

PEKING REVIEW

4

January 28, 1972

Multi-Purpose Use: Turning the Harmful Into the Beneficial

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

January 21, 1972

Widespread Use of Micro-Organisms

北京周報

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Vol. 15, No. 4 January 28, 1972

Published in English, French, Spanish,
Japanese and German editions

CONTENTS

THE WEEK

- Premier Chou and Other Comrades Meet Japanese Friends
Chou En-lai and Other Comrades See Japanese Theatrical Performance
French Delegation in China
Sino-Vietnamese Protocol Signed
6,000 H.P. Diesel Hydraulic Locomotive

3

ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

- Multi-Purpose Use: Turning the Harmful Into the Beneficial—Chi Wei 5
In 1971: 1205 Team Drills Over 127,000 Metres 8
Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China—
January 21, 1972 10
Widespread Use of Micro-Organisms 11
U.N. Security Council Holds Meetings in Africa: Who Are For and Who Are
Against? 12
The World Trend: Medium-Sized and Small Nations Unite to Oppose Two Super-
powers' Hegemony 14
Latin American People's Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism Deepening 17
Dhofar: Victories in National Revolutionary War 18

ROUND THE WORLD

- United States: West Coast Longshoremen Resume Strike
Zimbabwe People: Opposing the "Test of Acceptability" Fraud
Petroleum Exporting Countries: Joint Struggle Wins New Victory
Nixon-Sato Talks: Stepped-Up Collaboration and Insuperable Contradictions

ON THE HOME FRONT

- Technical Transformation in Two Big Iron and Steel Centres
Renovation in Making Hand-Sewn Balls
Books on Science and Technology

22

Premier Chou and Other Comrades Meet Japanese Friends

Comrades Chou En-lai, Kuo Mo-jo, Keng Piao, Ni Chih-fu, Chang Shih-chung and Wang Kuo-chuan on January 21 met all the members of the Delegation of the General Council of Trade Unions and the Federation of Independent Unions of Japan with Makoto Ichikawa, Chairman of the G.C.T.U., as its leader and Makishiro Abe, Chairman of the F.I.U., as its deputy leader; all the members of the Friendship Visiting Group of the "1970 Society" of Diet Members of the Japanese Socialist Party with Masaki Ino as its leader and Toshiaki Matsuzawa as its deputy leader; and all the members of the First Friendship Visiting Group from Okinawa Prefecture of Japan with Ryosin Nakayoshi as its leader and Hiroaki Fukuchi as its deputy leader. They had a cordial and friendly talk with the Japanese friends.

The Delegation of the General Council of Trade Unions and the Federation of Independent Unions of Japan arrived in Peking on January 15. The next day, Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee Keng Piao, leading members of the Conference of Representatives of Peking Revolutionary Workers Ni Chih-fu and Chang Shih-chung and Vice-President of the China-Japan Friendship Association Wang Kuo-chuan gave a banquet to welcome the delegation.

At the banquet, Comrade Wang Kuo-chuan warmly praised the Japanese working class for its role as the main force in the struggle against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. He noted that broad sections of Japan's workers were "strengthening their unity, uniting with all the forces that are against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and continuing large-scale mass movements.

All this shows the Japanese workers' revolutionary spirit of defying brute force and remaining courageous and tenacious, and marks the new awakening of the Japanese workers."

Coming to China for the first time from the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism, the Friendship Visiting Group from Okinawa Prefecture was warmly welcomed by the Chinese departments concerned on its arrival in Peking.

The surging struggle of the Japanese people against U.S. imperialism, against the Japan-U.S. "security treaty," the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the Okinawa "reversion" fraud merges with the mass movement for Japan-China friendship and the restoration of Japan-China diplomatic relations. This has dealt harsh blows at the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. In these circumstances, the visit to China of the representatives of the people of Okinawa is of great significance.

At the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association, the Friendship Visiting Group of the "1970 Society" of Diet Members of the Japanese Socialist Party arrived in Peking on January 5 for a friendly visit to China. It was warmly welcomed by the Chinese departments concerned.

Chou En-lai and Other Comrades See Japanese Theatrical Performance

Comrades Chou En-lai, Li Hsien-nien and Li Teh-sheng attended a performance of the full-length modern drama *Raging Waves* by the Japanese "Haguruma" Theatre on January 19 in Peking. Keng Piao, Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Chi Peng-fei, Minister of

Foreign Affairs, and others also attended the performance.

