributes among the workers in our socialist society

do not comprise all the wealth created by them. Should we divide up all the wealth that is created or get more wages? Here the question of socialist accumulation is involved.

Accumulation is the source of expanded reproduction. Every society has its accumulation. But under different social systems accumulation has entirely different characteristics. Marx said: In capitalist society, **“the interests of capital and the interests of wage labour are diametrically opposed.”** (*Wage Labour and Capital*.) Capitalist accumulation is a tool for maintaining the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, a means of maintaining the bourgeoisie's exploitation of workers. Such accumulation is seized by exploiting the surplus value of the working class and in turn it is used to further squeeze and exploit the workers. The more capital accumulated, the heavier the exploitation of the workers. The more the capitalists line their pockets, the poorer the workers' lives are. Before liberation when capitalists built workshops and bought more machines, their aim was to make the workers do more work for them. At that time, we saw repaired ships move out of the dock, but the strenuous efforts we workers had put in for the capitalists did not help improve our lives even a bit. Doesn't this show that the capitalists got their hands on more and more wealth? Therefore, such increase in capital accumulation means strengthening the capitalists' rule over the working class, strengthening the means to exploit the workers and increasing poverty for the workers.

On the other hand, socialist accumulation is for the long-term benefit of the working class and other labouring people. It is for socialist expanded reproduction, building a more powerful economic base for the dictatorship of the proletariat, the greater prosperity of our great socialist motherland, and creating more material wealth for the labouring people. This is in full accord with the fundamental interests of the working people.

The development of our shipyard speaks eloquently of this. In the days just after liberation, it had woefully inadequate workshops and equipment which could only be used for repairs and not for building ships. New workshops and equipment have been added which enable the shipyard to build 10,000-ton ships and 10,000 h.p. engines. This all stems from socialist accumulation and continual expanded reproduction. Our shipyard's case is true of the whole shipbuilding industry in China and of various other branches of economic construction. However, although there has been swift growth of China's shipbuilding industry, it lags far behind the needs of the rapidly developing socialist revolution and construction. To build more and better ships, we need a large amount of funds. Where should we get them? Ours is a socialist country which does not exploit its people or plunder other countries; it increases accumula-

tion by relying on the efforts of the entire people to increase production and practise economy. As Chairman Mao has taught us: **“To make China rich and strong needs several decades of intense effort, which will include, among other things, the effort to practise strict economy and combat waste, i.e., the policy of building up our country through diligence and frugality.”** (*On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*.) Only by going in for more economy and accumulating more can we guarantee high-speed development of socialist construction and gradually raise the people's living standard on the basis of increased production, thereby contributing more to supporting world revolution.

There has always been a struggle between the Marxist and opportunist lines on the question of accumulation. The Marxist principle of accumulation and distribution takes into consideration the interests of the state, the collective and individual, and handles relations among the three correctly. Opportunists of every description, however, try to undermine it from the Right or the “Left.” Lassalle advocated that in socialist society the principle of “undiminished proceeds of labour” should be practised. Duhring advocated the “universal principle of justice” while Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers spouted “distribute more” and “get more.”

While the old and new opportunists' trickery may vary under different situations and conditions, their counter-revolutionary aim is one and the same, which is, completely divide up the national income and liquidate socialist accumulation, like “killing the hen to get the egg.” If we completely divide up socialist accumulation as they hoped, what will we rely on to build socialism and support world revolution? So it is clear what they aimed at was to undermine the socialist economy and turn our socialist country under the dictatorship of the proletariat into a capitalist country!

Marxism is revolutionary truth, the scientific theory guiding the proletariat in waging revolutionary struggles. At the beginning of his *Wage Labour and Capital*, Marx made the point: **“We wish to be understood by the workers.”** In his preface to this book, Engels wrote: **“How vastly superior the uneducated workers, for whom one can easily make comprehensible the most difficult economic analyses, are to our supercilious ‘educated people’ to whom such intricate questions remain insoluble their whole life long.”** What our great revolutionary teachers wrote is the greatest encouragement to us workers and shows their expectation. We are determined to act according to Chairman Mao's teaching **“Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism,”** persist in studying the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works, and continuously enhance our consciousness in order to make a bigger contribution to building socialism and supporting world revolution.

True Knowledge Comes From Practice

— The experiences of expert cotton-grower Lu Chen-hsiang

By studying and applying Marxist philosophical thought to growing cotton, production team leader Lu Chen-hsiang has through long practice succeeded in mastering many of its laws and obtaining higher yields. From 1966-70, each hectare of his production team's land—in the Tunghai People's Commune, Chitung County, Kiangsu Province—yielded 1.5 tons of ginned cotton. Experimental plots under his care in the last two years have produced over 2.25 tons per hectare. Lu's fame as an expert cotton-grower has spread, and his experience is being used over a wide area.

Forty-five this year, Lu comes from a poor peasant family. He started experimenting with other peasants on cotton-growing about ten years ago, out of a strong desire to supply more cotton to the state to expedite socialist construction. By 1961, they had brought per-hectare yields up from 0.2 to 0.75 tons.

In 1962 Lu started to tackle the problem of how to make the cotton plants bear fruit on all three parts—upper, middle and lower. He sowed the seeds on two experimental plots at separate periods and applied fertilizer in different ways. But only the upper and middle parts of the plants produced bolls.

Someone told Lu that all the data available affirmed that this type of cotton could only fruit on these two parts. Lu did not take his word for it. He turned over and over in his mind Chairman Mao's teaching to **"discover the truth through practice, and again through practice verify and develop the truth."** (*On Practice*.)

With heightened confidence, he searched through the cotton fields and eventually discovered one plant which not only had bolls on all three parts, but had as many as six at the bottom. Overjoyed, Lu showed it to his comrades: "See that? It shows that everything in the world can be known sooner or later; it's just a matter of time. Right now, we don't know its laws of growth, so we can't make the plants on a large area bear bolls on all three parts, but if we link our study of Marxist philosophy with practice and research, we'll certainly accomplish it some day."

Analysing the reasons, Lu and other commune members discovered that where much fertilizer had been

applied during the seedling stage, the plants grew tall and robust but failed to yield anything at the bottom, whereas less fertilizer yielded less robust plants which carried bolls there. This led them to the conclusion that, though healthy growth of the plants is desirable, excessive growth stunts fruiting on the lower part. The second year on their experimental plots they frequently loosened the soil during the seedling stage and applied less fertilizer. The desired result was finally obtained.

Contradictions of things, however, are rather complicated. Drawing one-sidedly on his experience, Lu not only applied less fertilizer in the seedling stage, but also used less in the fruiting stage. The upshot was the plants wilted before their time, and though the bottom part grew some bolls, the middle and upper parts bore comparatively few. The net result was that yields suffered that year.

Lu again turned to *On Practice* in face of this failure. Chairman Mao pointed out in it: **"If a man wants to succeed in his work, that is, to achieve the anticipated results, he must bring his ideas into correspondence with the laws of the objective external world; if they do not correspond, he will fail in his practice."**

Studying Chairman Mao's teaching with the other commune members, Lu summed up the experience and lessons gained until then, visited advanced units in other places, and started experiments anew.

He adopted different measures according to the different conditions at each stage of growth: less fertilizer during the seedling stage to quicken fruiting on the lower part of the plants but a great amount of nutrients during the fruiting stage to ensure healthy growth. After a repeated process of practice, knowledge, again practice and again knowledge, Lu finally mastered the laws of making all three parts bear fruit. Using this knowledge on large tracts of the production team's cotton fields, Lu and his comrades raised per-hectare yields in 1966 to 1.5 tons. An average of 40 per cent more bolls grew on each cotton plant.

Through his practice, Lu realized that mastering the laws of applying fertilizer was only one of the important factors for increasing cotton production. Deep ploughing, he found through experiments, was another. It helped the lateral roots of the cotton plants grow profusely in the team's fields and absorb more nutrients from the soil. This resulted in another increase in bolls, and opened up yet another way to raise yields.

Not at all complacent with his success, Lu continued the experiments, bearing in mind Chairman Mao's teaching that **"in the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level."**

One promising plot later yielded bolls that rotted at the stem. Lu found by careful observation that the reason was insufficient light due to the leaves at the

top which covered the bolls in the middle and lower parts of the plants.

To remedy this, he tried topping the plants at different times according to different types of soil and conditions of growth in order to find out the amount of light they needed in the latter period. By 1968, he had basically solved the problem, and average per-hectare yields went up to 1.7 tons, a 10 per cent increase over the previous year.

