

# PEKING REVIEW

3

January 19, 1973

北京周報

**Chairman Mao Meets  
President Mobutu**

**Latin America's Struggle to  
Safeguard Marine Resources**

**Hsishuang Panna Today**

— Progress report on a multi-national autonomous *chou*  
in southwest China

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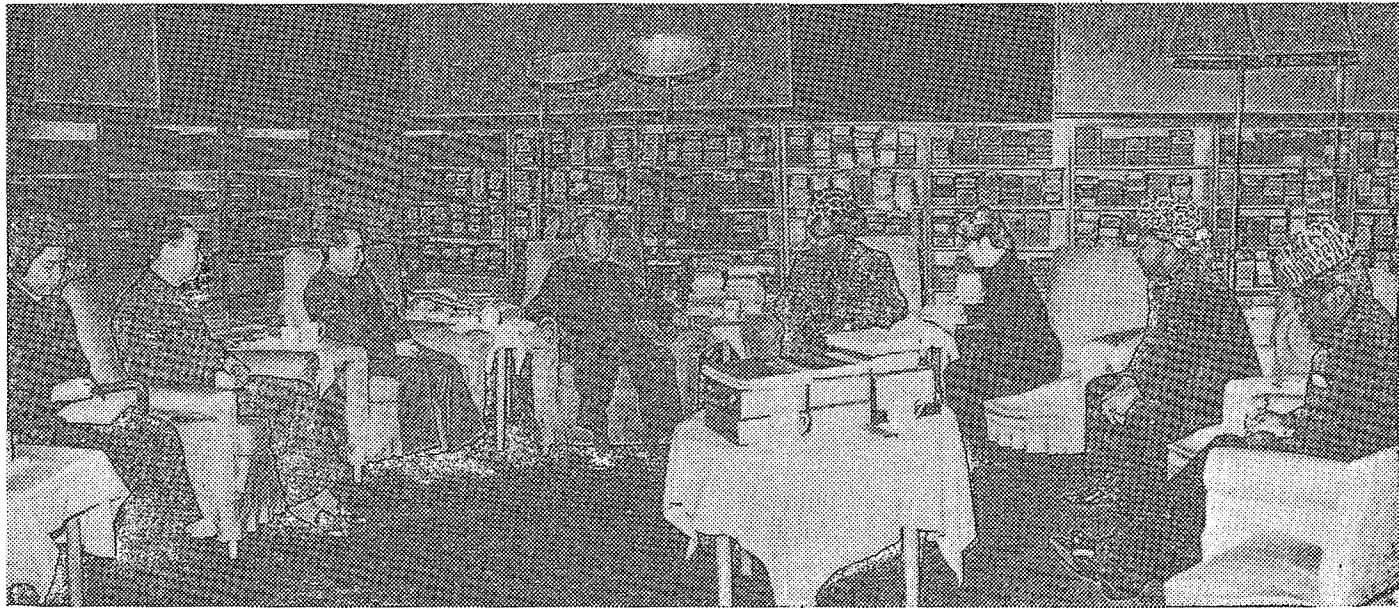
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## **Chairman Mao Meets President Mobutu**

The Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung met the visiting President of the Republic of Zaire, Lieutenant-General Mobutu Sese Seko, at Chungnanhai in Peking on the afternoon of January 13.

President Mobutu arrived in the company of Nguza Karl-I-Bond, Commissioner of State for Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation, and Mokolo Wa Mpombo, Chief Adviser to the Presidency of the Republic. Chairman Mao warmly shook hands with President Mobutu and the two members of his party. President Mobutu said: I am delighted to see you. On behalf of the Zairese people I pay my respects to you. Chairman Mao extended a warm welcome to President Mobutu who was on a state visit to China. The meeting proceeded in a friendly and frank atmosphere.

Present at the meeting were Premier Chou En-lai, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, and staff members including Chi Tsung-hua, Lo Hsu and Tang Wen-sheng.



## **President Mobutu Visits China**

In the second week of 1973, the day it bid farewell to Italian Foreign Minister Giuseppe Medici, Peking welcomed Lieutenant-General Mobutu Sese Seko, President of the Republic of Zaire, who had come to pay a state visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. The President, his wife and his party had left Kinshasa by special plane on the morning of January 6 and, after stopovers in Addis Ababa and Rangoon, arrived in the capital on the afternoon of January 10.

The distinguished African guests from Zaire were warmly welcomed at the airport by Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Hsu Hsiang-chien, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and over 5,000 people in the capital.

Although the Republic of Zaire is in Central Africa and is geographically separated from China by vast distances, the people of the two countries have sympathized with and supported each other in the protracted struggle against imperialism and have forged a profound militant friendship. After normalization of relations between the two countries in November last year, the Head of State of Zaire has now come to visit China bringing with him the friendship of the Zairese people for the Chinese people. The city of Peking was immersed in an atmosphere of friendship between the Chinese and Zairese peoples. Red palace lanterns hung on the Tien An Men rostrum. The national flags of China and Zaire and many coloured flags flew over Peking Airport and along all of Changan Boulevard. Huge streamers on many buildings carried the message: "Firmly support the Zairese people in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty!" and "Long live the friendship between the Chinese and Zairese peoples!"

A grand welcoming ceremony took place at the airport when the President and his party alighted from their

plane. Accompanied by Premier Chou, President Mobutu reviewed a guard of honour of the ground, naval and air forces of the Chinese People's Liberation Army before walking round to meet the welcomers. President Mobutu then drove to the Guest House in the company of Premier Chou. Madame Teng Ying-chao was at the Guest House to greet the distinguished guests.

Premier Chou and President Mobutu held talks in the afternoon and evening of the same day. Taking part on the Zairese side were Nguza Karl-I-Bond, Kayinga Onsi Ndali, Bissengimana Rwema and other officials. Present on the Chinese side were Chi Peng-fei, Ho Ying, Chen Mu-hua and other officials.

Premier Chou gave a big banquet to warmly welcome President Mobutu, Madame Mobutu and the other distinguished Zairese visitors in the Great Hall of the People the following evening. Attending the function were accompanying correspondents of the President's party and his plane crew.

Premier Chou, speaking at the banquet which was filled with an atmosphere of friendship, extended a warm welcome to President Mobutu and his wife and the other distinguished Zairese guests on behalf of the Chinese Government and people. He said that the Chinese Government and people appreciate the efforts by the Government and people of Zaire to safeguard national independence and build up their country and wish them new successes.

Referring to the situation in Africa, Premier Chou said that Africa, which used to be a rear area of imperialism and colonialism, today presents a new scene of unity and militancy and that the African continent is advancing in big strides. "The Government of Zaire stands for African solidarity and unity and an Africa belonging to Africans, which represent the contemporary trend in Africa. The Chinese Government supports this just stand," the Premier said.

Concluding his speech, Premier Chou pointed out that though China and Zaire have different social systems, both are developing coun-

tries that have shared common experience and both belong to the third world. Both wish to develop their friendly relations and co-operation on the basis of the Five Principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

In his speech, President Mobutu said that his visit was not only to bring a message of friendship and peace, but also to see, understand and know better the people of the People's Republic of China. He said that from the hospitality accorded his party since arriving in Peking, he believed that China and Zaire had made a good start towards a durable and fruitful co-operation.

Speaking about the situation in Africa, the President said: "The situation that prevails at present in South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe (so-called Rhodesia) and the Portuguese colonies in Africa constitutes a shame for humanity." "It is high time that our countries united to stop racism, apartheid, and white man domination over coloured peoples," he declared.

Towards the end of his speech, President Mobutu said that the Zairese people desire co-operation with the Chinese people in mutual respect for independence and non-interference in internal affairs.

During the banquet the orchestra played Zairese and Chinese tunes, including *Rendez-vous à Kinshasa* and *Great Peking*.

On the evening of January 14, the diplomatic envoys of African countries to China gave a reception on the occasion of President and Madame Mobutu's visit to China. Premier Chou, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and other Chinese officials attended.

That day, the Governments of China and Zaire signed an agreement on economic and technical co-operation and a trade agreement.

President Mobutu and his party concluded their stay in Peking and left to visit Shanghai on the morning of January 15. Premier Chou,

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and 5,000 people were at the airport to bid farewell to the Zairese guests.

## Industrial and Transport Achievements

With the nation's initiative in building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results soaring in the wake of the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, China scored fresh successes in various fields of socialist construction last year. A good harvest was reaped despite serious natural disasters (see *Peking Review*, No. 1, 1973). Industrial production continued to climb with quality improving and varieties increasing. Reports of fulfilment and overfulfilment of 1972 state plans kept pouring in from the iron and steel (see *Peking Review*, No. 2, 1973), coal, petroleum, chemical fertilizer, cement, textile, communications and transport and other departments.

Thanks to the building of a number of large coal pits and coal dressing plants while production capacity of existing coal-mines was raised, coal production reached a new high. Following four successive years of high output, Hopei Province, one of China's major coal producers, fulfilled its 1972 plans for raw coal, dressed coal and excavation footage 14, 13 and 30 days ahead of schedule respectively.

Holding aloft the banner "In industry, learn from Taching," China's petroleum workers overfulfilled last year's state plan which was based on increased production eight years running. Compared with 1971, crude oil output and refining capacity went up by 16 and 5 per cent respectively, and total output of gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil and lubricants rose by a wide margin. Drilling met the annual plan by November. A number of new oil-wells and refineries were put into operation and the prospecting of oil resources registered new successes. The Taching Oil-field, China's major oil base, fulfilled its yearly crude oil production and oil refining plans six and seven days ahead of schedule. Laochunmiao Oilfield, the oldest in Yumen, com-

pleted the state plan 18 days ahead of schedule.

Total chemical fertilizer output last year was 18 per cent higher than in 1971. Existing large chemical fertilizer plants continued to improve their techniques and make use of hitherto untapped potentialities, thereby sustaining the production upswing. New large chemical fertilizer plants were built in Shantung, Yunnan, Hopei and Peking. Nitrogenous fertilizer production by small plants mushrooming all over the country accounted for more than half the nation's total output. Many provinces, special administrative regions, counties, people's communes and production brigades built their own phosphate fertilizer plants. National output of this product made up about 40 per cent of the total chemical fertilizer production.