The "Haguruma" Theatre arrived in Peking at the end of last year. It has contributed to the Japanese people's revolutionary cause through its adherence to revolutionary literary and art orientation over the years and its heroic and staunch struggle on the cultural front against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and revisionism.

This is the "Haguruma" Theatre's second tour in China. Its repertoire includes *Raging Waves* which reflects the struggle of the Japanese working class against the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and other short plays—*Japanese Revolution Is Sure to Win*, *Angry Flames Over Okinawa* and *Town in the Lower Reaches of the River*. A grand opening ceremony inaugurating the "Haguruma" Theatre's tour took place in Peking on January 15.

French Delegation in China

The Official Delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the National Assembly of France led by Jean de Broglie, Chairman of the Commission, arrived in Peking on January 19 for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

On January 22, Premier Chou En-lai, President of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs Chang Hsi-jo, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chiao Kuan-hua and Minister of Foreign Trade Pai Hsiang-kuo met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation. French Ambassador to China Etienne Manach gave a banquet in honour of the delegation's visit to China.

On January 20, Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Commit-

tee of the National People's Congress, gave a banquet to welcome the delegation. In his speech at the banquet, he pointed out: Thanks to the concerted efforts by China and France, the good relations between the two countries have been growing day by day, their relations in the economic, trade, scientific, cultural and other fields have been continuously expanding, the exchange of visits has been increasing and the ties between the national assemblies of the two countries have been growing.

He said: "The people of both China and France have a revolutionary tradition. Though they have different social systems, our two countries cherish independence and oppose control and interference by superpowers. We are glad to see the victories the French people have won in their struggle against control by the superpowers and wish them new victories."

Speaking on behalf of the visitors, Chairman Jean de Broglie dwelt on the sympathetic sentiments the French people have for the Chinese people. He said: "And today, furthermore, the convergence of political attitudes have enlarged the field of our relations. Whether the question is the tests the peoples of Indochina are being subjected to, with regard to which General de Gaulle made a speech in Phnom Penh that defined and still defines our policy, or our role in the United Nations where we have never ceased to struggle to remove the obstacles placed by the United States against the presence of the People's Republic of China in the Assembly, or the principles guiding our action, the struggle against hegemony, as well as the right of the peoples to self-determination, in these domains our two countries find new and abundant occasions to work for peace and progress of humanity."

He expressed his hope that the delegation's present visit would contribute to developing, expanding and strengthening friendly exchanges between the two countries.

On January 23, the delegation left Peking to visit other parts of China.

Sino-Vietnamese Protocol Signed

A protocol between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on supplementary gratuitous supply of military equipment and economic materials by China to Viet Nam for 1972 was signed in Peking on January 22.

Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission, attended the signing ceremony.

Deputy Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Chang Tsai-chien and D.R.V.N. Ambassador Ngo Thuyen signed the protocol on behalf of their respective Governments.

6,000 H.P. Diesel Hydraulic Locomotive

The Peking February 7 Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant has built a 6,000 h.p. diesel hydraulic locomotive. Its diesel engine, starting-generator, hydraulic transmission, brakes and bogie are fairly advanced. The main features of the locomotive are its simple structure, good traction, low fuel consumption and it is easy to operate.

Old China had no rolling stock industry, even the main spare parts had to be imported. The industry was set up gradually after liberation and steam locomotives have been turned out in large numbers. Batch production of diesel locomotives began in the mid-60s and electric locomotives were also manufactured. In recent years, the one hour rating 4,800 kw. (6,500 h.p.) Shaoshan No. 2 electric locomotive with silicon-controlled rectifiers was produced.

Designing of the 6,000 h.p. diesel hydraulic locomotive began at the end of 1968 and it was completed on the eve of National Day 1970. After

more than a year of trial runs the functioning and structure of the locomotive proved to be fairly good.

Manufacture of such a powerful locomotive is of great importance in the further development of China's railway, especially in mountainous areas.

NEWS BRIEFS

▲ Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu on January 17 sent a message to Her Majesty Queen Margrethe II of Denmark, congratulating her on her succession to the throne.

▲ A Korean machine industry delegation with Kye Hyong Sun, Minister of the First Ministry of the Machine Industry of the D.P.R.K., as its head and Kim Sung Gyu and Li Chun Dok as its deputy heads came to China on January 13 for a visit.

▲ The minutes of talks between China and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen on building a factory for small agricultural implements and hardware with Chinese assistance were signed in Aden on January 13.