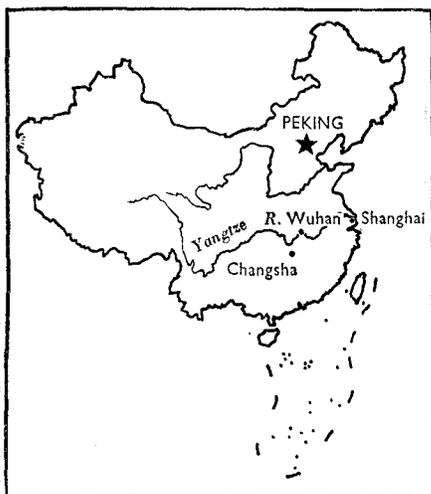
Lu has visited the more than 200 production brigades throughout his county to pass on his experience as well as learn from others. Starting in 1969, he began to experiment on grafting and artificial pollination based on his own practice and others' advanced experience. He has now succeeded in cultivating a fine new cotton strain, taking another stride forward on the road to still higher yields.

Rare Archaeological Find

2,100-Year-Old Tomb Excavated, Contents Well-Preserved

THE body of a woman, wooden coffins and large numbers of burial accessories were found in a good state of preservation inside a 2,100-year-old tomb recently unearthed at Mawangtui on the outskirts of

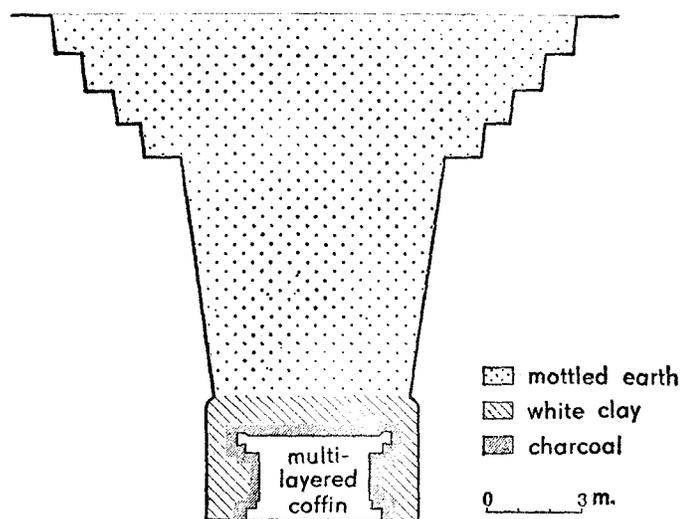
as an extremely rare find of considerable importance. Its contents will contribute greatly to the study of the history, culture, handicrafts and agriculture of that period. Chinese archaeological workers are at the moment working on the findings.



Changsha city, Hunan Province, central China. The tomb has been identified as belonging to the early Western Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-24 A.D.) and is hailed

The fairly well-preserved body is half immersed in a reddish fluid and encased in 20 layers of silk clothing of various kind. Investigation shows that the subcutaneous loose connective tissues are still elastic and the fibres distinct. The colour of its femoral artery examined is about the same as that in those of the newly dead. When preservatives were injected into the soft tissues at the time of excavation, swelling ensued and then subsided gradually. It is estimated that the woman died when she was about 50 years of age.

The tomb is 20 metres deep from the top of the mound to the burial chamber, and is of a very complicated structure. The six layers of coffins are placed one within the other and the whole rests on wooden sleepers. Tightly packed about the walls and the top of the outermost coffin is a 30 to 40-cm.-thick charcoal layer weighing more than 10,000 jin. The charcoal layer is sealed with white clay, 60 to 130 cm. thick. It is probably due to these air-tight layers and other treat-



Cross section of tomb.

ment that the corpse, coffins and the large quantity of burial accessories are so free from decay.

More than one thousand burial accessories were found, most of them in the space between the outermost and inner coffins. They include silk fabrics, lacquer ware, bamboo and wooden utensils, pottery, grain, food-stuff and specially made funerary objects. The silk fabrics cover most varieties already known as belonging to the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-220 A.D.), namely, plain silk, gauze, brocade, embroideries and damask, with gay variegated patterns and done with exquisite technique. The most valuable of these is a painting in colour on silk draping the innermost coffin. It is T-shaped, 205 cm. long, 92 cm. wide at top and 47.7 cm. wide at bottom, with flying ribbons at the corners. The painting is elaborate. From bottom up, it presents scenes of the nether world, then of the world of men and finally of the heavenly world. Some themes are inspired by myths and legends, like "Yi the Archer Shoots Down Nine Suns" and "Lady Chang Ngo Flies to the Moon," while others are taken from life in the class society of those days. From imagination and from reality, the drawings are done with smooth strokes and elaborately executed in dazzling and strongly contrasting colours. By successfully condensing in one painting the highly diverse and expressive contents, the anonymous painter has created a peerless masterpiece of ancient Chinese silk painting. This is the only such painting dating back 2,100 years so far discovered in China.

The four sides and the lid of the innermost coffin are covered with silk decorated with rhombic patterns made up of golden yellow, black and bluish-green feathers, bordered by silk embroidered by the "satin stitch" method. This is the first time such decorated silk on a coffin has been discovered.

Wooden figurines, inscribed bamboo-slips and bamboo containers are the three main kinds of wood or bamboo articles found. Among the more valuable are the 120 or so wooden figurines, either dressed in coloured silk costumes or paint-

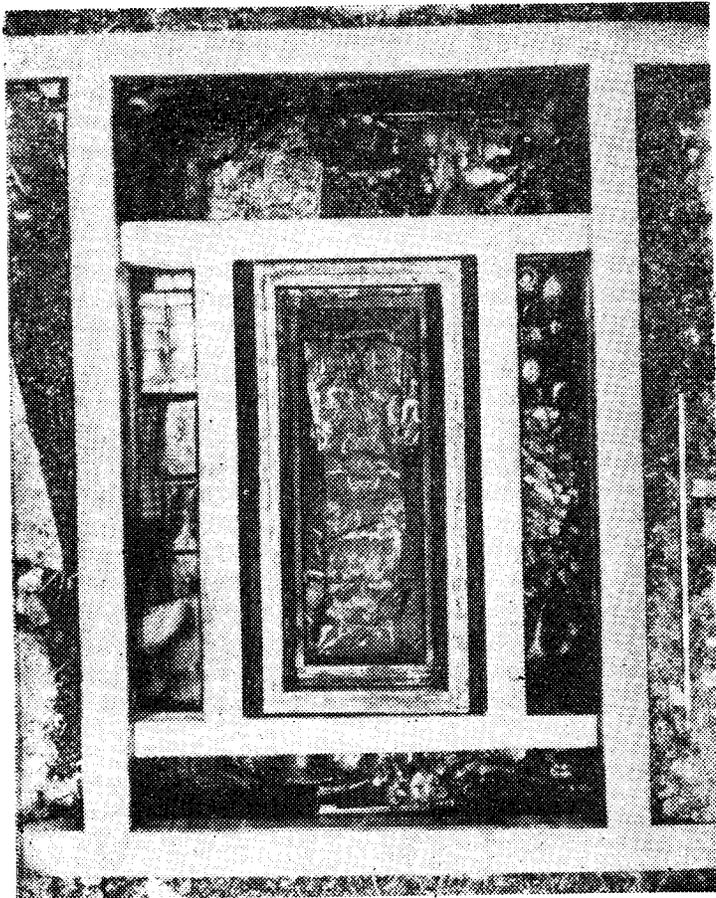
ed in different hues, including 23 which form a song and dance group with musical instruments. Opposite them are lacquered small tables, screens, walking sticks, scent-bags, toilet cases and long lacquer trays piled with food. Among the musical instruments are a 25-stringed wooden *se* (zither-like instrument), a *yu* (bamboo wind instrument) with 22 pipes of varying lengths arranged in two rows, and a pitch-pipe formed of 12 bamboo pipes. These three well-preserved musical instruments provide additional material for the study of ancient Chinese music.

There are more than 180 pieces of lacquer ware, mostly wood-based, nearly all of which have retained their original lustre. The forms are superbly designed and the painted patterns are extremely diverse, with interwoven lines in exquisite compositions. Also in the tomb were many kinds of pottery: tripods (*ting*), caskets, ewers and square vases commonly found in Western Han Dynasty tombs excavated in Changsha. Some of the lacquer ware and pottery held glutinous rice cakes, pickled vegetables, peaches, pears, arbutus, melons and unhusked rice. The food and fruit were easily identified when unearthed.