The state plan for cement was fulfilled 25 days before 1972 ended. Quality was improved, consumption of raw and other materials, fuel and electricity reduced and production costs lowered. Following the principle of "walking on two legs" laid down by the Party Central Committee, the small cement works became more consolidated and updated, while the large ones continued to play their backbone role to the full. To date, 70 per cent of China's counties have built small cement works producing 48 per cent of the nation's cement.

The 1972 railway, highway and waterway freight transport targets were topped before the year was out. Rail freight volume was 6.8 per cent higher than in 1971. Freight carried by ships on the Yangtze River and by coastal and ocean-going vessels rose 8.4 per cent. Ports along the coast and on the Yangtze River handled 9.3 per cent more goods.

Last year saw the production of more and better cotton yarn, cotton cloth, woollen goods, knitting wool, silk, printed and dyed cloth, knitwear and other major textile products. Synthetic and cotton-wool fabrics were made in greater quantities and varieties. Production of polyester-cotton fabrics more than doubled the 1971 figure. Cord fabric for tyres increased by 30 per cent. New and more varieties of textiles were

turned out. In Shanghai alone, some 5,000 new varieties were added in 1972.

## Sino-Vietnamese Agreement

A mutual supply of goods and payments agreement for 1973 between the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam was signed on December 27 in Peking. A protocol on China supplying Viet Nam with general goods in 1973 and a protocol on China providing Viet Nam with aid in the form of complete projects were also signed between the two Governments the same day in accordance with the agreement signed November 26, 1972 on China's economic and military material assistance to Viet Nam in 1973.

## China-Cambodia Agreements

Two agreements were signed in Peking on January 13 between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia. One was on China's gratuitous supply of military equipment and materiel to Cambodia, the other on China's economic aid to Cambodia, both for 1973.

## General Tikka Khan in Peking

Premier Chou En-lai on the afternoon of January 15 met the Pakistan military goodwill mission led by Chief of the Staff of the Pakistan Army General Tikka Khan and had a cordial and friendly talk with them. The mission arrived in Peking on January 12 on a friendly visit to China.

Chang Tsai-chien, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, gave a banquet that evening welcoming the mission. Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission, attended the banquet and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the General and members of the mission.

Speaking at the banquet, the Chinese Deputy Chief of the General

(Continued on p. 18.)

# Struggle to Safeguard Marine Resources

UNITED as one, the Latin American countries in 1972 continued their unremitting struggle against the two superpowers' bid for maritime hegemony. This struggle which is aimed at safeguarding state sovereignty over the territorial sea brings out in full relief the issue of whether one or two superpowers must arbitrarily fix the breadth of the maritime belt of the littoral states and the extent of their dominion, or every single country has the right to determine this in a reasonable way in accordance with its own specific conditions. This is a worldwide struggle between aggression and anti-aggression, plunder and anti-plunder, hegemonism and anti-hegemonism.

Regarding the extent of marginal waters, there never has been any unanimity of views in the accepted law of nations. Imposed by the imperialist countries on other states at the 1930 Hague Codification Conference of the League of Nations as a uniform distance, the so-called three-mile limit was never accepted by a large number of states. Nor will the present attempt by the two superpowers to establish a 12-mile limit for all countries ever succeed.

Each and every country is fully entitled to reasonably set its own maritime boundaries and the extent of its jurisdiction according to the special conditions of its geography, geology and marine products, taking into consideration what is necessary to ensure its security and protection of its national economic interests. With Chile and Peru taking the initiative in this respect, many Latin American countries declared as far back as 1947 the distance of 200 miles as the extent of jurisdiction and waged a struggle against imperialism. Later, still more Latin American countries followed suit.

The Latin American countries' insistence on the 200 nautical-mile maritime rights has won the support of a growing number of Asian and African countries. This shows that the just demands of the developing countries to protect their state sovereignty and defend national interests are not to be checked.

## Rich Mineral Resources

Of the 24 countries on the Latin American continent, with the exception of land-locked Paraguay and Bolivia, all are littoral states rich in marine resources. About half are oil-producers with oilfields located mainly in

and around the seaboard regions. Of the nine littoral states which have started exploring oil and natural gas fields in the nearby shallow waters, six are actually tapping them.

In 1971 some 123 million tons of crude oil from the shallow sea oilfields were produced by the Latin American countries, amounting to one-third of the world output from this kind of oilfields. Lake Maracaibo in Venezuela is one of the world centres of concentrated shallow sea oil deposits; production there accounts for about 70 per cent of the nation's total. In Trinidad and Tobago, shallow sea oil output is 30 to 40 per cent of its oil production. Peru ranks fourth among Latin American oil-producing countries and over 40 per cent of the output comes from shallow sea oilfields. The newly discovered oilfield off Brazil's eastern coast has an estimated deposit of over 300 million tons. Oil gas fields have been located 40 to 50 nautical miles off the Mexican and Argentine coasts. Other mineral resources found in waters along Latin America's coast include sulphur in Mexico, monacite in Brazil and Argentina, magnetite and alluvial gold in Chile, and manganese nodule in Mexico and Costa Rica.

## 200-Mile Distance and Fishing Resources

In terms of fishing resources, Latin America's major fishing grounds are in its western coastal waters, in the southeastern waters off the eastern coast at the mouths of the Amazon and in the southeastern waters of Brazil and the Caribbean; all of them are teeming with fish — anchovy, tuna, bonito, shark, sardine and marine turtle and other edible crustaceans being among the principal varieties found. One newly opened big fishing ground is in the waters extending along the sea coast of north Chile, Peru, Ecuador and then westward to the Galapagos Is. Catches here are the third largest among the world's 14 main fishing grounds.

These rich marine resources are of great importance in developing the national economies of the Latin American countries. Peru is one instance. Catches in 1970 topped 12,380,000 tons and fishmeal production was over 2,250,000 tons, both the leading share in terms of world production; fish products (including fishmeal) contribute the second largest portion to Peru's total value of exports and its foreign exchange revenues.

Though the continental shelf off the Peruvian coast is extremely narrow, it abounds in fish, particularly anchovy, and the range of the distribution of fish extends far beyond the continental shelf. Nitrates and phosphates providing rich nutrients for microscopic plants are found in abundance in the cool Peruvian current which moves from south to north along Latin America's western coast. The widespread fog (*garuas*) and low stratus clouds along the coast result in diffuse sunlight which makes for an ideal environment for anchovies which feed on these drifting organisms.

As on-the-spot observation has revealed, the fertility of plankton remains high in places as far as 170 nautical miles off the shore. Anchovies, which are ground into protein-rich fishmeal, are also the main food of tuna, bonito and other fish. The astounding number of sea birds in the area which also feed on them provide guano, a fine manure containing much nitrogen and also some phosphoric acid and potash, used as fertilizer in the coastal area's oases where cotton and sugar-cane are grown for export. Thus, anchovy as a natural resource which must be protected has immediate bearing not only on Peru's fisheries production but also to some extent on its agricultural and industrial production, such as processing fish products, sugar-making and the textile industry. A number of measures have been taken by the Peruvian Government to protect the national resources and develop national economy. These include further development of fisheries production, setting up regulations prohibiting landings during specified periods and limiting the amount of catches. Peru has also established and insisted on its fully justified 200-mile maritime rights.

### **Plundering of Resources by the Superpowers Opposed**

Imperialism has always regarded other countries' territorial waters as its own "inland lake" and amassed wealth by stealing their resources. U.S. fishing boats have long been continually intruding into the territorial sea of the Latin American countries; for a long time in the past, its tuna catches were mostly a loot from the waters of Chile, Peru and around the Galapagos Is. of Ecuador. In 1971 alone, U.S. tuna hauls from Ecuador's territorial sea amounted to some 15,300,000 dollars in value.

Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, seeking to infiltrate and expand in Latin America by taking advantage of U.S. imperialism's shaky position as the overlord there, also has tried in every way to unreasonably limit the breadth of the various countries' territorial sea to 12 nautical miles. It blatantly claims the right of "free passage" through the straits within the territorial sea limits of other states. At the same time, it has proposed a so-called draft on fisheries, insisting that the Latin American countries keep their vast expanse of waters open to the two superpowers so that both their ocean-going fishing fleets can fish wherever they intrude. This reveals the wild design of social-im-

perialism to get hold of and divide up the seas with U.S. imperialism.

Opposing the many schemes of the two hegemonic powers—the United States and the Soviet Union—to fix the territorial limits at 12 nautical miles as the maximum, the Latin American countries in 1970 started a mammoth campaign in defence of their territorial sea rights. In August that year, 21 countries on the continent held a meeting on problems related to the law of the sea. A declaration was adopted reaffirming "the right of littoral states to establish the limits of sea sovereignty in accordance with reasonable criteria with regard to the characteristics of geography, biology, and geology and the necessity of a rational use of their resources."

In mid-January 1971, nine Latin American countries—Chile, Ecuador, Peru, Salvador, Panama, Argentina, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Brazil—which had already claimed the 200-mile limit held another conference on defending those rights and expressed their readiness to unite with the Asian-African countries in a common struggle.

The struggle to safeguard maritime rights has made further progress since 1972. In June, 15 Caribbean states met and adopted the San Domingo Declaration to reiterate this just stand of the Latin American countries. At the United Nations Sea-Bed Committee meetings and other international conferences, the Latin American countries and the small and medium-sized countries of Asia, Africa and Europe one after another denounced the United States and the Soviet Union for plundering the marine resources and for their maritime hegemony which encroaches on other countries' sovereignty; they also showed their determination to defend their national rights and interests. U.S. "sanctions" notwithstanding, Ecuador and other Latin American countries have been firm in seizing and fining U.S. boats fishing in their territorial waters. The Governments and people of Peru, Chile, Ecuador and a number of other Latin American countries recently took the U.S. Government to task for promulgating a so-called fishing law which arrogantly stipulates that the United States is to reduce "aid" to any country that fines U.S. fishing boats in waters beyond a distance of 12 miles from its shores and which fails to "reimburse" the fines to the United States within 120 days. This is another revelation of superpower hegemony.

Gaining momentum daily, this united struggle of the Latin American countries against aggression, plunder and hegemony has won wide sympathy and support from countries in many parts of the world. This just struggle to defend a country's marine resources initiated by the Latin American countries is gradually spreading to Asia, Africa and even to Europe to form a tidal wave battering at superpower hegemonism. A struggle against the attempt of the two overlords, the United States and the Soviet Union, to divide up and monopolize the seas is taking place on a scale larger than ever with new and still greater victories in the offing.