▲ A signing ceremony of letters of exchange between the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission and the Nepalese National Sports Council was held in Kathmandu on January 14. The Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission will provide free to Nepal 1,200 tons of steel bars and 3,750 tons of cement for building the Kathmandu sports stadium and some sports equipment.

▲ The China-Japan Friendship Association, the All-China Athletic Federation and the Chinese Table Tennis Association on January 22 sent a message to the Japanese Table Tennis Association expressing condolences on the death of Mr. Koji Goto, First Vice-President of the International Table Tennis Federation and President of the Japanese Table Tennis Association.

Turning the Harmful Into the Beneficial

by Chi Wei

EVERY DAY large quantities of the "three wastes"—waste gas, liquid and residue—stream forth from industrial production. In capitalist countries, because the capitalists seek high profits and production is in a state of anarchy, these "wastes," which pollute the air and poison the rivers, pose an increasingly serious menace to the people's health. This has become an insoluble social problem in the capitalist world.

"How is pollution dealt with in China"? Some foreign friends who have seen the effects of pollution are very concerned about this question.

In our country, the "three wastes" have done little harm to the people. This is because in a socialist country like ours which is "proceeding in all cases from the interests of the people," we can rely on the superiority of the socialist system to take various measures to prevent pollution harming the people.

As early as 1956, Chairman Mao put forward the principle of developing multi-purpose use. To carry out this principle is not only the fundamental way of preventing the "three wastes" from becoming harmful in the course of developing industry, but it will promote the development of the national economy. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, we criticized Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the erroneous ideas resulting from the influence of the line which obstructed multi-purpose use. In recent years, a mass movement for multi-purpose use was launched on the industrial front. Relying on centralized Party leadership and the creative spirit of the masses, many cities and enterprises have gone in for large-scale multi-purpose use, eliminated the harmful and made effective use of the beneficial. From the "three wastes" they have recovered and extracted large quantities of raw materials for and products of metallurgical, chemical, light industry, textile and building departments. This has not only helped increase production but has improved urban and suburban sanitation and protected the people's health.

In the People's Interests

The aim of socialist industrial production is not profits but the prosperity of the country and the people's happiness. The capitalist practice of only seeking

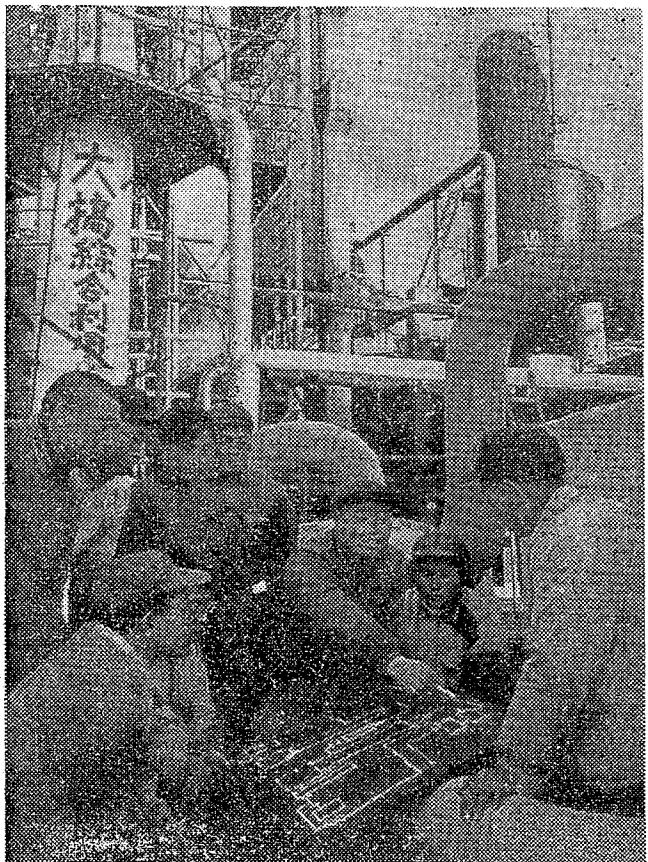
profit while ignoring the harm done to the people by the "three wastes" is alien to socialism.

We consider preventing the "three wastes" from harming the people and turning the harmful into the beneficial as an indispensable factor in industrial construction, from city planning, arranging and selecting factory sites to technological processes. A new industrial enterprise is not allowed to go into production if it lacks necessary measures to deal with the "three wastes" properly. Old enterprises which have not yet solved the problem of the "three wastes" are actively working on it.