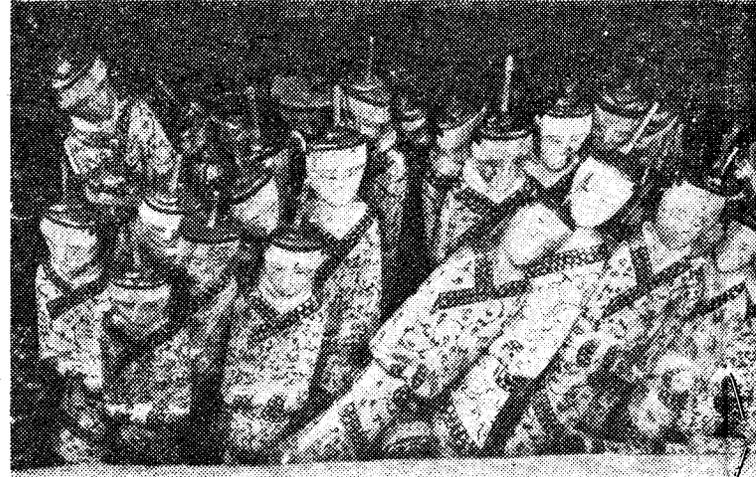
On the burial accessories were clay seals and an inscription in ink, both bearing "Household Manager of the Marquis of Tai," and "Family of the Marquis of Tai." According to the *Han Shu* (*History of the Han Dynasty*) and Szuma Chien's *Shih Chi* (*Historical Records*), the hereditary title "Marquis of Tai" was conferred by the Emperor Hui in the second year of his reign (193 B.C.) and was withdrawn in the fourth generation. The body of the woman discovered is likely the wife of the first Marquis of Tai, Marquis Li Tsang.

The *Han Shu* states that "Marquis Li Chu-tsang, chancellor of the Prince of Changsha, ruled 700 households. . . ." (Li Chu-tsang here is the Li Tsang in the *Shih Chi*). It follows that with a fief containing only 700 households in his possession, the Marquis of Tai was, at the most, a petty noble among the feudal princes in the early years of the Han Dynasty. The fact that he deployed so much labour and squandered so much wealth for the burial of his wife is compelling evidence of the extravagance of the feudal ruling class and its ruthless exploitation of the labouring people.

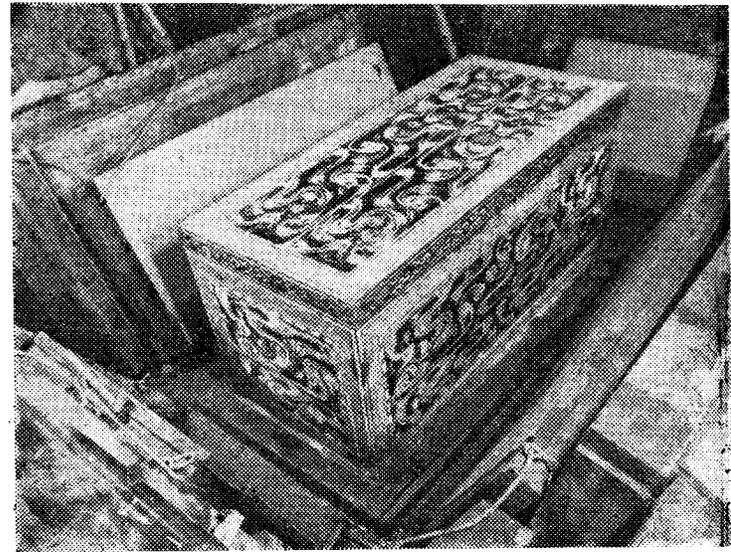
Chairman Mao has pointed out that in feudal society, "the peasants and the handicraft workers were the basic classes which created the wealth and culture of this society." To get the people to know their own history and recognize their own creative power is something of primary importance. And the large quantity of precious funerary articles created with such indefatigable skill by the labouring people during the early period of the Han Dynasty eloquently reflects the intelligence, ingenuity and great creative power of the Chinese labouring people. The treasures buried out of sight for two thousand years have returned, thanks to the joint efforts of archaeologists, workers, peasants and soldiers. The magnificent creations of the labouring people have now been restored to them.



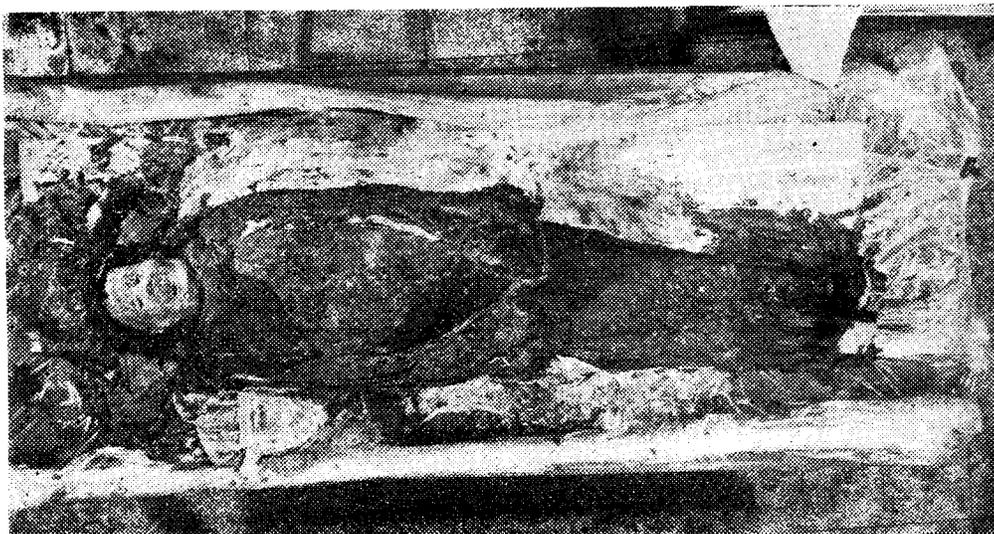
Exposed coffins showing spaces between outermost and inner coffins filled with burial accessories, and the whole coffin surrounded by a layer of charcoal and another of white clay.



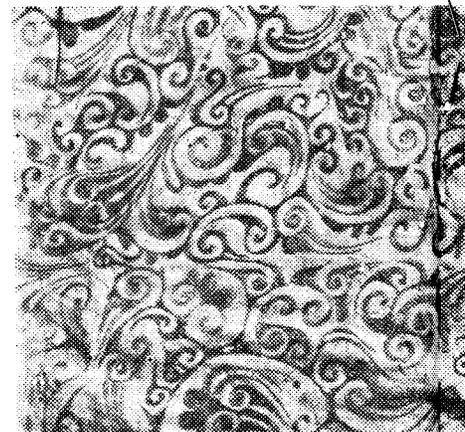
The third coffin (counted from the innermost one).



Body of woman.

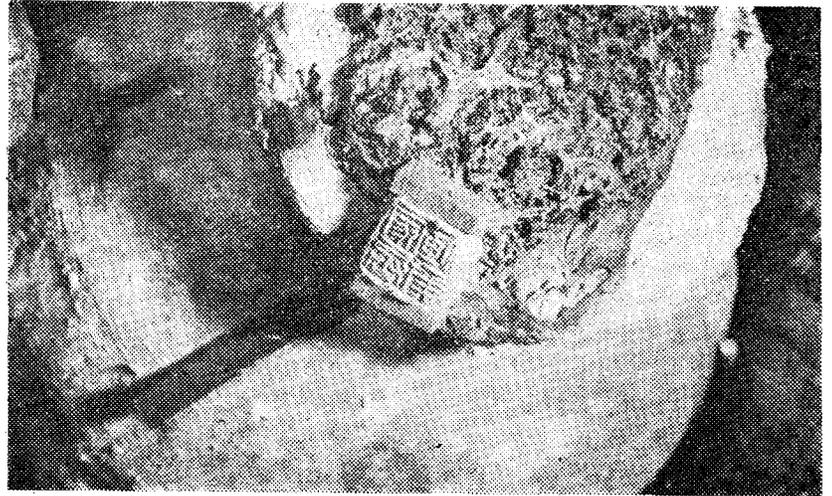


Detail of a design

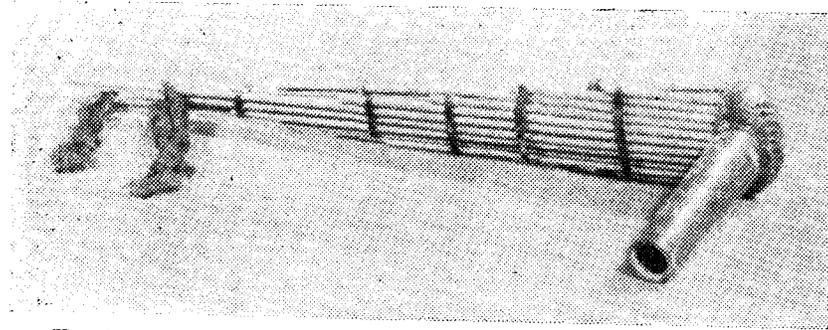




Painted wooden figurines.