## Countering Smith Regime's Provocations

THE Rhodesian white racist regime, on the pretext of two South African policemen being killed, brazenly declared recently the closure of all its borders with Zambia and banned all traffic and transport to and from Zambia in an attempt to sabotage Zambia's normal economic life and force that country to give up its just stand in supporting the Zimbabwe people's struggle. This is another instance of blackmail and provocative act by the regime against the people of Zambia and other African countries.

The racist regime was strongly condemned for its outrageous provocations by a Zambian Foreign Ministry spokesman in a January 9 statement which pointed out that the Smith regime's action was both desperate and ludicrous. "Since January 1972," the statement said, "the internal situation in the rebel colony has been deteriorating. The wave of nationalism has swept through Zimbabwe shaking the foundations of the rebel regime. It is therefore not surprising that Salisbury should as usual find a scapegoat in Zambia." The statement called on the Zambian people to strengthen their unity in countering the provocations.

The Zimbabwe people's struggle against the Smith regime is one of resistance to racial oppression and for national liberation. It has, therefore, won the sympathy and support of all justice-upholding countries and people in Africa and the whole world. The Zimbabwe people began their armed struggle in 1966. Last year, it developed further. In December alone, the Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army killed more than 70 colonialist troops. Present provocations by the

Smith regime are aimed at boosting the sagging morale of the Rhodesian racists and blackmailing Zambia.

In view of the Smith regime's provocations, the Zambian Government has taken resolute measures to hit back by stopping copper exports via Rhodesia and freezing all payments to Rhodesia, South Africa and Mozambique for goods imported through these areas.

This just stand by Zambia has produced great repercussions on the African continent. A Tanzanian government statement pledging full support to Zambia said it was ready to place its own share of port facilities in Mtwara and Dar-es-Salaam at Zambia's disposal. President Toure of Guinea cabled a message to President Kaunda in support of the Zambian Government and people in their struggle to safeguard their state sovereignty. In his message to President Kaunda, Ghana's Head of State Acheampong supported the Zambian Government's measures countering the Smith regime; he also called for "concerted action by Africa to defend Zambia and deal more crushing blows at the enemies." In his statement, the Kenyan Foreign Minister declared "Kenya's solidarity with Zambia to defeat the forces of oppression, imperialism, racism and colonialism in Zimbabwe."

The Zambian and Chinese peoples are brothers fighting shoulder to shoulder. *Renmin Ribao* Commentator, in a January 14 article entitled "Blackmail Cannot Intimidate the Zambian People," voiced the Chinese people's firm support for the just stand of the Zambian Government and people in striking back at the reactionary Rhodesian authorities.

### At the U.N.

## China Not to Take Part in World Disarmament Conference Special Committee

Huang Hua, Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations, sent to the U.N. Secretary-General on January 9 a statement by the Chinese Delegation on the composition of the special committee on the world disarmament conference. The statement noted that the Chinese Delegation reiterated that "it will not take part in the work of the special committee on the world disarmament conference and firmly opposes the forcible reservation of seats for China or any other countries which have no intention to take part in the work of the special committee."

When the composition of the special committee on the world disarmament conference was discussed at plenary meetings of the 27th Session of the General Assembly, the Chinese Delegation clearly indicated that China would agree to maintain contact with the special committee after its formation and to exchange views on the question of disarmament, but that China would not be prepared to participate in it. China would not agree to the draft resolution providing for the inclusion of the five permanent members of the Security Council in the special committee, nor would it agree to the

reservation of seats for China or any other member states. Furthermore, quite a few delegations expressed disagreement with the formation of a special committee on the basis of the membership of the Geneva Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (C.C.D.).

### **Wording of the Resolution**

After consultations, the co-sponsors agreed to delete from the draft resolution "the five permanent members of the Security Council, the members of the C.C.D. and eight other members" and to replace them by: "a special committee on the world disarmament conference consisting of 35 member states, to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly after consultation with all the regional groups and taking due consideration of the necessity to ensure adequate political and geographical representation. Moreover, during the consultations the co-sponsors stated that the special committee should be composed only in the spirit of the revised wording without attaching any preconditions that any particular country must take part in the special committee. It was on the basis of this understanding that the Chinese Delegation agreed to support the draft resolution. The exact revised wording as mentioned above was incorporated in the relevant paragraph of the resolution adopted by the General Assembly at its plenary meeting, thus avoiding the possibility of causing different interpretations.

### **Sudden Change of Attitude**

Stanislaw Trepczynski, President of the 27th Session of the General Assembly and Vice-Foreign Minister of Poland, is well aware of the implication of the provision on the composition of the special committee as contained in the resolution as well as the understanding reached by the various parties. At the last plenary meeting of the 27th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 19, he formally declared that with regard to the composition of the special committee, the "lack of time" had prevented him from "completing all the indispensable consultations with member states." He also stated that he would defer the announcement of the composition of the committee. However, all of a sudden he changed his attitude overnight. On the morning of December 20, he told the chairmen of the regional groups that he had decided not to consult with the regional groups any longer. He excluded from the members of the committee the Philippines whose nomination was unanimously agreed upon by the Asian Regional Group, and refused to add two African seats as unanimously requested by the African Regional Group. He immediately appointed 31 member states including the Soviet Union and arbitrarily announced that seats would be reserved for the other four nuclear states except the Soviet Union. Despite the strong dissatisfaction and objection voiced by many countries at his arbitrary conduct, he announced the next day the

afore-mentioned so-called decision in the form of a letter to the Secretary-General, in an attempt to impose it on others as a fait accompli by taking advantage of the conclusion of the General Assembly Session.

### **Statement of Chinese Delegation**

Thus, the Chinese Delegation declared in a statement on January 9: "It is not difficult to see from the development of the whole problem that by his arbitrary conduct the president has abused his function and authority as President of the General Assembly and totally contravened the spirit of the assembly resolution concerning the establishment of the special committee. He has also completely ignored the different opinions unequivocally expressed by many representatives during the consultations in the regional groups and contradicted his own position publicly declared before the conclusion of the session on December 19. One cannot help asking: Why should the president cling to his obdurate course and, in disregard of the opinions clearly expressed by many countries, refuse to comply with the reasonable request of certain member states, which wish to take part in the work of the special committee, and exclude certain countries which have been unanimously recommended by the regional groups while trying hard to impose on others his decision to reserve seats for certain member states which have no intention to take part in the work of the special committee? Why should the president insist on taking the C.C.D. membership as the basis for the composition of the special committee in disregard of the objections from various parties? What legality can such a forcibly appointed special committee have? Evidently, such self-contradictory, crude and arbitrary practice can only be construed as a submission and catering to the needs of a certain superpower for executing a political fraud. From the very outset, on the composition of the special committee, it was designed to lead the committee on to a wrong track so as to turn the committee into a tool of that superpower for its political manoeuvres. Thus serious obstacles have been placed in advance to the smooth execution of the committee's duty in the spirit of the General Assembly resolution."

### **"Pravda" Distortion**

Particularly noteworthy is the fact that the Soviet News Agency TASS transmitted on January 9 a report by a *Pravda* correspondent in New York, which wilfully distorted the explicit provision contained in the U.N. General Assembly resolution concerned. It both disregarded the statement by the co-sponsors of the resolution that the special committee on the world disarmament conference should be composed only in the spirit of the revised wording, and ignored the solemn stand clearly expressed by the Chinese Delegation. The report flagrantly imposed on others the so-called "principle on the participation of the five nuclear powers in the special committee" which had already

been turned down at the session, alleging that China's representative voted for this resolution, "thereby formally and actually recognizing one of the important principles of setting up the committee—the participation of the five nuclear powers in it." The report also resorted to lies and slander in a vain attempt to poison the relations between China and other countries of the third world. Nevertheless, such conduct of the Soviet

revisionists cannot do the least harm to China's solemn stand on disarmament. It can only expose the true features of Soviet revisionism. It enables people to see clearly that it is precisely the superpower Soviet social-imperialism which embarked on conspiracy behind the scenes in an attempt to turn the special committee on the world disarmament conference into its instrument for political manoeuvres.

## African Newsletter

### Kinshasa Sketches

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A FEW days before President Mobutu left his country to visit China, this correspondent toured Kinshasa, capital of the Equatorial African country Zaire.

A 20-minute ferry ride from Brazzaville across the Congo (Zaire) River took me to Kinshasa.

#### Picturesque Tropical City

A beautiful city, Kinshasa nestles amid green hills and a waterfront. At a time when winter is harsh in Peking, the sultry rainy season has set in here with the mercury rising to 30 degrees centigrade at noon. Palm trees and other tropical vegetation grew luxuriantly. The city was green from hill to hill with buildings of various architectural styles half-hidden in the woods.

Along with the development of Zaire's economy, urban construction has made big headway in recent years. When Zaire became independent in 1960, Kinshasa had only 400,000 inhabitants. The population of the Zairese capital has now grown to 1.5 million while the city area has greatly expanded. Communication routes branch out in all directions. Inland navigation routes total 1,700 kilometres and ships can sail up to Kisangani, the third largest city which is in the northeastern part of the country. A 400-kilometre railway leads to the important southern port of Matadi. Civil aviation links the capital with all parts of the country and the rest of the world. Kinshasa is now one of Africa's biggest modern cities.

#### Always Remember Patrice Lumumba

The evening after my arrival, on New Year's Eve, I was invited by the Zairese Government to a banquet hosted by President Mobutu.

The banquet took place at "P.M.R." Town (named after the Popular Movement of Revolution, the only political party in the country) in N'Sele, 60 kilometres from the capital. I drove through a brightly lit boulevard named after Patrice Lumumba in 1966 in memory of this national hero. The longest in the city, it is a 20-kilometre asphalt thoroughfare. I passed a monument to Patrice Lumumba and other national heroes under construction. My car went by a middle school also named after Lumumba whose name has been used for schools, streets and stadiums not only in the capital, but also in Matadi, Kisangani and other cities. A Zairese friend accompanying me remarked: "We Zairese people will remember our national hero Patrice Lumumba from generation to generation."

#### Statue of African Warrior

There is a 7-metre-high bronze statue of an African warrior on the summit of Mount N'Galiema. A lance in the right hand and a shield in the left, it gazes at the Congo River (Zaire River) with shining eyes.

The statue, a work by Liyolo Limbe M'Puanga, was unveiled in November 1972 on the 7th anniversary of the Second Republic of Zaire. I interviewed the artist who is in his thirties and teaches sculpture at the Academy of Fine Arts of Kinshasa. He told me: "We should sculpture statues for our Africans with our own hands. The statue of the African warrior is the pride of all the Zairese people."