Waste water containing phenol from the General Chemical Plant of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, which is an old enterprise, used to damage crops and aquatic products and endanger people's health. Is it necessary to remove phenol from waste water? The masses of the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants said it was absolutely necessary and pledged to do so. The capitalist roaders said that they could not do it because it was a losing business.

During the Great Cultural Revolution, the plant's revolutionary committee organized all its staff members and workers to study Chairman Mao's teachings and mercilessly criticize the revisionist line, including trash-like "making great efforts to do what is most profitable, less efforts to do what is less profitable and no efforts to do what is unprofitable" and "putting profits in command," advertised by Liu Shao-chi. They saw the question of whether or not to remove phenol as a question of "for whom?" which is a matter of principle, and one of whether or not they want to support agriculture and consolidate the worker-peasant alliance. After reaching unity in their thinking and pooling their collective wisdom and strength, they quickly made a device for removing phenol from waste water, thus turning the harmful into the beneficial.

Socialist enterprises are different from capitalist enterprises. The nature of the former determines that they cannot take into account the economic aspect only without considering the political aspect, or the interests of their own units without considering the needs of the whole. In carrying out multi-purpose use, workers in



Shanghai Coking Plant workers studying how to improve the technological processes in extracting chemical material from waste liquid.

the Anhwei General Textile Printing and Dyeing Mill, after criticizing the erroneous views which regarded handling waste water as an extra burden and unprofitable, arrived at a clear understanding that socialist national economy is an integrated whole. Whether something is profitable or without profit must be judged from the interests of the whole. Something which may not be profitable for an enterprise can be profitable to the whole. In the revolutionary spirit of doing anything of benefit to the people, the workers worked in concert with commune members and agricultural college teachers and students to turn poisonous material into fertilizing silt by oxidating and dissolving micro-organisms. After repeated experiments, they successfully carried out biochemical treatment of waste water from the printing and dyeing mill.

Utilizing Resources to the Greatest Extent

Apart from eliminating pollution, multi-purpose use is an important economic policy in China's socialist construction. The big efforts going into it will make it possible to utilize all resources to the fullest. The principle of multi-purpose use is applied in designing and building new factories as well as in the technical transformation of old factories. While mainly making one product, factories develop a diversified economy.

Multi-purpose use in China's largest industrial city Shanghai developed rapidly under the leadership of the revolutionary committees at various levels and a unified plan as well as by freely mobilizing the masses. Since there are many industrial districts in the city and factories in some districts are relatively concentrated, the city first concentrated efforts on the Peihsinching, Wusung, Taopu and Nanhsiang industrial districts where the "three wastes" were comparatively more. At the same time, it organized co-ordination between factories to speed up the battle against the "three wastes." The Shanghai Resin Factory and Liaoyuan Chemical Works and 27 other factories in the Peihsinching District jointly raised more than 200 suggestions on utilizing wastes. Up to now over 90 suggestions have been put to use and more than 200 tons of raw and other materials recovered. In producing chloromethyl methyl ether, the Shanghai Resin Factory needed a large amount of sulphuric acid and hydrochloric acid. Co-operating with the Liaoyuan Chemical Works, the resin factory now uses a certain kind of waste gas from the chemical works to produce chloromethyl methyl ether. As a result, not only is the waste gas used, but this saves more than 4,000 tons of sulphuric acid and hydrochloric acid for the state.

From practice people understand that multi-purpose use can be developed in a big way. Last year, the city's industrial departments got 1.4 million tons of different chemical materials out of waste liquid, the percentage of industrial residue used reached 70 and 20 to 30 kinds of valuable and rare metals were obtained from the "three wastes."

By relying on their own efforts and local methods and working hard for 40 days, the Hungchi Paper Mill in Hangchow's suburbs built a workshop producing 200 tons of ammonium humate a day by utilizing the waste liquid from paper making. Ammonium humate not only can be used as a fertilizer but as an insecticide which benefits nearby farmland.

After studying Chairman Mao's philosophical works, the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers have increased their knowledge, broadened their view and raised their ability of knowing and transforming the world. Workers in a chemical plant used to think that the "three wastes" could only be sent out into the atmosphere, got rid of by underground pipes or emptied into the seas. By studying materialist dialectics they came to know that the method of one dividing into two could also be applied to "waste materials" which could be transformed into valuable things under certain conditions. So they enthusiastically devoted themselves to multi-purpose use. Consciousness is transformed into matter. In the past few years, they have produced polycrystalline silicon, silicon oil, diodes and other products.