Pottery caked with grass and then sealed with clay bearing the stamp: "Household Manager of Marquis Tai."



Yu (bamboo wind instrument).



Double-decker lacquer box.



Design on silk.



Painting in colour on silk.



At U.N. Sea-Bed Committee

Superpowers' Plunder of Fishing Resources Opposed

Following are excerpts from the speech of Chinese Representative Chen Chih-fang to the United Nations Sea-Bed Committee on fishery at the meeting of Subcommittee Two on July 21. Title and subheads are ours.

REPRESENTATIVE Chen Chih-fang said, "The Chinese Delegation has studied the statements made by the representatives of various countries at sessions of the Sea-Bed Committee. The representatives of many developing and other small and medium-sized countries have stated the determination to safeguard their state sovereignty and national interests, expressed dissatisfaction with the superpowers and another distant-water fishing power for their current practice of plundering fishery resources everywhere and expressed resolute opposition to the maritime hegemony of the superpowers. The Chinese Delegation fully supports these just propositions and would like to explain its own position on some of the questions concerning the development of sea fishery."

Some Distant Fishing Powers Dominate the Seas

In the past few years, he recalled, "70-80 per cent of the total annual catch of these powers was that made in distant oceans, while the annual catch of some developing countries has been on the decrease year by year. Owing to the fact that these distant fishing powers disregard the interests of coastal states and sometimes concentrate their fishing fleets in one area for intensive catches, serious damage has been caused to the fishery resources. For instance, the resources of herring, cod and haddock in the northern Atlantic and the northern Pacific have drastically decreased, and those of some fishes are almost exhausted.

"Sea fish resources are an important component of the natural resources of coastal states. And the shallow sea waters along the coasts are important places for the main sea fishes to spawn, feed and hibernate. At present, more than 80 per cent of the world's total catch is made in the shallow sea waters, which comprise only 7.8 per cent of the total sea area on the globe. The domination of the few distant fishing powers over the seas and their reckless plunder of fishery resources in the shallow sea waters of other coastal states have already caused tremendous damage

and posed a serious threat to the economic interests and state sovereignty of many coastal states, particularly those in Asia, Africa and Latin America."

It Is Natural and Right for Coastal States To Protect Fishery Resources

"In the face of this grave situation, it is only natural and right for the coastal states to adopt necessary and pertinent measures to protect their fishery resources. The Chinese Delegation supports the coastal states, and particularly the developing states, in their just struggle to develop their national economy, safeguard state sovereignty and oppose the superpowers' plunder of sea fishery resources. We hold that the coastal states have every right to delimit, according to their geographical conditions and in the light of the needs of their national economic interests, certain economic zones beyond their territorial seas, so as to protect their fishery resources," the Chinese representative stressed.

On the question of other countries coming to the sea area adjacent to a coastal state for fishing, he said: "We hold that a reasonable solution should be sought through negotiations between the coastal state and the country or countries concerned on the precondition of non-encroachment on the sovereignty of the coastal state. We are deeply convinced that the coastal states are fully capable of protecting and rationally exploiting the fishery resources in their own economic zones. Some people assert that fish can perish, hence it would be a waste of resources if no one makes catches, and use this assertion as a theoretical basis for their plunder of fishery resources everywhere. This is done with ulterior motives and is extremely absurd."

Refute Superpowers' Fallacies

The Chinese representative further pointed out that the distant fishing powers cannot but admit in words that the coastal states have certain preferential fishing rights beyond the limit of 12 nautical miles, but at the same time they are trying to impose all sorts of restrictions, saying for instance that the preferential fishing rights "must be consistent with the objective of conservation" and "should not be misused." He said: "As everyone knows, the great majority of the Asian, African and Latin American countries have been subjected to bullying and oppression by imperialism over

a long period of time, their productive forces have been seriously damaged and to this day their fishing techniques and capabilities still lag far behind those of the distant fishing powers. It is these distant fishing powers that are plundering and damaging the fishery resources in a big way; and it is they which have the responsibility to keep the fish resources from being damaged. So long as these distant fishing powers do not act wantonly in making catches, the fishery resources can be protected. It is they themselves which have brought damage to the fishery resources, yet they now show concern lest the coastal states would abuse the preferential fishing rights and leave the fishery resources unprotected. This is nothing but an attempt to shirk responsibility for their guilt and divert people's attention."

"Today, large numbers of Asian, African and Latin American coastal states and other small and medium-sized countries are direct victims of maritime hegemony. A glaring fact is that fleets of the distant fishing powers are barging against the gates of other countries and wantonly plundering sea fishery resources under the latter's noses. Yet they demand that the seas should be 'open to harvest on a non-discriminatory basis' by their fishermen, as if they were given discriminatory and unfair treatment by others. Isn't this confounding right and wrong and trying to mislead the public?" Chen Chih-fang pointed out.

"To dominate the seas and oceans, the two superpowers are contending and colluding with each other at the same time. On the question of delimiting fishing areas or economic zones, they have been working hand in glove. One of the superpowers asserts: 'We do not consider it appropriate to define broad fishing areas or economic zones.' The other says even more bluntly that it will continue its 'opposition to unilateral claims of fisheries jurisdiction beyond the recognized 12-mile fisheries zone. . . .' This fully shows up their wild attempt to realize their proposition of 'maximum high seas and minimum territorial seas,' so that they may make use of the so-called 'freedom of the high seas' to push maritime hegemony, encroach upon the sovereignty of other countries and plunder their fishery resources."

Soviet Draft Puts Cart Before Horse

On the draft articles on fishing put forward recently by the Government of the U.S.S.R., the Chinese representative declared, "Far from placing restrictions on the distant fishing powers, this draft tries to place restrictions on the catches of coastal states in the areas adjacent to their territorial seas. This is putting the cart before the horse and attempting to create a legal ground for it to plunder the fishery resources of other countries."

"According to the provisions of the Soviet draft," he continued, "coastal states can only record the illegal

activities of foreign fishing vessels which plunder everywhere the fishery resources of other countries, but have no right to punish them. Only the flag states can handle the cases and punish these vessels. This is even more arbitrary and unreasonable. As is known to all, some Latin American countries have arrested and fined U.S. fishing vessels which intruded into their territorial seas for illegal fishing, while the U.S. Government encourages the piratical acts of these fishing vessels, pays the fines for them and threatens to stop its 'aid' to the countries concerned. Who can believe that the U.S. Government would handle the cases and punish the pirate fishing vessels on the basis of the records made by the victimized countries?"

He emphasized: "What is even more intolerable, the Soviet Government flagrantly states in its explanation of the above-mentioned draft articles that it would agree to the right of all nations to share the benefits of the exploitation of sea-bed resources under three conditions which are in effect as follows: (1) a unanimous resolution on fishery in conformity with the views of the Soviet Union must be adopted; (2) the breadth of territorial seas must not exceed 12 nautical miles; and (3) freedom of passage must be guaranteed through those straits which are used for international navigation. Assuming the posture of an overlord of the seas, the Soviet Government here lays down one condition after another to all countries of the world. It would not allow all nations to share the benefits of the sea-bed resources if they should not observe the conditions laid down by it — as if it were the owner of all the sea-bed resources of the world. This is really the height of impudence!"

The Affairs of the World Must Be Handled by The Peoples of All Countries Together

The Chinese representative pointed out with emphasis: "Here, we deem it necessary to point out: The affairs of the world must be handled by the peoples of all countries together, and no superpower should be allowed to be the overlord. Whoever wants to be the world's overlord will certainly meet with ignominious failure."

"At present, the struggle of the developing countries in defence of their sea rights and against the maritime hegemony of the superpowers is rising vigorously. The Chinese people have become keenly aware through their long practice of revolutionary struggles that the independence of a country is incomplete without economic independence. Opposition to economic plunder and protection of national fishery resources by the developing countries are the inalienable sovereign rights of independent states. China will co-operate with all those countries that uphold justice and make joint efforts for a fair and reasonable solution of the maritime fishing problem," the Chinese representative concluded.

China at the U.N.