A bronze statue of the colonialist Stanley Henri Morton once stood where the present statue now is. Sent by King Leopold II of Belgium, this colonialist arrived in Kinshasa in 1881 and named the city "Leopoldville" after his master. In 1956, the colonialists built a statue for Stanley for his "meritorious deeds."



Kinshasa — A bird's-eye view.

But the wheel of history rolls on. The city of Kinshasa regained its original African name in 1966.

### Protect National Dignity

During my visit, Zairese friends described the achievements made by the Republic of Zaire in pursuance of the policy of "recourse to authenticity" in recent years. The name of the country has been changed, as were the national flag and the national anthem. In both the capital and the interior, Zairese names have been given to hundreds of squares, streets and major buildings formerly named after colonialists. In January last year, the Zairese National Legislative Council adopted a law stipulating the replacement of religious names left over by the colonialists with the names of the forefathers of the Zairese people. In Kinshasa, the boulevard named after King Albert I of Belgium has been renamed June 30 in commemoration of the Republic's independence day. The statue of Albert I standing at the end of the boulevard has been pulled down by the inhabitants and the one of Leopold II in front of the National Assembly has been sent to the historical museum.

To protect its state sovereignty, the Republic of Zaire last January reaffirmed the *bakajika* land law promulgated in June 1966, declaring all uncultivated concessions the exclusive property of the state. Zaire, at the time of colonial rule, was the property of King Leopold II. At that time, many concessions were granted to land societies in Belgium. Not long ago, the *bakajika* land law specifically assured the Republic of Zaire the right of free disposal of all land, underground resources and untapped natural resources.

The Republic of Zaire also attaches importance to the development of education and public health in the country. Founded in 1971, the State University of Zaire

has 5,000 students and 600 faculty members in the capital and an enrolment of 7,000 in Lubumbashi and Kisangani.

### "Understand China Month"

A new chapter in the annals of friendly relations between China and Zaire was written in November 1972, when relations between the two countries were normalized.

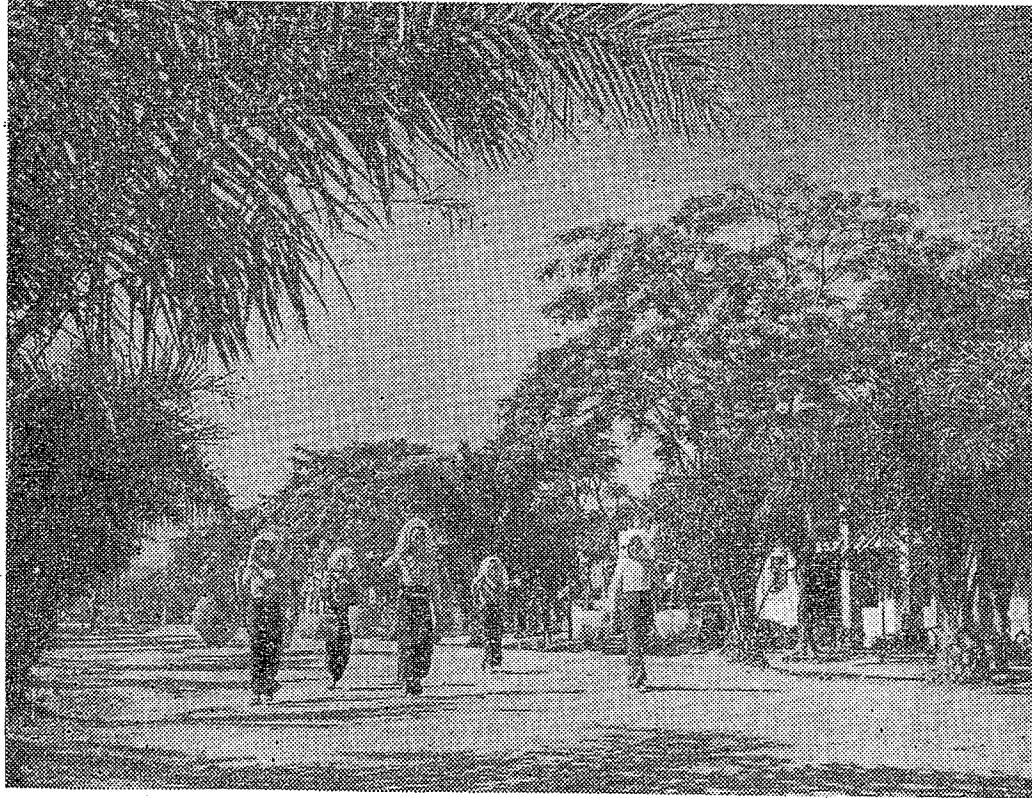
On December 14, Chinese Ambassador to the Congo Wang Yu-tien paid a friendly visit to Zaire. President Mobutu received him and gave a banquet in his honour at the presidential office building. After the banquet, the President sent a special helicopter for the Chinese visitor to go sightseeing in the city.

During my stay in Kinshasa, I made extensive contacts with Zairese government officials and friends in press circles who expressed their friendly feelings towards the Chinese people. They also expressed their hope to know People's China.

On the eve of the President's visit to China, radio, the television service, newspapers and magazines had special programmes and articles to acquaint the Zairese people with conditions in China. People showed considerable interest in them as they crowded around the newsstands on Kinshasa's main streets to buy newspapers and magazines carrying reports on China; at night they gathered in front of television sets to see documentary films about China photographed by Zairese pressmen recently. The city's residents called January this year "Understand China Month."

In the days to come, it is certain that mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples will continue to develop.

— *Hsinhua Correspondent*



Tai women on a street in Yunchinghung — "The City of the Dawn."

OPEN plains dotting the crenulated mountains of southern Yunnan Province where, when winter descends elsewhere, the sun shines warm, flowers burgeon in a riot of colour and the fragrance of ripe fruit floats in on the breeze — this is Hsishuang Panna, as exotic as the "Peacock's Tail" it is often compared to.

At the southwestern tip of China, the Hsishuang Panna Tai Autonomous Chou is more than 4,000 kilometres from Peking and touches on Burma in the southwest and Laos in the southeast. Over a dozen nationalities live here in harmony; among them are the Tais, Hanis, Hans, Pulangs, Lahus, Yaos, Miaoas, Was and Chingpos. The most numerous of the half million population, the Tais make up 47 per cent of the people in the rural areas. A tropical and subtropical climate, fertile soil, plentiful rainfall and frostless days the year round make the area ideal for various crops.

Only 23 years ago, the people on these green plains were groaning under the feudal manorial system. A

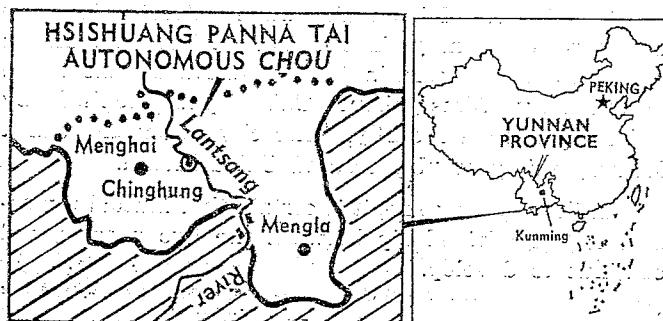
few minority peoples tucked away in the mountain regions were in an even more backward state of social progress — some areas had just entered feudal society; in others, vestiges of primitive and slave societies remained.

The entire area was liberated in 1950, and land reform in 1956 put an end to the feudal exploitation system. Then democratic reform and socialist transformation were carried out under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. The fundamental change in the social system brought a boom to production. With the overthrow of the reactionary rulers who pursued a policy of "divide and rule" to foment racial dissension and feuds, the people of the many nationalities here have become united under the guidance of the Party's nationalities policy and made notable achievements in tapping the area's rich resources.

As in other places in China where national minorities live in compact communities, national regional autonomy has been instituted in Hsishuang Panna. The Tai Autonomous Chou, with the three counties of Chinghung, Menghai and Mengla under it, was established in January 1953. Organs to exercise autonomy have also been set up in areas where the Hanis, Pulangs, Yaos and Chinos live in groups. All the nationalities are completely equal politically. Leading posts in grass-roots units are held by the labouring people of the different nationalities in the locality.

### "The City of the Dawn"

A shimmering streak, the Lantsang River runs through Hsishuang Panna from north to south. On



*A Multi-National  
Autonomous Chou*

# Hsishuang Panna Today

its western bank is the *chou* capital Yunchinghung — "The City of the Dawn." It is a neat tree-lined city of some 20,000 people where hundreds of factories, shops, schools, research institutes and other buildings are sheltered under evergreen coconut, betel nut and flame trees. Highways radiate out to 90 per cent of the *chou*'s people's communes, and passenger and cargo ships ply between it and other towns on the Lantsang River. In addition to a school for training national minority cadres, there are two middle schools, two primary schools and a kindergarten with a total enrolment of 1,700. There is also a well-equipped general hospital with 170 beds.

All this would have been unimaginable to anyone who had been here before liberation. Twenty-three years ago, it was a rambling settlement of less than 500 people whose only public structures were an office building of the reactionary Kuomintang government and a dozen or so thatched huts serving as caravan inns. Rank weeds and scrub grew everywhere and mosquitoes flew in droves. A notorious malaria-ridden place, it had to make do with a tiny clinic staffed by two. A lone primary school catered to less than ten pupils. The changes which have transfigured Yunchinghung today are typical of many places in the *chou*.

### Granary

Agricultural production has made great headway; Hsishuang Panna has become today the granary of southern Yunnan. The peasants of the many nationalities in the *chou* have all organized into people's communes, and they have relied on the strength of the collective, coupled with aid from the People's Government, to develop farming.

The situation was vastly different before liberation. With two-thirds of the *chou* in mountain regions, the people used to fell trees and burn them every winter and spring. When sowing time came, they dug holes in the burnt ground with sharp sticks and threw in the seeds. After autumn harvesting, they gathered up their scant belongings and moved to another place, where the process began anew. Thus they roamed year after year, destroying large tracts of forests and getting paltry yields in return. The lion's share of

what they harvested was taken up by rent, taxes and various religious fees, leaving the tillers food grain for only four months of the year. Wild vegetables and game made up the diet for the remaining eight months.