There is no limit to people's ability to know and transform the objective world. Thus there is no limit to utilizing the "three wastes." Using cotton seeds as its material, a plant used to treat the seed shells as fuel. Later, workers produced furfural from the shells, ace-

tone from the gas emitted in making furfural, glucose out of the residue and glycerin, butanol, alcohol and *weiching* (a flavouring essence) out of the glucose residue. Indeed, there are no limits. They believe everything is valuable; there are only materials which have not been utilized, and there is no absolute waste which cannot be utilized. Continued scientific experiments have yielded important material from remaining "waste."

Broader Road

The principle of multi-purpose use is going deeper into people's minds and being translated into the actions of millions upon millions of people. Great attention has been or is being paid to multi-purpose use in every field, from the processing industry to mining and metallurgy, from heavy industry to light industry and from industry to trade.

The unfolding of multi-purpose use soon broke the old division of labour between different industrial segments and the demarcation line between different lines of endeavour and enterprises. A factory is divided into several, one raw material is used in many ways, a piece of machinery is used for many purposes, one worker is capable of many kinds of work apart from his specialization, and a factory can produce many things while engaging mainly in one product. All this gets better results from limited manpower, equipment and resources. Utilizing its own "three wastes," the Talien Steel Mill built by its own efforts ten small factories which turn out over 20 different products. The Peking Winery uses its "three wastes" to trial-produce hydrogen, chlorine gas, helium, polycrystalline silicon, adenosine triphosphate, 4-24 bacterial insecticide and a plant hormone, thereby combining light, chemical and electronics industries and products for supporting agriculture.

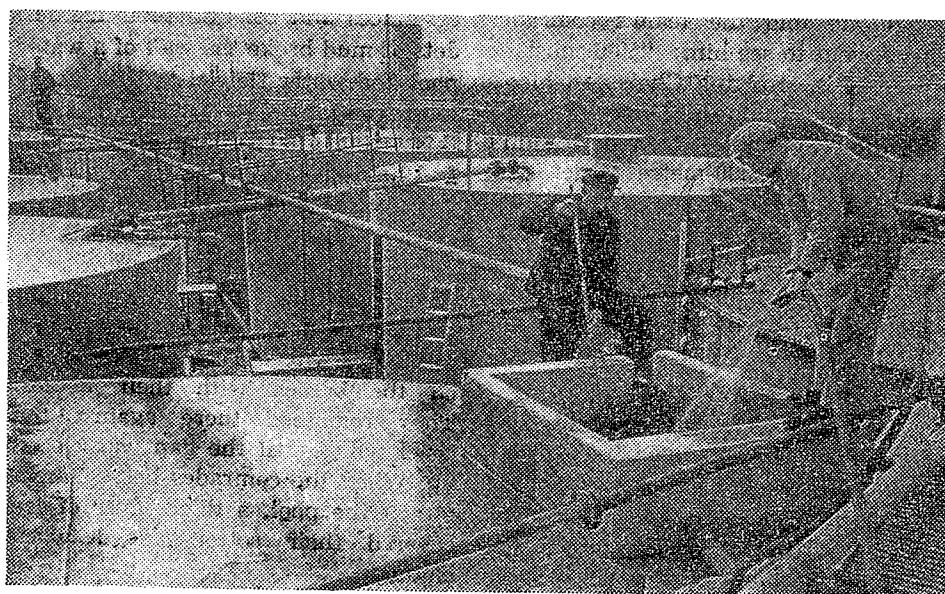
The multi-purpose use campaign has mobilized every possible force and promoted the development of local small industries. Many cities, counties and enterprises have organized retired workers, housewives and others not in the regular labour force to use "wastes" from the big plants as raw materials. Small factories run by neighbourhoods, schools, counties, cities or production teams were set up by self-reliance. Some small factories have turned out advanced products.

The masses in the Tangku District in Tientsin have set up dozens of small chemical works making scores of chemicals by utilizing the "three wastes" of the big plants. The muddy water from the Tientsin Soda Works was used by a small factory to produce calcium chloride; the waste in producing calcium chloride was used by another small factory to produce salt for industrial purposes; and the residue was utilized by still another small unit, a middle school-run factory, to produce sodium chloride which is used as a reagent. Everything was turned to good use.

Workers from trade departments in cities and towns have gone to factories, neighbourhoods and villages in search of "wastes." They either processed it or supplied it to small factories as raw materials.