Support for Namibian People's Struggle For Independence

THE U.N. Security Council held two consecutive sessions on the mornings of July 31 and August 1 discussing the Namibian question.

The slightly revised Argentine draft resolution was adopted. It reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence, the national unity and the territorial integrity of Namibia, and, at the same time, invites the Secretary-General to continue his contacts with South Africa. China did not participate in the voting.

Chinese Representative Huang Hua in a speech made clear the Chinese Delegation's position for not taking part in the voting.

"Since the Security Council meetings in Africa last February," Huang Hua noted, "the Secretary-General has held talks with the South African authorities on the question of Namibia. The facts show that instead of abandoning its reactionary stand, the South African racist regime has resisted even more stubbornly the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, continued its illegal occupation of Namibia and intensified its efforts to strengthen its fascist rule over Namibia."

Huang Hua recalled that on February 4, the very day the Security Council resolution on Namibia [see *Peking Review*, No. 6, p. 14] was adopted, the South African Prime Minister John Vorster wantonly clamoured in the House of Assembly that if the Secretary-General "wishes to come to South Africa to act as mouthpiece for the extremists of the Organization of African Unity and others, and decisions taken in that connection . . . I can tell him in advance that he will be wasting his time." "Vorster's words," Huang Hua pointed out, "are not only arrogant and unreasonable but most pernicious in intention. They are open slander and vilification of the O.A.U. and all the countries and peoples that uphold justice."

Huang Hua went on, "While receiving the Secretary-General, the South African authorities have been stepping up their policy of so-called 'Bantustan'* and undermining the territorial integrity and national unity of Namibia. A month or so ago, in accordance with

* According to this policy, "homelands" (Bantustan) for Africans are to be established in barren and arid zones of Namibia; with the exception of a small number of workers, all Africans are required to live in these "homelands." Decrees adopted by the "Bantustan" authorities are subject to the approval of the South African authorities. This is in fact a new apartheid plan. — *Ed.*

their persistent policy of granting their so-called 'self-determination' and 'independence' to the Namibian people as they informed the Secretary-General, the South African authorities decided without any hesitation to establish 'self-governments' in Ovamboland and Damaraland in pursuance of their 'homeland' policy. The mere mild concern expressed in the Secretary-General's report regarding these developments has already evoked a counter-charge from the South African Prime Minister. The latter told the lie that this is 'simply part of the process by which the peoples concerned are being politically prepared to exercise at the appropriate time their right of self-determination.' What a fine-sounding term, 'the peoples concerned'! To put it bluntly, they are the South African racists and the handful of puppets they have fostered. By 'being politically prepared,' he means to usurp the name of the 'peoples' to oppose the achievement of genuine independence and freedom by the Namibian people. By 'exercise at the appropriate time their right of self-determination,' he means to strangle the Namibian people's struggle for independence and self-determination by enforcing the so-called 'homeland' and 'Bantustan' policies and employing the colonial tactics of 'divide and rule.'

"To this end, the South African authorities have been pushing their 'homeland' policy and splitting the territorial integrity and national unity of the Namibian people on the one hand, and enforcing all kinds of suppressive decrees and the policy of apartheid on the other. A great number of freedom fighters who struggle for the independence of Namibia have been executed, imprisoned or exiled. The Namibian people have been deprived of all basic democratic rights. Shortly after the Secretary-General's visit to Namibia, some representatives who met the Secretary-General at their own risks were unwarrantedly arrested. The Acting President of SWAPO was ordered not to leave the Walvis Bay and banned from all political activities."

"The perverse acts of the South African racist authorities," Huang Hua pointed out, "have evoked the strong indignation of the Namibian and other African peoples and strengthened their firm resolve to fight for national independence." He praised the Namibian people's heroic struggle for independence and freedom and against the South African colonialists.

Huang Hua noted, "The Ninth Summit Conference of the O.A.U. concluded not long ago also expressed resolute support for powerful solidarity with the Namibian people's struggle. The resolution on Namibia

adopted by the conference condemned the South African white racist regime and the imperialist support to the South African authorities, reaffirmed the all-out support of the O.A.U. member states to the Namibian people's just struggle for freedom and independence and firmly rejected a 'dialogue' with South Africa. These developments vividly show that the Namibian people have won increasing sympathy and support in their struggle and that the South African authorities are utterly discredited, hard-pressed and increasingly isolated."

Huang Hua reaffirmed that "the Chinese Government and people have always extended deep sympathy and resolute support to the Namibian people's just struggle for self-determination and independence. We will unswervingly stand together with the African people and the Namibian people and join them in working for the African cause of unity against imperialism and for the Namibian people's just cause of national independence. We hold that the correct solution to the question of Namibia is: the correct stand of the previous General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on Namibia must be upheld, the South African authorities must immediately end their illegal occupation of Namibia and withdraw their military and police forces as well as their administration from Namibia, so as to let the Namibian people achieve their independence free from any foreign interference. In view of the South African authorities' refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the Security Council should consider the adoption of more effective measures to give strong support to the Namibian people's just struggle for independence and freedom and should not take any measures which might possibly help the South African authorities ex-

tricate themselves from their isolation and alleviate the international community's pressure on the South African authorities. The Security Council should take corresponding measures in consideration of the resolution on Namibia adopted by the Ninth Summit Conference of the O.A.U."

"The Chinese Delegation," Huang Hua declared, "has serious reservations and expresses deep anxiety and apprehension over the prolongation of the Secretary-General's mandate and the continuation of the 'dialogue' with the South African authorities. The words and deeds of the South African authorities have already proved that continued dialogue with South Africa will be of no help to the Namibian people's struggle and the complete settlement of the Namibian question."

Huang Hua stressed, "The current situation in Africa is excellent. Although the South African racist regime can run wild for a time, in the long run, it is doomed to fail. The Ninth Summit Conference of the O.A.U. proclaimed to the whole world that its determination remains: 'The total liberation of the African continent from foreign domination and occupation, and the eradication of colonialism and racial discrimination in all its forms.' We are deeply convinced that this great goal will and can certainly be attained. The Namibian people will surely strengthen their unity, persevere in struggle, overcome all the difficulties on the road of advance and open up a victorious future with their own hands."

In conclusion, Huang Hua stated, "On the basis of the above-stated position, the Chinese Delegation decides not to take part in the voting on the draft resolution before us."

(Continued from p. 3.)

Keng Piao met the delegation which arrived in Peking on July 18. The delegation also visited Yanan and other places.

American Visitors

Quite a few Americans and American delegations visited China recently. Among them:

U.S. Workers' Delegation with Emory Earl Rose as its leader and Marcelle Stevens Avakian as its deputy leader;

Friendship Delegation to the People's Republic of China of the American Medical Committee for Human Rights with Calvin H. Sinnette as its head and Ann C. Moore as its deputy head;

Computer scientists Severo Ornstein, Thomas Cheatham, Wesley Clark, Anatol Holt, Alan Perlis, Herbert Simon and their wives;

Woman writer and historian Barbara W. Tuchman;

Biologist Arthur W. Galston and friendly personage John Stiven Strong and their wives.

NEWS BRIEFS

▲ During its recent visit to Albania and Romania, the Chinese Agricultural Delegation led by Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Sha Feng was received by Comrades Enver Hoxha and Nicolae Ceausescu respectively in Tirana and Bucharest.

▲ A civil air transport agreement between the Government of the Peo-

ple's Republic of China and the Imperial Government of Ethiopia was signed in Peking on July 30 by Director-General of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China Kuang Jen-nung and Minister of Communications, Telecommunications and Posts of the Empire of Ethiopia and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Ethiopian Airlines Endalkchew Makonnen on behalf of their respective Governments.

▲ Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Wang Tse on August 2 presented on behalf of the Red Cross Society of China half a million doses of TABC vaccines to the Nepal Red Cross Society.

▲ A Chinese table tennis delegation recently visited Tunisia, Nigeria and Morocco.

Algeria

A Decade of Independent Economic Construction

In 1962 after achieving independence through protracted armed struggle, the Algerian people faced enormous domestic difficulties. But they were determined to build up an independent national economy. For the past decade they have been taking measures to eliminate the vestiges of the colonial system and bringing about tremendous changes.

DURING these ten years the Algerian Government has nationalized millions of hectares of land formerly controlled by foreign settlers. It has also taken over control of the mines, business enterprises, banks, railways and oil industry formerly exploited by foreign capitalists, at the same time training Algerian citizens for managerial and technical posts. Following the fulfilment of the First Three-Year Development Plan (1967-69), the Algerian Government drew up a Four-Year Plan (1970-73) with a total investment of 26.400 million dinars (5.200 million U.S. dollars). Eighty per cent of the projects under this new plan are already completed or under construction.