Liberation brought an end to this nomadic life and the people settled down to farm in permanent abodes. Such a major change, however, was not effected without a struggle.

In a small Hani nationality hamlet of 200 people atop Taka Mountain in Mengla County, two Communist Party members, Haichieh and Yangerh, led 48 households to build up farmland for a new settled life. A canal had to be cut to bring water up the mountain.

Long propagated by the feudal manorial lords, the belief in mountain, tree and water "spirits," however, cluttered the minds of the people. The two Communists sought out an old poor peasant, Tsochia, who had learnt through first-hand experience that talk about spirits was nothing but humbug.

Once while Tsochia was planting rice his leg began to bleed, and then turned blue and became swollen. Many people said he must have offended the "water spirit," who was out to get revenge. In spite of the big to-do, it turned out Tsochia had only been bitten by a leech and was cured by a doctor very quickly.

Laughing at his own credulity, the old fellow went around reciting the incident to dispel superstition. Haichieh and Yangerh also used the incident to help open the villagers' eyes and spread scientific knowledge.



Commune members in Chinghung County harvesting early rice.

Gradually, the villagers got rid of superstition, smashed the village "altar to the spirits" and made serious efforts to improve their paddyfields. The state sent in much-needed farm implements and other equipment. Technicians of Han nationality came to help them survey the land, and veteran Tai peasants taught them how to grow paddy-rice. After four years of hard work, this mountain hamlet had opened up more than 400 mu of terraced fields on the slopes irrigated by the clear water of the canal they had built. A small hydroelectric station now brings electricity to the village where orchards and tea gardens had risen on the heights.

On the plains, which are mostly inhabited by the Tais, farming developed at a faster speed. The Tais are noted rice-growers, but their cultivation methods were crude. Elephants and cows were used for ploughing without the use of fertilizer or weeding on the land. This gave them only 200-300 jin of rice a mu. Since liberation, they have completed over 10,000 small or medium-sized water conservancy projects, and acreage planted to two crops a year has expanded swiftly. Seventy per cent of the paddyfields grow fine strains which have resulted in output rising around 50 per cent. Chemical fertilizers and farm machinery are now used in a number of communes.

To change the relatively backward state of production in the border region, the state set up an agro-technical research institute and centres to disseminate farming techniques. Working shoulder to shoulder with local leading cadres and the people, scientific-technical personnel have done quite a bit to change cultivation methods, popularize good seed strains and build up a diversified economy.

### Huge Botanical Park

Covered with dense forests all the year, Hsishuang Panna is a huge botanical park fashioned by nature. Tea grows at 1,000 to 1,300 metres above sea level, while tropical and subtropical industrial plants thrive at 1,000 metres and lower.

A famous native product of Hsishuang Panna, *puerh* tea is grown here on 50 plantations covering an area of over 100,000 mu, many times more than before liberation. Output has mounted—in 1971, the autonomous chou sold 12 times as much *puerh* tea to the state as at the time of liberation.

The scrub which used to cover the hilly regions below 1,000 metres has given way to forests of economic value. Over 300 tropical and subtropical plants introduced to the area grow on an area of 40,000 mu. Large teak and oil palm groves and rubber plantations have sprung up where before liberation none or very few such trees were planted. Wild plants such as the lard fruit have been tamed, and the valuable betel nut, cinnamon, pepper, cinchona and about 100 other medicinal herbs have been extensively planted.

Widely used in industry, wild lac used to grow unpicked for lack of purchasers. Now production is on the upswing. Output of fibrous plants and plants yielding perfume essence has increased. Cane sugar output is more than ten times that before liberation. The amount of tropical and subtropical fruit, such as coconuts, mangoes, bananas, pineapples and pomelos, has risen anywhere from several to several score times.

Scientists and agro-technicians sent by the state have set up tropical botanical gardens, research institutes for tropical crops, experimental stations for growing medicinal herbs and tea and state farms and forests, where they carry out large-scale experiments and spread scientific know-how. They have also investigated the economic value of many wild plants and cultivated seed beds so as to provide the local people with seeds and saplings.

### First Generation of Industrial Workers

For a place which could not even produce a metal screw 23 years ago, this autonomous chou now has 4,500 people working in industries turning out many types of machinery, power, chemical fertilizers and mining coal, preparing tea and sugar, and making drugs and paper.

Different farm implements for opening up and cultivating terraced fields are supplied to the mountain regions, while farm machinery and chemical fertilizers are sent in large amounts to the communes on the plains. In 1971, nearly 3,000 machines for cultivating, reaping, threshing and husking rice were produced for the rural areas.

Rubber, tea, sugar and paper are processed in the localities where they are produced. Besides a large tea plant in the chou where all production processes are mechanized, preliminary processing plants using new equipment and techniques have been set up in places where tea is grown. Sugar-cane and bamboo, which cover the hillsides, no longer go to waste. Two sugar refineries using mechanized processes each have a daily capacity of processing 400 tons of sugar-cane.

Thirty-seven state-run factories in the chou form its industrial backbone, around which communes and brigades have built a network of small enterprises on the strength of their collective economy. In Chinghung County, for instance, one of the state-run "backbone" enterprises is a newly completed power station with a generating capacity of 3,000 kw. More than a hundred smaller power stations run by the communes and brigades bring electric light to many border villages and supply power for operating light machinery. All the national minorities in the chou have their own production workers who are making rapid political progress; many have joined the Chinese Communist Party. Helped by experienced Han workers, they have quickly become adept at their jobs. More and more of them

have taken up posts of responsibility in factories and other enterprises.

### "Malaria Area" No More

Smallpox, cholera and other scourges which seriously menaced the Hsishuang Panna people have been eradicated. Epidemic spread of malaria has been checked.

The *chou* has a contingent of over 500 professional medical and health workers and 800 hospital beds. Every county has a hospital and centres for epidemic prevention and mother and child care. Commune clinics can handle ordinary surgery, including obstetrical and gynaecologic operations. Production brigades and teams have trained health workers from among their own members who are not divorced from production. The population is on the rise, health has improved and mortality among the infants has dropped. The rural population has increased 63 per cent since 1950.

The Communist Party and People's Government pay great attention to the health of the Hsishuang Panna people and allocate large sums yearly to improve medical and health conditions. Mobile medical teams frequently come from Peking or other big cities to help cure and prevent diseases. The local people have also launched many campaigns to clear away garbage heaps and cesspools. The incidence of malaria in formerly endemic areas has sunk to below one per thousand as against 50 per cent in the early post-liberation period.

Hsishuang Panna had once been known as the "Plains of Death": malaria stalked the land, taking ten out of a hundred lives. Not only did the people get no medical treatment whatever, the feudal rulers constantly spread superstition in order to have the whip hand. The fog hanging over the land, they asserted, was the breath of devils, and malaria victims had to offer prayers and sacrifices to them. Malaria and other epidemics were often used to persecute the labouring people—feudal rulers dubbed poor peasants they hated most as "pipa demons" who spread disease, and tortured and even burnt them alive.

### Prosperity and Unity

Before liberation, there were only a few score privately owned shops in all Hsishuang Panna, selling 20-odd items of the barest necessities. Now there are over 200 state and co-operative stores and service trades with 4,000 workers and staff members, dealing in 3,000 articles. The total return from retail sales in 1971 was 12 times that of 1949.

The rising living standards of members of the Chinghung People's Commune in Chinghung County



Chino commune members at the broadcasting station.

are typical. The commune has 3,951 households, 63 per cent of which now own bicycles, 39 per cent have wrist-watches and most have bank savings. But a better life has not effaced memories of the wretched past. Many poor and lower-middle peasants have kept the ragged quilts and clothing left over from the old days as "family heirlooms" to educate their children.

There is a Tai saying that "all the bitter bamboo shoots under heaven spring from one root," meaning that the labouring people of all nationalities who suffered in the old society were brothers and sisters. The reactionary rulers of the past spared no effort to stir up feuds and hostility. Now harmony reigns among all the nationalities in the *chou*, and people often name their villages, bridges, canals and other things after their new unity which they are so proud of.

There is a multi-national commune in Mengla County called Tuanchieh (Unity) Commune which through joint efforts recently built the Tuanchieh Reservoir. Three hamlets in the commune used to water their fields from the same river. Two were of Tai people, the other was Yi. Feuds arose during the transplanting season when each wanted more water for its own use. The three hamlets got together in winter 1970 and decided to solve the water problem once and for all by building a reservoir on the upper reaches of the river. When the project was completed, they named it the "Nationalities' Unity Reservoir."

Great as the changes have been in Hsishuang Panna, still greater changes are taking place. A musical people, the Tais like to pour their hearts into song. One song goes:

"Why are peacock feathers so fine?  
Because the brilliant sun on them shine.  
Why are our days sweeter than wine?  
Because of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

## China's Foreign Relations in 1972

Last year saw the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and 16 countries, resumption of diplomatic relations with the Republic of Ghana and the Republic of Dahomey, and normalization of relations with the Republic of Zaire. In addition, China and Britain and the Netherlands agreed to raise the level of their respective diplomatic representatives from charges d'affaires to ambassadors.

Of those countries which established diplomatic relations with China in 1972, two are in Asia, four in Africa, four in the Americas, four in Europe and two in Oceania.

### Mutual Visits

China was host on more than 40 occasions to visiting heads of state, government leaders, foreign ministers, other high-ranking government officials and government delegations. Foreign delegations and people in various circles from over 100 countries and regions toured China during the year on more than 700 occasions. Large numbers of delegations and people were sent by China on friendly visits to more than 60 coun-

### COUNTRIES HAVING ESTABLISHED DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH CHINA

Country	Date
Malta	January 31
The United States of Mexico	February 14
The Argentine Republic	February 19
Mauritius	April 15
The Kingdom of Greece	June 5
The Co-operative Republic of Guyana	June 27
The Republic of Togo	September 19
Japan	September 29
The Federal Republic of Germany	October 11
The Republic of Maldives	October 14
The Malagasy Republic	November 6
The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg	November 16
Jamaica	November 21
The Republic of Chad	November 28
Australia	December 21
New Zealand	December 22

tries and regions on all continents. Both in number and areas involved, visitors and countries and regions were far more than in 1971.

Chinese table tennis, basketball, volleyball, football, ice hockey,

badminton, skating, gymnastics and other sports delegations made friendship visits in 1972 to over 60 countries and regions, including those which had not established diplomatic relations with China and had previously had very few interchanges even among the people. Meanwhile, sports delegations and people in sports circles from more than 50 countries and regions visited China on over 100 occasions, some of them coming to China for the first time.