* * * * *

The principle of multi-purpose use correctly reflects the objective law of the development of production. Under the socialist system where the labouring people are the masters, mastering and using this law not only can end pollution, but also can expand production on a wide scale, creating ever more wealth for the state. At present, China's production technique is comparatively backward and multi-purpose use has just started. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, multi-purpose use will surely be developed on an ever wider scale.

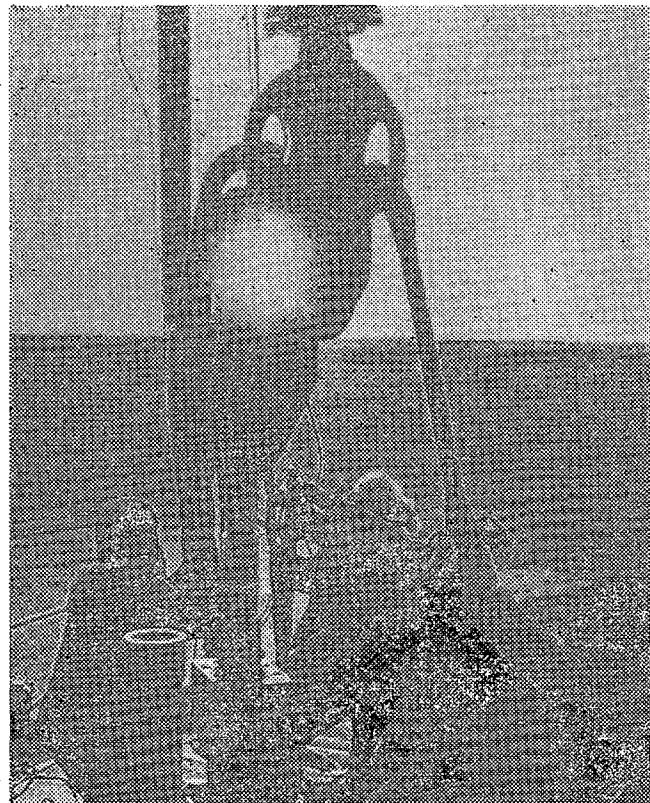


The Tungfeng Paper Mill in Chekiang Province producing ammonium humate from waste liquid.

1205 Team Drills

Over 127,000

Metres



THE Taching Oilfield's 1205 Drilling Team continued its excellent achievements in 1971, the first year of China's Fourth Five-Year Plan. Setting a record for China in annual drilling footage, it did more than 127,000 metres last year with one drilling rig.

This record is not just a matter of figures. In the 42 years between 1907 and 1949 in old China, total national footage was only a little over 70,000 metres.

The 1205 team had been led by the late Iron Man Wang Chin-hsi. Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, it has travelled all over and battled heat and cold in sandy and wild areas in the past decade or so. It has distinguished itself by its continuous outstanding achievements. Inspired by the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the team beat the world record by drilling 100,300 metres in 1966.

At 0:00 hour on New Year's Day 1971, team leader Wang Tso-fu walked on to the derrick floor at the well-site amid an atmosphere of jubilation and started the team's work that year.

At the rally before the year's work started, Wang Tso-fu pledged on sick, the team leader stuck to his

behalf of the team: "With the peaks we have climbed in the 1960s as our starting point, we will keep going forward. This new year our target is to drill 10,000 metres a month and 120,000 metres a year and thus make new contributions to developing our motherland's oil industry!" His words were greeted with hearty applause.

Drilling 120,000 metres a year was every team member's goal. When Comrade Wang Chin-hsi was seriously ill in Peking in mid-November 1970, he told the team's comrades who went to see him: "You must be earnest in studying Chairman Mao's works and guide the team with Mao Tsetung Thought. Though I didn't reach the 120,000-metre target, you must do it and make bigger contributions to our country's oil industry." From then on and after he died, the team's leadership and drillers were determined to attain their late team leader's desire by drilling 120,000 metres a year.

To reach this target, they diligently studied Chairman Mao's *On Practice* and *On Contradiction*, worked hard and braved all difficulties. Though Wang Tso-fu's father got

post. He sent some money back and wrote asking his family to take good care of the old man. In one period, the team's political instructor Ma Chi-jui's health was run-down and the members advised him to rest. Thanking them for their concern, he went on working without any let-up. Every member did his best to contribute his share to the task.