Key Projects in Development Plan

Key projects in the nation's development plan are the petro-chemical, oil and natural gas industries in which great strides have been made.

Algeria has successfully waged resolute struggles against foreign monopoly capitalists for the recovery of oil and natural gas resources in the Sahara. A state oil company was set up soon after independence was declared. Four years ago, the network of oil refining and marketing enterprises operating in Algeria under foreign control was nationalized. Last year all foreign petroleum concessions were terminated and measures were taken to nationalize all transactions in petroleum and natural gas. Algeria now con-

trols natural gas production, 80 per cent of its oil production, all the refining plants and the whole piping transport system.

Side by side with the strengthening of control over natural resources, Algeria is accelerating the construction of oil enterprises and improvements in oil and gas transport. A new oil refinery and a natural gas liquifying plant are now under construction. New industrial towns like Arzew and Skikda based on the petro-chemical industry are springing up along the Mediterranean coast. More pipelines have been laid. The fleet of oil tankers has been enlarged and new quays constructed to ensure the quick turn-round of large oil tankers.

Algeria's abundant natural gas, which formerly was available only in Algiers, Oran and a few other big cities, now serves the needs of wider sections of the people. A project to install a grid system to supply gas to over 400 medium-sized and small cities is now well under way.

Other industries also show tremendous progress. Before independence, with no iron and steel industry of its own, Algeria exported iron ore. Going into operation this year, an iron and steel complex in Annaba has an initial capacity of 400,000 tons of steel per year. It has begun supplying steel pipes and reinforcing steel needed in Algeria's oil and building industries.

Algeria formerly imported machine parts for assembling equipment. To change this situation a number of medium-sized and small machine-building plants, including agricultural machinery plants, have been set up in various parts of the country. An ammonia works, a phosphate fertilizer plant and a cement factory recently have gone into production. The construction of a

big plastics complex is under way in Skikda.

Light industry is also expanding. A pottery and a number of sugar refineries, paper mills and textile mills are now in production. Imported cotton textiles are now rarely seen in Algeria's home market.

Since the nationalization of 11 foreign-controlled iron, lead, copper and zinc mines in 1966, production of these metals has increased greatly. For example, according to the Algerian National Minerals Prospecting and Extraction Corporation the present output of iron ore is 4 million tons per year, a rise of 30 per cent. The output of phosphate is 900,000 tons, 11 times that of 1965. Production of copper, zinc, lead and mercury has also increased. New large oilfields, as well as deposits of natural gas, uranium, tungsten, and mercury have been discovered in the Sahara.

Transport, Communications and Agriculture

In line with the development of the national economy, rapid progress has also been made in transport and communications. The network of highways has been extended and means of transport have been increased considerably. Camels, once the main form of transport in the vast Sahara, are now being replaced by motorcars and lorries. Last September, the Algerian Government mobilized the youth of the National Service to build the first section of a trans-Sahara highway several thousand kilometres in length. This highway will spur economic development of the Sahara area and promote trade between Algeria and other African countries to the south.

After achieving independence, Algeria confiscated the plantations of the former colonialists and in their stead set up self-management farms.

(Continued on p. 22.)

ROUND THE WORLD

KOREA

After the North-South Joint Statement

The Korean paper *Rodong Sinmun* published on August 4 an article by its editorial department which noted: What has happened in south Korea up to this day since the announcement of the Joint Statement of the North and the South makes people suspicious of the true intention of the south Korean side which held north-south high-level talks and agreed to publish the joint statement.

The article pointed out that some of the south Korean authorities are speaking ill of the joint statement almost every day even before the ink with which they signed it dried up.

The article made clear how the utterances and behaviours of some of the south Korean authorities run counter to every point of the joint statement. "Defining the three principles of national reunification," the article said, "the joint statement clearly pointed out firstly that reunification shall be achieved independently without reliance on outside forces or outside interference."

"However, they said: 'We consider the United Nations is not an outside force. And the U.N. forces and the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea in the Republic of Korea are not outside forces, either. This being clear, whatever the north may explain from a self-centred angle, we will reject it.' 'The reunification of Korea should be achieved through U.N.-supervised elections.' And some other people said: 'As the United Nations is not an outside force, it is reasonable that the U.N. forces keep staying on in the Republic of Korea.'"

The article pointed out that this is a very dangerous act designed to aggravate the tensions between the north and the south, thicken the barriers, foster division and solve the

question not by means of negotiations but by relying on "strength."

It went on: "The situation today assumes a serious nature especially because all these ill-boding utterances do not stop at words, but are carried into action."

From the very day of the publication of the joint statement, the article said, military exercises have taken place in succession in the area south of the military demarcation line; patriots in south Korea were given death sentences or arrested and imprisoned.

"There is the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists behind these ill-boding developments of situation in south Korea following the publication of the joint statement," the article pointed out.

"The U.S. imperialists," it went on, "bluster that 'the United States would remain faithful to its commitments to south Korea in disregard of the north-south negotiations,' the United States 'will continue with its plan for modernizing south Korea' and it 'has no plan for any further reduction of the U.S. forces in south Korea,' thus openly suggesting that the south Korean authorities should approach the negotiations from the 'position of strength.'"

The article said, "This indicates that they are solely interested in keeping Korea divided and are working to obstruct the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea."

The article emphasized, "Though the utterances and acts of some of the south Korean authorities after the announcement of the joint statement were contrary to the basic spirit of the joint statement, we did not make an issue of them each time, taking a wide view of matters, and have done all we can to implement the points of agreement, patiently waiting for them to be sincere."

"It seems that some of the south Korean authorities are behaving without discretion, taking our patience as a sort of expression of 'weakness.'"

"If so, they have made a gross miscalculation."

"We will take necessary action according to the behavior of the south Korean side."

THAILAND

People's Armed Forces Growing In Struggle

August 7 this year saw the Thai people's revolutionary armed struggle led by their Communist Party enter its eighth year. Over the past seven years, the Communist Party of Thailand has brought about an ever more favourable situation for the revolution by adhering to the principle of integrating Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Thai revolution, giving full play to the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, and relying on the broad masses in carrying out people's war.

As soon as the people's armed struggle was launched, the Thai reactionaries, fostered by U.S. imperialism, wildly clamoured that they would wipe out the people's armed forces within 120 days. However, seven years have passed and the heroic Thai people's armed forces, far from being wiped out, have grown in the struggle against the enemy's military "encirclement and annihilation" campaigns. The revolutionary flames lit in Northeast Thailand's Pu Pan foothills seven years ago have spread to some hilly forest areas in Northeast, North, South and Central Thailand, and in some areas revolutionary bases and guerrilla zones have been established.

Learning warfare in the course of fighting, the patriotic armed forces and people have steadily raised their fighting capacity through repeated trials of strength with the reactionaries. At the start they were only able to kill or wound one or two individual enemy troops; now they are able to launch attacks on enemy military posts by employing mobile and flexible tactics in battle and wipe out enemy effectives by making use of favourable terrain and seizing opportune moments during the enemy's military "encirclement and annihilation" campaigns.

With the support of the people of all nationalities in the country and turning to account the might of people's war, the Thai people's armed forces have given the U.S.-equipped enemy troops a hard time.

In the latter part of January this year, the Thanom-Praphas clique mustered over 10,000 troops and police as well as some local reactionary armed forces to launch, with the support of aircraft, tanks, armoured vehicles and artillery, a big "encirclement and annihilation" campaign against the patriotic armed forces and people of North Thailand in the border area of the Phisanulok, Loei and Phetchabun Provinces. Deluded by their numerical superiority and modern weapons, the reactionaries boasted that they would "clear" this area of the people's armed forces in one month. However, the patriotic armed forces and people took advantage of the mountainous terrain and outmanoeuvred the enemy. They mined the areas where the enemy attacked, avoided his main onslaughts and intercepted his columns in surprise attacks.

The three offensives launched by the enemy in this over three-month-long campaign were all frustrated. The people's armed forces, from January 24 to March 22, killed or wounded hundreds of enemy troops and captured a lot of military equipment.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the people's armed forces of various nationalities in Thailand are steadily growing in strength in spite of the great difficulties of war.

EGYPT-LIBYA

Declaration on Unity

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Chairman of the Libyan Revolutionary Command Council Omar Moamer Kazafi on August 2 signed a declaration in Benghazi, Libya, proclaiming the merger of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Arab Republic of Libya into one unified state as quickly as possible.