Countries and regions from which delegations and people have visited China

over  
100

Countries and regions visited by delegations and people from China

over  
60

Countries and regions having trade relations with China

over  
130

### Trade Relations

Following the principle of equality and mutual benefit and supplying each other's needs, China continued its vigorous efforts to develop trade with other countries. More than 130 countries and regions had trade relations with China. At the 1972 spring and autumn export commodities fairs in Kwangchow, the number of visitors and the countries and regions they came from as well as the total volume of transactions exceeded those of previous fairs.

# My Visit to Canada

by Shao Yu

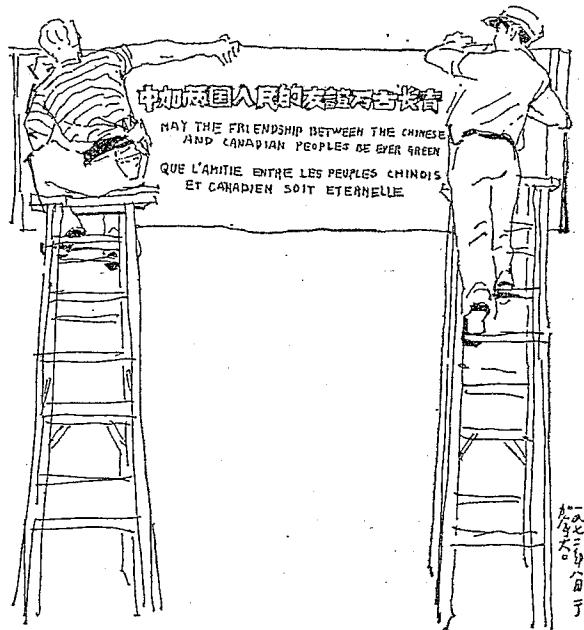
MORE than three months have elapsed since I left Canada, but the Canadian people's friendliness for the Chinese people is still fresh in my mind.

Last year, the Chinese Paintings, Arts and Crafts Exhibition Delegation went to Canada to take part in the 1972 Exhibition, "Man and His World," held on St. Helene Island in Montreal. While the exhibition was on, my comrades and I visited Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Vancouver and other cities, as well as the Niagara Falls. We took in everything we saw with great interest. The hospitality of the local authorities and people, the beautiful landscapes of this vast country and its intelligent and industrious people—all left a deep impression on me.

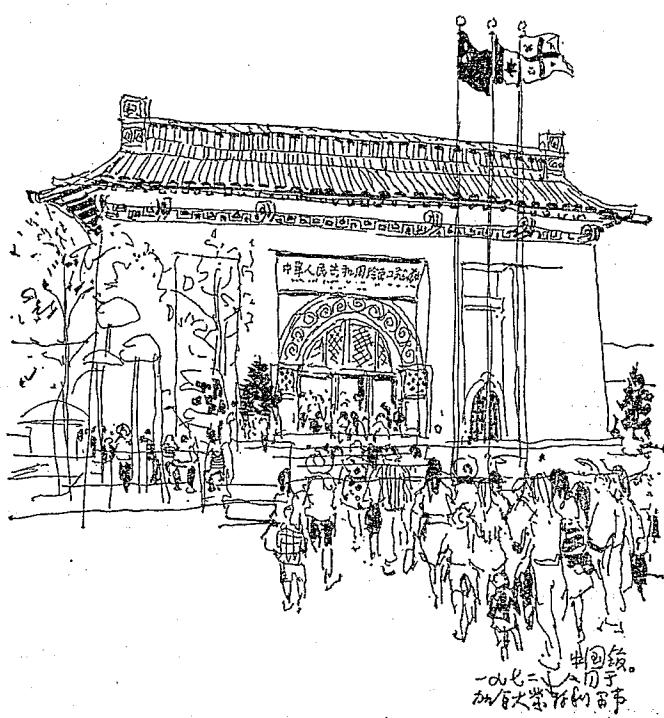
The Chinese Pavilion aroused great interest and enthusiasm on the part of the Canadian people who streamed in every day. Total attendance reached 430,000.

In our contacts with Canadian friends, the name of the great internationalist fighter Norman Bethune

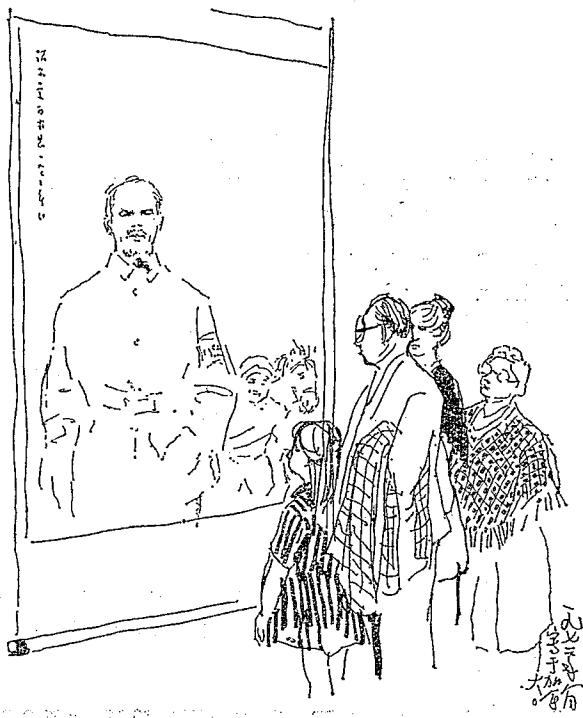
often came up in our conversations. With great respect we paid a visit to his native town Gravenhurst



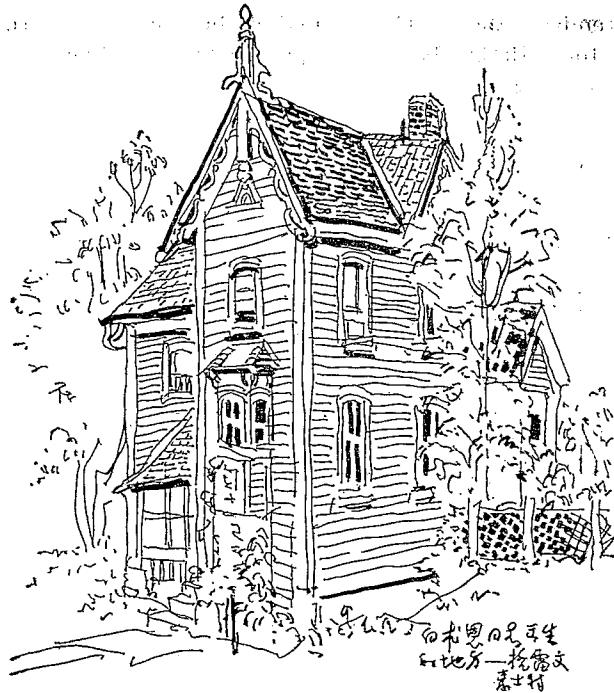
Putting up a streamer.



Visiting the Chinese Pavilion.



In front of the traditional Chinese painting "Norman Bethune."



Birthplace of Comrade Bethune in Gravenhurst.

and the hospital in which he had worked. In our exhibition, prominence was given to paintings in the traditional Chinese style, embroideries and woodcuts depicting Dr. Bethune's life and work in China in the late 1930s. Our Canadian friends looked at these artistic works with great interest and praised his noble spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly. They were overjoyed at the seeds of friendship he had sown between the Chinese and Canadian peoples. One Canadian visitor to the Chinese Pavilion said: "Bethune is an example for us to follow. He is a symbol of the profound friendship between the Chinese and Canadian peoples."

The Canadian visitors also spoke highly of the carvings of jade, ivory and silver and other art objects on display which strikingly express the Chinese national



A view of Ottawa.

style. They regarded them as characteristic of China's rich, colourful culture and art. The traditional Chinese paintings they saw led them to the conclusion that this traditional art had not only been well preserved but had been developed further.

This exhibition has made a positive contribution to furthering mutual understanding and friendship as well as to promoting cultural interchanges between the two peoples.

The exhibition in Montreal has long closed down, but still ringing in our ears are the friendly voices bidding us farewell: "Goodbye China! See you again next year!" I feel certain that friendship between the Chinese and Canadian peoples will continue to grow in the days ahead.

(Continued from p. 5.)

Staff Chang Tsai-chien said that Pakistan had won extensive sympathy and support from the people of various countries in the world in its just struggle to resist foreign aggression and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty. He expressed the hope that the countries in the south Asian subcontinent will solve the problems between them fairly by getting rid of outside interference and through consultation on an equal basis.

Chang Tsai-chien noted that recent years, in the storm of struggles against imperialism and expansion-

ism, had seen great developments in the friendly relations between the two countries, an increasingly frequent friendly intercourse between the two armies and a constant growth of friendship between the two armed forces. He also said that China firmly supported the Pakistan Government and people in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty.

In his speech, General Tikka Khan, referring to friendly relations between Pakistan and China, said it was most encouraging to see that they were further developing under the able guidance of the leaders of the two countries. He said: We in

Pakistan were also aiming at a policy of self-reliance and hoped to develop our country in the shortest possible time. He added that China's experience in various fields had been a source of great encouragement to Pakistan and that China was its tried friend and Pakistan greatly appreciated and valued the consistent friendship.

The Chinese Deputy Chief of the General Staff and General Tikka Khan held talks in the afternoon prior to the banquet.

General Tikka Khan gave a banquet on the evening of January 15 to reciprocate the hospitality of his Chinese hosts.

## Finnish Government Delegation

On the evening of January 10, Foreign Trade Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo gave a banquet in honour of Finnish Minister of Foreign Trade Jussi Linnamo and all the members of the Finnish Government Official Trade and Industrial Delegation led by him. Mrs. Linnamo, who was paying a friendship visit to this country with the delegation, also attended the banquet.

Speaking highly of the good relations between China and Finland, Pai Hsiang-kuo noted that the exchange of visits by government officials and trade personnel of the two countries had increased over the past two years. He said the Chinese Government always respected Finland's policy of independence and neutrality and expressed the belief that Foreign Trade Minister Linnamo's current visit would help promote the good relations and the further development of trade between China and Finland.