The weather at Taching was bitter cold in January. One night when the drill was being raised, the mud rushed out splashing over the drillers' faces and soaking their clothes. Jets of mud broke the wall of a water pool and water flowed to the nearby mud sump. Unless checked in time, this would affect the quality of mud and hold up production. The ground was frozen and it would be too late even if they dug enough earth to block the water. Communists Li Kuei and Hua Kuang-chung immediately jumped into the pool where the water was waist-high and blocked the breach with their bodies. They remained there against the cruel wind until the gap was closed up. When the comrades helped them out of the pool, a thick layer of ice covered their cotton-padded work clothes.

When the team had just finished a well in a high-pressure area last May, there suddenly were signs of an imminent blow-out. Unless adequate measures were taken, the well would be ruined and the rig would be sucked into the earth. To prevent the blow-out, large amounts of barite powder were needed. This was a very difficult job for the eight men on duty. But they clearly remembered the words of their late team leader Wang Chin-hsi: "Oil wells belong to our 700 million people and nobody has the right to watch them being ruined!" The men had only one thought: Do everything they could to prevent the imminent blow-out.

Ignoring the blast of sand, gravel and gas from the well, the eight of them raced to bring barite powder bags from dozens of metres away and pour the powder into the mud sump. The mud was then pumped into the well. After an intense battle for more than two hours, the blow-out was prevented. A final count showed that they had poured over 50 tons of barite powder into the mud sump.

Members of the 1205 team often said that both daring and meticulous work were necessary in drilling wells. They have been bold in their work, feared neither hardship nor fatigue and carefully approached their work with a strict scientific attitude.

To gain experience for attaining 120,000 metres a year, the team in 1970 tried to drill 10,000 metres a

month. But, as they had not fully grasped the lay-out of the strata, the first well took several days to finish — twice the planned time. The team's Party branch organized the workers to repeatedly study *On Practice* and *On Contradiction* and they summed this up: To defeat the enemy, one must know him; to raise the drilling speed, one must master the laws governing the changes in the strata. So they analysed the sand samples again and again, carefully collected information about the strata and got a large quantity of data. They worked out different drilling methods based on the geological structure in various areas.

The team's drilling rig was old-fashioned and rotated at a low speed. To drill 120,000 metres a year, it was necessary to increase the speed. The team decided to refit the old rig so it could do high-speed drilling. In tackling this job, a group composed of workers, cadres and technicians worked in rotation on the derrick floor to observe the machine and study the problem of refitting it. After extensive investigation and research, they proposed replacing the small turntable with a big one and adding another big pump to the original two. This was followed by repeated study and practice before a high-speed drilling technology was worked out.

The fourth squad is a youth squad and its leader Liu Chia-ming had become a driller only several years ago. The squad was off duty one time and a fraternal squad was drilling.

The gears in the speed-change box got stuck and the axle stopped turning. Drilling had to be held up.

Seeing this as a good chance to sum up experience and learn a good lesson, Liu Chia-ming led the whole squad to the well-site to find out the cause. It was discovered that the gears had been worn out by sand in the engine oil. From the sand in the oil barrels they turned their minds to problems in their thinking and style of work. One comrade in the fourth squad once had seen sand in an oil barrel before this incident but thought it had nothing to do with his squad and ignored it. The worn-out gears served as a spur to the whole team. Since then every squad of the team has kept its tools in a systematic way. Every surveying instrument, even the screw thread of casings, was thoroughly cleaned. Its members had built up a strict and meticulous style of work.

The 1205 team has achieved ever bigger successes and climbed new peaks year after year. Besides drilling several hundred high-quality oil wells, it has transferred 124 skilled workers and 52 cadres to the oil front.

On the morning of December 7, 1971, the team accomplished what its former leader Wang Chin-hsi had desired: Drilling 120,000 metres in a year, thereby creating a new level in the 1970s.

With their new record as a starting point, the team is advancing to higher goals in 1972!

Full of confidence, the team's workers will strive to do better.



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

January 21, 1972

On January 17, 1972 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of South Viet Nam issued a statement which sternly condemned U.S. imperialism and the Nguyen Van Thieu puppet clique for their barbarous crime and vicious plot of forcing the broad masses of the inhabitants in the northern provinces in south Viet Nam to move to disguised concentration camps in the south, and voiced the south Vietnamese people's firm determination to thoroughly smash the U.S.-puppet clique's "pacification" policy and "removal of population" programme. The Chinese Government and people express their utmost indignation at this grave crime of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and their most resolute support for the just stand taken by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of South Viet Nam in its statement.