The declaration says: "The revolution of 'July 23' (of Egypt) and the

revolution of 'September 1' (of Libya) emanate from the same source, march on the same road and aim at the same objective." It says: "The Egyptian and Libyan peoples, bound together by close and diversified geographical, historical, economic, political, human and ideological relations, bear certain responsibilities and commitments to the Arab nation," which are "a clear-cut obligation to serve the supreme national objectives irrespective of any impediments, calling on them to exert an urgent common effort to realize the Arab hope for unity."

The declaration affirms that the two countries have agreed on establishing full unity as quickly as possible and on the firmest possible basis.

The declaration says that the two countries have agreed on setting up a unified political command between the two Republics which will lay foundations for complete unity between them and supervise the implementation of the necessary steps for its realization. The unified political command will adopt and declare the final draft of the project of unity, to be referred to the appropriate authorities of the two Republics for holding a plebiscite. These measures will be completed at latest on September 1, 1973.

The declaration was made public after the talks on the merger issue between President Sadat and Chairman Kazafi in Tobruk and Benghazi, Libya from July 31 to August 2.

It was officially announced that the unified political command is due to hold its first meeting on September 3, this year.

ITALY

Many Economic Difficulties

Italy's economy ran into its most serious postwar recession last year when industrial production dropped 2.6 per cent below the 1970 level. Though it recovered somewhat in the first quarter of this year, increases were only in the export trade, with domestic demands remaining stag-

nant while important branches of industry such as engineering and building continued to decline or continued bogged down.

The monopoly capitalists have resorted to cutting down investments, closing factories, lay-offs and reducing working hours in an attempt to shift their difficulties on to the working people. While drastically cutting their domestic investments, they have invested large sums of money abroad. According to the Italian Ministry of Labour's figures, the number of unemployed in Italy is now over 1,160,000. Statistics also reveal that a total of 74.1 million working hours were cut in the first quarter of this year.

The situation in some branches of industry is particularly bad. In the textile industry, 30,000 workers were sacked last year and 13,000 more are now threatened with dismissal while 100,000 others are only employed part time. In the building industry, the number of workers fell by 65,000 last year following a reduction of 75,000 the previous year. This year it is expected that there will be a further decrease of 100,000.

Meanwhile the cost of living in the first quarter of the year went up 4.8 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of 1971. Food prices moved sharply upwards. In some cities the price of bread rose 40 per cent from March 1971 to March 1972. Rents went up 20 per cent during the year.

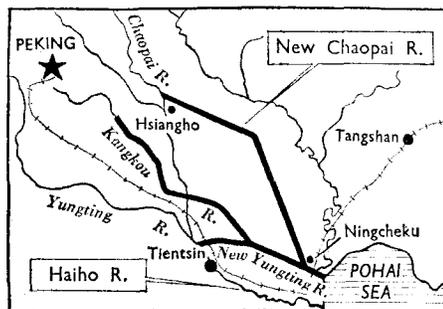
The Italian workers are waging struggle after struggle in protest against dismissals and wage reductions due to cuts in working hours by the monopoly capitalists. They are also fighting for better living and working conditions. Sympathetic action in support of strikes by workers in other trades has become a feature of this new wave of struggle. Significantly, this is supported by the farm workers.

This year has seen a series of nationwide strikes: four by 1.7 million farm workers, two by 700,000 textile and garment workers, and three by 300,000 workers in the chemical industry. More than one million building workers were involved in a 24-hour nationwide strike on July 20.

ON THE HOME FRONT

New Chaopai River Completed

INSPIRED by Chairman Mao's great call "The Haiho River must be brought under permanent control!" 200,000 peasant workers in Hopei Province finished cutting the 99.2-kilometre-long New Chaopai River last May. The project which took two winters and springs to complete will play an important role in ridding the lower reaches of the Haiho of the flood menace, protecting Tientsin and the Peking-Shanhaikuan Railway, and bringing about stable and high yields in agriculture.



The Haiho is the biggest river system in north China. Its basin covers an area of 260,000 square kilometres. Its numerous tributaries criss-crossing the north China plain used to converge near Tientsin before emptying into the Pohai Sea. As the discharging capacity was larger in the upper than in the lower reaches, they frequently overflowed and breached the dykes in the high water season, inundating farmland and posing a threat to the city of Tientsin and railway communications. Since Chairman Mao issued the call in 1963 to bring the river under permanent control, a large number of projects have been completed every year by several hundred thousand peasant river-tamers working in winter and spring — the slack farming seasons. As a result, flooding was basically curbed and agricultural production in areas along the river took on a completely new look.

Chaopai River is a main waterway in the northern Haiho River system.

Before liberation it often overflowed and flooded large areas. After liberation the Miyun, Huaijou and other reservoirs were built in its upper reaches, and several sections of its course in the middle and lower reaches were dredged and pumping stations put up in low-lying lands. All this has helped reduce the danger caused by the river. Now with the completion of the New Chaopai River, which has further increased the river's discharging capacity and enabled it to lose itself in the sea, the danger of flood is completely eliminated.

In the winter of 1970, the 330,000 peasant workers in Hopei, after harnessing the southern and western Haiho River systems, joined forces with the river-tamers from Peking and Tientsin to start cutting the New Yungting River, the Kangkou River and the New Chaopai River. A year later, the first two projects were completed.

Beginning in the vicinity of Hsiangho, a town to the east of Peking, and ending at Ningcheku to the east of Tientsin, the New Chaopai River is 99.2 kilometres long, 500-700 metres wide and 7 metres deep, with a dyke 5-6 metres high and a discharging capacity of 3,000 cubic metres per second. The earthwork involved totalled 94 million cubic metres. In addition, 45 bridges, sluice-gates and pumping stations were built along the new river.

Led by the Party organizations at various levels, the river-tamers studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought while working on the projects. With their minds armed with advanced ideology and working in the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, the revolutionary masses braved the severe cold and dug the water course through marshes with increased efficiency. They vied with one another to do the most difficult jobs, helped each other and worked in close co-operation to conquer nature.

In the meantime, the greater part of the project on the New Changwei River — also part of the gigantic project to harness the Haiho River — was completed last winter and spring by 260,000 peasant workers from Hopei and Shantung Provinces.

Fry Propagation

CHINA'S fish-breeding has made much progress thanks to continuous efforts by cadres and people in the aquatic products industry to sum up, raise and popularize techniques in the artificial propagation of four species of fresh-water fish — black carp, grass carp, silver carp and bighead. This method of propagating fry is now being used in Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Hupeh, Hunan, Szechuan, Heilungkiang, Liaoning, Hopei and Peking. Successes have also been reported from some cold highlands in Yunnan, Kansu, Sinkiang and Inner Mongolia where such fry are being raised in large quantities.

China, with a long history of fresh-water fish-breeding, has a vast potential surface of lakes, reservoirs, rivers and ponds for fresh-water pisciculture. Known as "the four domesticated fish," the above-mentioned four fishes live at different water depths and feed on different kinds of food. Therefore, they can be raised together to achieve a stable and high rate of production.

Because these fish would not spawn in ponds, fry had to be obtained from rivers. Since tens of billions of fry are needed every year to meet the development of fresh-water fish-raising, naturally propagated fry are far from sufficient. Hence artificial propagation became an urgent problem to be solved. Experimenting together with the workers and staff engaged in fish-culture, the Nanhai Aquatic Products Institute and the Chekiang Fresh-Water Products Institute succeeded in 1958 in getting fry by artificial propagation. This major achievement in scientific research work on fresh-water fish-raising was followed by similar successes in many other places.

Since the Great Cultural Revolution began, remarkable results have

been achieved in improving and popularizing artificial propagation techniques still further. Helped by pisciculturists from the Yangtze River Aquatic Products Institute and after successful trials, many cold highlands in northwest and southwest China have disseminated artificial propagation techniques to bring about mass production of fry.

The Heilungkiang Aquatic Products Institute has made grass carp spawn earlier by raising the temperature in the ponds with treated waste water from a power plant. This produces fry 40 days earlier than by natural spawning, thereby ensuring the fingerlings get through the winter. This method has now been popularized throughout the province. Using artificial fertilization, the P.L.A. Production and Construction Corps in Sinkiang has raised the fertilization rate of fish eggs.

Many apparatuses, such as hatching boxes, invented in various places in the course of practice are now being used in production.