In his speech, Jussi Linnamo pointed out that relations between Finland and the People's Republic of China were traditionally good, characterized by a policy based on mutual respect and equality. He declared that the purpose of the delegation's visit was to acquaint itself with China's industrial achievements and the potential for developing Finland-China trade.

## Premier Chou Meets Heikal

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua and Wu Leng-hsi, a leading member of *Renmin Ribao*, met Mohamed Hassanein Heikal, President and Chief Editor of the Egyptian newspaper *Al-Ahram*, and members of his party on the evening of January 14.

Heikal and his party arrived in Peking on January 10 for a visit to China at the invitation of Chinese press circles.

## Peking Acrobatic Troupe In Ethiopia

After performing in Iran, Algeria and Sudan, the Peking Acrobatic Troupe went to Ethiopia.

Emperor Selassie attended the troupe's premiere at the Haile Selassie I Theatre in Addis Ababa on the evening of January 12. The two-hour show won repeated applause from the spectators who were particularly taken by the *Lion Dance* — the lion being the emblem of Ethiopia. When the big and small lions executed forward and backward somersaults and leaps and performed other stunts, the audience went into raptures.

At the end of the show, the words "Long live the friendship between the people of Ethiopia and China!" appeared on the backdrop and an Ethiopian actress went on stage to present a bouquet to the performers. The troupe's orchestra played Ethiopian folk songs and applause and cheers swept the entire hall.

Emperor Selassie received troupe leader Wang Hsiao-yi and Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad interim Wang Yi-mu at the theatre. The Emperor said that the performance was an expression of the friendship between the people of Ethiopia and China.

## Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe In U.S.A.

After a successful tour of several cities in Canada, the Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe opened its tour of the United States on December 16. Concluding its visit to the two North American countries on January 13, it proceeded to Chile in South America for a visit.

The Shenyang troupe was warmly welcomed and praised during its 4-week tour of the United States. It gave a total of 18 performances before some 50,000 people with the last few shows in the capital Washington. U.S. Secretary of State Rogers and his wife, White House officials, Senate and House party leaders as well as senior State Department officials attended its January 9 performance. On behalf of the U.S. Government, Mr. Rogers gave a speech welcoming the troupe and during the intermission delivered President Nixon's message which expressed his and Mrs. Nixon's warm greetings to the troupe on its Washington premiere.

On the eve of the Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe's departure from the United States, President and Mrs. Nixon received members of the troupe headed by Chang Ying-wu. In his speech welcoming the Chinese guests, President Nixon said: "We are very happy to welcome you officially here in the White House and to thank you for your splendid appearance in the United States." He added: "It is a tragedy of this century that for 20 years a great wall of hostility has separated the 800 million people of the People's Republic of China and the 200 million people of the United States of America. As a result of the meetings that I was privileged to have with Chairman Mao and Premier Chou En-lai in Peking earlier in 1972, that wall of hostility is now coming down."

Troupe leader Chang Ying-wu said in reply: "During the tour, we enjoyed the cordial hospitality and admiration of the American people. This shows that the American people are willing to enhance friendship with the Chinese people on the basis of mutual understanding."

After the speeches, President Nixon presented every member of the troupe with a souvenir and had a brief talk with some members.

## Red Cross Donations

The Red Cross Society of China has decided to donate RMB 500,000 yuan worth of goods and also 500,000 yuan in cash to the Red Cross of Nicaragua to express deep concern for the Nicaraguan people recently hit by a strong earthquake. The severe earthquake which hit Nicaragua's capital Managua on the night of December 22 — the strongest tremor registered 6.25 on the Richter scale — caused the death of more than 10,000 people and serious damage to property. Big buildings, including the Presidential House, hospitals, hotels and a large number of civilian homes, were toppled or seriously damaged.

On December 27 the Red Cross Society of China notified the Red Cross Society of Burma that it had donated RMB 200,000 yuan worth of supplies to help the afflicted people of Mergui city overcome temporary difficulties arising from a big fire.

## ON THE HOME FRONT

### Kunming, City of Eternal Spring

A HUNDRED leagues sealed with ice, a thousand leagues of whirling snow" describes winter in northern China. But in Yunnan's provincial capital Kunming (see sketch map on p. 12), located on the country's southwest borders, the weather is fine and mild and flowers look up at the warm rays of the sun.

Not only is Kunming known for its perennial spring weather, its hills and rivers are things of beauty. The wide, limpid waters of Lake Tienchih are dotted with white sails. The city itself is a treasure-trove of famous historical relics.

This region is fertile and rich in natural resources favourable to agricultural and industrial development. Along the lake are many factories and broad tree-lined avenues of new buildings.

When Kunming was liberated 23 years ago, the city was dilapidated and communications were extremely poor. More than 80 per cent of the buildings were becoming obsolete and streets were narrow and full of holes. Sewers were few and far between and stagnant pools were everywhere.

Since liberation the city area has tripled and floorspace more than doubled. Kunming's worst slum has been turned into a spacious workers' housing estate of three-storeyed apartments. The old city wall has given way to a 49-metre-wide and four-kilometre-long boulevard with many new buildings on both sides. The marble-fronted Kuochi Hotel, the Yunnan Art Theatre, the gymnasium and many other buildings are on this road.

The face of the city has been changed on the basis of developing production. Like most pre-liberation Chinese cities, Kunming was a consumer-city and so municipal construction was aimed at transforming it into a producer-city.

Under the reactionary rule of the Kuomintang, Kunming's industrial foundations were weak with no heavy industry to speak of, and most consumer goods had to be shipped in from far-off coastal cities or from abroad.

After 23 years of construction, Kunming has built up its metallurgical, machine-building, instruments and meters, power generating, building materials, textile and chemical industries. Developing heavy industry has stimulated development of light industry. Inside the big Kunming

department store today are all kinds of consumer goods, the majority locally manufactured. Farming in the suburbs has also made much headway.

Kunming is the locale of the revolutionary committee of Yunnan Province, which has 20.51 million people of many nationalities living on its 380,000 square kilometres. Before liberation the national minorities were driven into the hills by the Kuomintang reactionaries and seldom entered a city or town. They were savagely discriminated against and oppressed. Nowadays, all nationalities enjoy equality and live together harmoniously as members of one family. Dressed in their different eye-catching colourful national costumes, they are a common sight on the streets of Kunming.

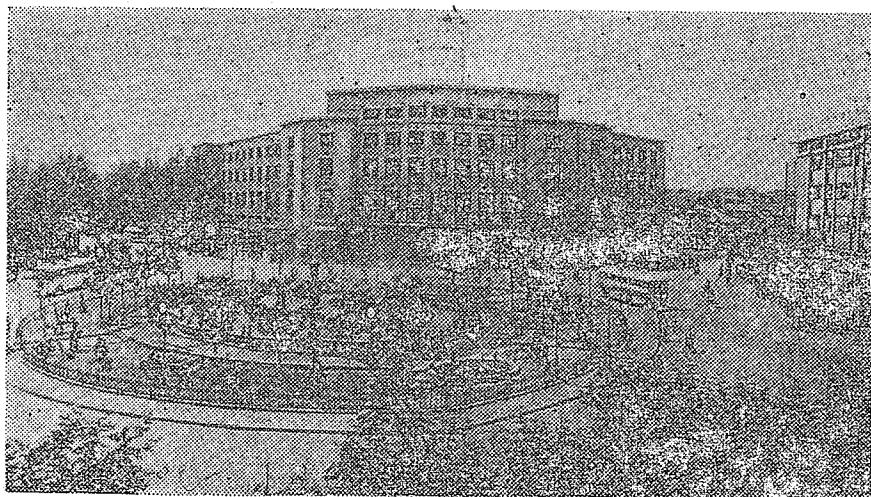
### Training Worker-Technicians

TENS of thousands of worker-technicians have been trained in Shanghai in the last decade or so.

Every factory in the city, from small neighbourhood ones with about a hundred workers to big plants with ten thousand or more, has its self-trained worker-technicians. They not only meet the needs of industrial growth in the city, but some are sent out to develop industry in other places.

Most of Shanghai's engineers and technicians previously had been university or college graduates. Inspired by the Party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism," industrial and agricultural production in the city made a big leap forward in 1958, which called for more engineers and technicians. To bring up a technical force of the proletariat, it was decided to train them in factory-run schools or through production practice in the spirit of self-reliance, in addition to those trained in universities and colleges.

Statistics in 1965 reported a total of 12,400 worker-technicians in Shanghai, including 11 chief engineers and 1,350 engineers.



A department store in Kunming.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was a spur to factory-run schools. On July 21, 1968, *Renmin Ribao* published Chairman Mao's directive "Take the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in training technicians from among the workers." Forty-five per cent of the plant's technicians had been ordinary workers.

The city now has 37 factory-run colleges with an enrolment of nearly 2,000 in more than 20 majors, and there are many more spare-time secondary schools run by factories.

A science and technique exchange centre was set up in August 1970, where scientists, engineers, technicians and workers swapped experience in their spare time. A total of 330,000 people have shared the know-how of nearly 3,000 technical innovations in metal cutting, electronic appliances, heat treatment, fluidics, laser, multi-purpose usage and 57 other topics. Study classes, forums on special subjects, on-the-spot demonstrations and exhibitions held by the centre together with publication of journals on sciences and technology have pushed the technical innovation movement forward and played a positive role in training worker-technicians.

The Party and government provide favourable conditions for these worker-students. Revolutionary committees at various levels allocate special funds for this type of school, supply teachers, teaching appliances and places for experiment. Tuition is free, students receive their regular pay while studying and enjoy all welfare facilities as before. Futan University, Chiaotung University and other universities and colleges as well as research institutes help these schools with teachers, text books, teaching appliances and in other ways.

All the spare-time colleges and secondary schools implement the Party's educational policy that "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive

labour." They organize students to study politics, techniques and foreign languages. Courses on techniques are taught in conjunction with production and scientific research. As a result, students have learnt theories in technology and at the same time have helped solve urgent technical problems in factories.

#### *Inner Mongolia Processes More Animal Products*

**T**HE Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, one of China's centres of animal husbandry, has set up a comparatively complete industry for processing animal products.

Industry in this area was very backward before liberation. It had only one woollen mill with simple equipment which could not even produce woollen yarn. There were two workshops for dressing pelts. The oxen and sheep were slaughtered by hand. Although the area produced large quantities of hides and milk, there were no boots or milk powder on the market.