Pottery and Porcelain of Tangshan

ALTHOUGH Tangshan city in Hopei Province has been making pottery and porcelain since 1404, production and quality never made much progress until liberation. Up to then Tangshan had only a score or so of handicraft potteries. A small quantity of fine porcelain was produced, but in general products were poor quality, greyish-white earthenware derisively known as "concrete ceramics."

Modernization of porcelain production began soon after 1949. The

donkeys turning the mills, the hands kneading the clay and the men charging and emptying out the kilns by hand gave way to mechanical power. Heavy physical labour is now done by machines. Work under high temperatures has been greatly reduced as some kilns and ovens switched over to oil or gas-firing, and kiln temperatures are now controlled by meters and instruments. Improved hand-painting and colour-glazing techniques have raised efficiency and helped make ceramics of better design, colour and finish. Gross output has gone up ten times in the last two decades: from an annual 9,360,000 pieces in the early 1950s to 95,920,000 in 1971.

Before liberation, Tangshan produced mostly crockery, such as vats, basins, bowls and pipe sections; today its potteries turn out more than 5,200 kinds of products, including fine porcelain for export — complete sets of table-ware and ornamental objects. Besides these, Tangshan manufactures a large quantity of everyday household pottery — vats, vases, bowls, tea cups and so forth, and a wide range of refined ceramic art-ware including porcelain lampstands, flower-holders and sculptures. And in answer to the demands of a developing socialist economy, Tangshan produces an increasing variety of earthenware for irrigation projects, and for the building, textile, electric power, and electronics industries, as well as porcelain ware able to with-



Veteran ceramist teaching apprentices at the Tangshan Pottery Company.

stand corrosion, high temperatures and high pressure.

Many new products have appeared since the beginning of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Tangshan ceramic craftsmen, technicians and artists have enriched by more than 130 the long list of articles of daily use produced before the Cultural Revolution. A hundred and sixty more new designs have been created. These include landscapes, decorative designs of flowers, people, fish, fowl and animals. There are traditional themes from mythology and tales of the past and compositions taken from contemporary life. The ranks of the veteran artist-potters have been reinforced by young graduates from ceramic schools and special arts and crafts schools set up after liberation.

Not only is Tangshan pottery and porcelain sold on the home market, they go to more than 70 countries and regions of the world.

(Continued from p. 18.)

To develop agriculture, change the old system of monoculture and attain self-sufficiency in food, the Government has strengthened leadership in agriculture since 1971 and reduced the area of vineyards to grow wheat and other food crops. It has promulgated an agrarian reform law

which provides for the distribution of land to peasants with little or no land, who are called upon to organize themselves into co-operatives. The Algerian Government attaches great importance to the agrarian revolution which has just begun. Chairman Boumediene recently pointed out that industrialization in Algeria should proceed not at the expense

of the peasants, but in the service of agriculture.

The Algerian Government and people have won admiration and praise throughout the third world for the achievements scored in their struggle to safeguard state sovereignty and national independence and develop the national economy.

FRIENDSHIP LOG

Shanghai Dance-Drama Troupe in Osaka

Arriving in Osaka on July 23, China's Shanghai Dance-Drama Troupe was joined by all members of the Japanese Haguruma Theatre, who had specially come from Yamaguchi, some members of the Matsuyama Ballet Company and a song and dance ensemble of Korean residents in Osaka, Hyogo and other places for a joint performance.

During the performance, the back-stage was a busy scene: members of the Matsuyama Ballet Company corrected the actions of Chinese dancers in a Japanese dance they were about to perform, Chinese dancers helped friends of the Matsuyama Ballet Company on the Chinese dance *Washing Clothes*, and members of the Korean song and dance ensemble corrected their pronunciation of the words in Chinese songs with the help of a Chinese actress.

On stage, members of the Haguruma Theatre sang revolutionary Chinese songs in Chinese and performed items reflecting China's socialist construction and Chinese singers sang Korean songs in Korean.

The joint performance, filled with an atmosphere of militant unity of the three peoples of China, Japan and Korea, ended amidst the singing of *The Internationale*.

While in Osaka, some members of the Chinese troupe visited several plants and had get-togethers with the workers.

At the Sakai Plant of the Hitachi Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, more than 3,000 of its 4,000 workers gathered at a specially erected open-air stage before the dockyard beneath the scorching summer sun to give the Chinese guests a rousing welcome.

The Chinese artists sang revolutionary Chinese songs and Japanese folk songs and performed a scene from the modern revolutionary ballet *The White-Haired Girl*.

When six barefoot Chinese artists mounted the stage in Japanese fishermen's costumes and performed the Japanese *Fishermen's Dance*, the audience sang in accompaniment, clapping their hands in time. Both the artists and the audience were filled with joy.

Earlier, a group of singers selected from the 120-member amateur chorus of the dockyard sang *Red Dragon-*

Flies and other Japanese songs for their Chinese guests.

Separate groups of the members of the Shanghai Dance-Drama Troupe had a get-together with more than 400 women and youth from Kansai and a discussion meeting with the Osaka cultural and art circles. Their activities have further enhanced the friendship between the Chinese and the Japanese peoples.

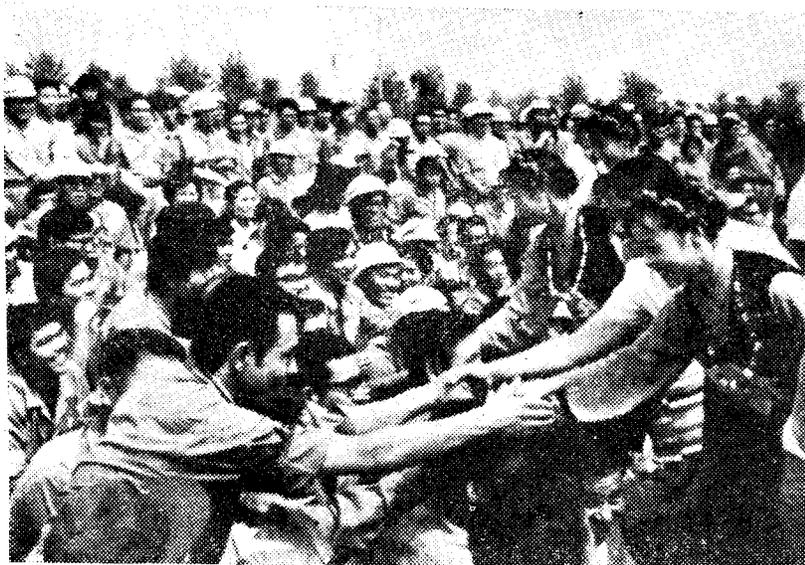
At a Malian Tea Garden

One night last March, Chinese technicians and engineers at the Malian tea garden and tea-processing factory not far from Sikasso had already gone to bed after a day's hard work. Three Malian friends suddenly drove up to look for them.

Two days before, the water distribution system in Sikasso went out of order and water supply was disrupted which seriously affected the local residents' need for drinking water. The three callers had come all the way from Sikasso in the hope that their Chinese friends might give a hand in the repair.

Chinese engineers and technicians were soon there to help in the repairing. At the dark pumping station, they started examining carefully all pump parts and every section of the pipes under two flash lights. Finally they got the faulty machine working again and clean, fresh water began to gush out from underground.

On another occasion, the roof of the building where the Chinese technicians lived was blown away and part of the walls fell in one stormy night. On learning of this, many Malian friends rushed to the scene to help the Chinese move out their belongings. An old lady on the right side of eighty also showed up. When she found that all the Chinese there were safe and sound, her wrinkled face was all smiles. Walking up to her Chinese friends, she looked at each one of them and asked them how they were. The Chinese were very much moved and extended heartfelt thanks to their Malian friends.

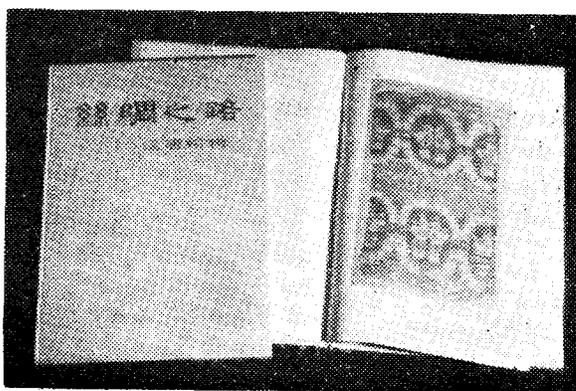


Members of the Shanghai Dance-Drama Troupe at a get-together with workers of an Osaka plant.

JUST OFF THE PRESS

The Silk Road

(Fabrics from the Han Dynasty to the Tang Dynasty)



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*Edited by the Museum of the Sinkiang
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