In the 23 years after liberation the region has built over 300 big, medium-sized and small enterprises for the woollen, leather, fur, meat and dairy products industries. The abundant local animal products are turned into various kinds of industrial goods which are used locally and also sent to other parts of China.

Three modern woollen mills built and enlarged since liberation put out over 50 kinds of products including over 200 designs of gabardine, valetin, blankets in relief patterns and high-quality woollen yarn. Sixty-one leather and fur factories built or expanded in Huhehot and Paotow make over 200 varieties of leather products for industrial use. In Chining city a meat-packing plant built on the basis of a small slaughter house in 1955 has now mechanized or semi-mechanized all production processes. It handles 3,840 head of cattle and sheep every day, and turns out over

150 products including frozen and tinned meat, glycerine, medicines and toilet soap. The 1,500 workers were formerly slaves or herdsmen of Mongolian, Han, Hui or Tahir nationality. Many have become technicians or skilled workers.

In the past there were no factories for processing dairy products. Except for what the herdsmen themselves consumed, the abundant fresh milk in the pastoral areas could not be processed. Many commune and production brigades in these areas have now built factories for making milk powder, butter and other products. The Huhehot dairy products factory built in 1971 can process 30 tons of fresh milk every day. The powder is of good quality. All this has helped to increase the income of the herdsmen.

#### *Afforestation by Plane*

**P**LANES are being used to plant trees in mountainous Szechuan Province in southwest China in addition to campaigns launched by the masses. Some 8.56 million mu of land have been afforested this way so far, and large tracts of them are already grown with timber.

Szechuan is rich in forest reserves. Since liberation 30 million mu in all have been planted to trees. To speed up the work, planes were introduced in 1958. They are now busy in 40 counties broadcasting seeds of a dozen kinds of trees including pine and mulberry.

The new forests which have sprung up not only conserve water and soil but serve to regulate climatic conditions. The amount of rainfall in the Tungho and Hsiho areas in southern Szechuan was only 54.2 mm. in the dry season between January and May 1958. As afforestation was extended, rainfall increased, reaching 105.8 mm. by 1970. Soil erosion was reduced by about 70 per cent. Thanks to all this, grain output in

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# ROUND THE WORLD

## SOUTH VIET NAM

### U.S.-Thieu Crimes

The south Viet Nam Committee to Denounce the War Crimes Committed by the U.S. Imperialists and Their Henchmen in South Viet Nam issued a communique on January 5, 1973 on the crimes committed by the U.S.-Thieu clique last year.

According to the communique, since April 1972, the U.S.-Thieu clique feverishly stepped up their war of extermination to an unprecedented level of atrocity. Within only a short period of time, the U.S. Government increased the number of operational B-52 strategic bombers by four times, amounting to over 200. It also brought to Viet Nam many F-111 "swing-wing" planes, the latest model in the arsenal of the U.S. Air Force. Nearly 50 per cent of the U.S. aircraft carriers, more than 60 warships of the 7th Fleet in Southeast Asia and many ships in the Atlantic Ocean were speedily sent to Viet Nam. The U.S. combat forces in Indochina totalled 180,000 men, mostly air force and navy.

In early November 1972, the U.S. aggressors exerted all their efforts to beef up the Nguyen Van Thieu clique. They transferred to the Thieu administration over 600 more aircraft, 200 more tanks and armoured cars and hundreds more heavy artillery pieces. Meanwhile, tens of thousands of U.S. military advisers in civilian clothes were sent to south Viet Nam with the intention of hanging on there.

The U.S. aggressors carried out with unprecedented brutality their policy of genocide, biocide and ecocide against both zones of Viet Nam. The total tonnage in the bombing of the capital of Quang Tri, about three square kilometres, in five months was 7 times that of the atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima. Within 34 days (from July 21 to August 25, 1972), 45 out of the 83 hamlets in Hoai Nhon District, Binh Dinh Prov-

ince, were razed to the ground. More than 10,000 dwelling houses were burnt down, 576 civilians killed and over 1,000 others wounded.

According to the communique, after the bombing and shelling, the U.S.-puppet clique forced hundreds of thousands of people into the concentration camps, most being unable to take anything with them. Many inmates died of starvation and harsh conditions. According to Saigon sources, at present more than 400,000 people are detained in concentration camps and their lives are in serious jeopardy.

The communique said that the U.S.-Thieu clique have intensified their fascist repression. They have arrested, tortured and persecuted nearly 300,000 people since April 1972, according to incomplete statistics. They also intensified their suppression, persecution and massacre of patriots and other peace-loving people illegally detained in jails. According to incomplete statistics, more than 1,000 persons were killed or wounded on eight occasions last year at the Poulo Condore, Phu Quoc and Chi Hoa prisons alone.

## ROMANIA AND PAKISTAN

### Joint Declaration

A joint declaration was signed on January 9 in Rawalpindi by President N. Ceausescu of Romania and President Z. Bhutto of Pakistan.

The declaration says that both sides desire to develop further the relations of friendship and co-operation between their peoples on the basis of the principles of international law and justice and wish to strengthen the contribution of the two countries to the cause of international peace and security and the development of co-operation among all states.

It says that both sides "reaffirm their adherence to the principles of

the U.N. Charter," and that they are "mindful of the responsibility devolving on all states, small or large, for the establishment of a climate of security and co-operation in the world and for the development of friendly relations among all countries, irrespective of their size and political, economic or social system."

The joint declaration points out, "International peace rests on the observance of the sacred right of each state to sovereignty and independence, to peace and security and the inalienable right of each people to decide its own fate, without any outside interference, coercion or pressure."

It stresses the "necessity for greater efforts at national and international levels to ensure faster progress of the developing countries in order to bridge the gulf between them and the developed countries."

It stands for "non-interference, in any way and under any pretext, in the internal or external affairs of other states," "respect for the inviolability of state frontiers and the territorial integrity of state" and "obligation of the state to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force under any pretext or circumstances against any state."

## SWEDEN

### Communist Party Founded

A resolution to found the Communist Party of Sweden was unanimously adopted by the Communist League Marxist-Leninist of Sweden at its Third Congress in Stockholm from January 4 to 7.

Gunnar Bylin, President of the League, was elected President of the Communist Party of Sweden. The Party's First Central Committee and Central Provisional Work Committee were formed at the Congress.

## AFRICAN NATIONS

### Diplomatic Relations With Israel Severed

The Malian Government on January 5 announced the severance

of diplomatic relations with Israel as a demonstration of solidarity with the Arab people.

One day earlier, the Niger Government decided to break diplomatic ties with Israel.

In protesting Israeli subversive manoeuvres against African nations and its aggression against Arab countries, altogether five African countries have severed diplomatic relations with Israel in less than a year. The other three are Uganda, Chad and the Congo.

#### ANGOLA

### Two Liberation Organizations Unite

An agreement to unite the People's Liberation Movement of Angola (M.P.L.A.) and the Angolan National Liberation Front (F.N.L.A.) was signed recently in Kinshasa, capital of Zaire.

M.P.L.A. President Agostinho Neto and F.N.L.A. President Holden Roberto signed the agreement which emphatically pointed out that the unification was first of all aimed at more effectively carrying out the struggle against the Portuguese colonialists.

The agreement was reached after a meeting of the Ministerial Mediation Committee of the Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.) held on December 11 in Kinshasa at the recommendation of the O.A.U. Ninth Session.

Also signing the agreement were members of the Mediation Committee: the Commissioner of State for Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation of Zaire and the Foreign Ministers of the Congo, Tanzania and Zambia.

Under it, a "Supreme Council of Liberation of Angola" will be formed with Roberto as President and Neto as Vice-President. The task of the council is to co-ordinate the actions of the unified military command and the political committee of Angola, which will be established after the unification and jointly led by M.P.L.A. and F.N.L.A. members.

#### UNITED STATES

### Unemployment Rate: 5.6 Per Cent

The rate of unemployment in the United States averaged 5.6 per cent in 1972, according to a U.S. Labour Department announcement on January 5.

Unemployment is a serious problem threatening the American labouring people. According to official statistics, although the 1972 5.6 per cent rate of American joblessness fell slightly from the 1971 5.9 per cent rate, it was still much higher than the 1970 4.9 per cent rate and the 1969 3.5 per cent rate, and quite far from the 4 per cent rate again and again announced by the U.S. Government as the so-called "full employment" target.

It was announced that the jobless rate last December was 5.2 per cent with 4.5 million workers unemployed (after seasonal readjustment). The rate for women rose from 5 per cent to 5.1 per cent and for teenagers it went up from 15.4 per cent to 16 per cent.

These official figures show that the U.S. Government had failed to reach its announced target of reducing the unemployment rate to 4.5 per cent by the middle of 1972 or its revised goal of 5 per cent by the end of last year.

Official American statistics on unemployment do not include people who have given up hope of finding a job after failing to get one and those who are semi-unemployed. Therefore, the actual jobless situation is more serious than was announced.

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the adjoining communes and brigades went up, livestock multiplied, and side-line occupations such as collecting tree seeds, mushrooms and traditional medicinal herbs expanded.

### Rural Sports

CHAIRMAN Mao's call "Promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health" has given a big impetus to sports in the countryside. Take, for example, the Kueihu People's Commune in Nanning County, Anhwei Province in east

China, which is noted for wide mass participation in sports.

The commune in recent years has popularized table tennis, swimming, rowing, tug-of-war, track and field, setting-up exercises, Chinese boxing (*tai chi chuan*), and, particularly, basketball. All production brigades and teams have their own men and women's teams, and there is even a shepherd boys' team. The 57 villages in the commune have 65 basketball courts, 10 of them with lights for night matches. Tug-of-war teams are just as common. Over 70 per cent of the commune members, or

more than 7,000, take part in sports regularly.

In summer the favourite spare-time sport in this lake-side commune is swimming, while running, tug-of-war and setting-up exercises are more popular in winter and spring. Ball games are often played during the Spring Festival and other holidays. Once when a crossing of the Kueihu Lake was organized, 63-year-old Hsieh Hua-hsi swam it together with his son and grandson. The latter, a good swimmer still in his teens, saved a child from drowning last summer.

# *Historical Relics Unearthed In New China*

(In English)

Remarkable achievements have been made since the founding of New China in protecting cultural relics and carrying out excavations due to the emphasis the Party and Government have placed on this work. Containing a total of 217 plates, more than one-third in colour, this large-sized album contains photographs in chronological order of historical relics unearthed since liberation from primitive society to the Ming Dynasty.

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