In order to "Vietnamize" their war of aggression against Viet Nam, the U.S. imperialists have been pushing a ruthless policy of "pacification" in large areas of south Viet Nam, incessantly sending out U.S.-puppet troops to launch barbarous "mopping-up" campaigns and destroying large numbers of villages and farms and slaughtering south Vietnamese people by means of aircraft, artillery, toxic chemicals and other modern lethal weapons. At the same time, they have established so-called "strategic hamlets," disguised concentration camps into which they drive large numbers of inhabitants and where they subject them to inhuman persecution and suppression. Recently, the U.S.-puppet clique has plotted the massive forcible removal of nearly one million inhabitants of the northern provinces in south Viet Nam to disguised concentration camps in the south in a wild attempt to turn a large area south of the demilitarized zone into no man's land. All this has fully revealed the savage and cruel nature of the U.S. aggressors.

A major objective of U.S. imperialism in pushing the "pacification" policy is to cut the flesh-and-blood ties between the south Vietnamese people and the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces, and isolate and weaken the people's armed forces and proceed to put down the revolutionary armed struggle of the south Vietnamese people. However, U.S. imperialism will never succeed in its scheme. In the past the U.S.-puppet clique pushed in south Viet Nam "pacification" programmes of varied names, such as "emergency pacification," "special pacification," "additional pacification" and "comprehensive pacification," but one after another they all went bankrupt in the face of the south Vietnamese armed forces and people who are united as one and fighting with tenacity. The U.S.-puppet clique's present scheme of massive forcible removal of population will only further arouse the south Vietnamese people to brave resistance and absolutely will not save U.S. imperialism and its lackeys from their thorough defeat.

The Chinese Government and people strongly condemn U.S. imperialism for this new crime. The U.S. Government must stop its brutal persecution of the south Vietnamese people, stop pushing its "Vietnamization" scheme, stop its war of aggression against Viet Nam and the other Indochinese countries, immediately withdraw all the U.S. aggressor armed forces and its vassal troops and immediately cease supporting the puppet regime in south Viet Nam, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique in Cambodia and the Rightists in Laos. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the people of south Viet Nam and Indochina as a whole in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. So long as U.S. imperialism does not stop its aggression against the people of Viet Nam and the other Indochinese countries, we will firmly support them to the end till complete victory.

Widespread Use of Micro-Organisms

MORE and more, micro-organisms are being widely used in China's industry and agriculture and in medical and health work. Mass scientific experiments in applied microbiology have been done in most provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

Fermented pig-feed produced from micro-organisms has been popularized throughout China in animal husbandry. Studies of microbiology lead to trial-production of many insecticides, veterinary drugs, bacterial fertilizers, plant hormones and farm antibiotics. The plant hormones and bacterial fertilizers made by poor

and lower-middle peasants and scientific personnel in Shanghai, and in Kwangtung and Hunan Provinces aided rice, wheat and cotton production when they were used on some farmland.

Workers, herdsmen, veterinarians and scientific personnel pooled their efforts to trial-produce a vaccine against brucellosis. Application in north China's five provinces and two autonomous regions shows that its effectiveness is satisfactory. Insecticides and other farm drugs produced from micro-organisms are very effective. Results in spraying *chunleimycin* over large tracts in Shanghai

and in Chekiang and Fukien Provinces show effectiveness against rice blast as high as 70 to 80 per cent.

The industry of enzyme preparation, an industrial catalyst, is developing in China. Several years ago only a few factories in Wuhsia, Kiangsu Province, and other places could make one or two products from enzymes. Since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began, enzymes have been prepared in more than ten big and medium-sized cities in the last few years. Varieties now produced or being trial-manufactured number several dozens and quantity and quality have gone up. An application of the preparation in sugar-refining, food-processing, textile mills, wineries, tanneries and printing and dyeing mills increases production efficiency, improves quality and labour conditions, saves grain and fuel as well as acid and soda, and makes for more varieties. Industrial liquid from tanneries which is harmful to city sanitation and farmland has been



People come to learn the method of making fermented pig-feed devised by P.L.A. fighter Yeh Hung-hai. Made of yeast fermented leaves, vines and roots, it saves grain and fattens pigs quickly.



Peasants in cotton field in Peking's suburbs spreading hormone 920 they made.

turned into good fertilizer by use of an enzyme process.

Dozens of antibiotics have been made by using micro-organisms. In addition, medicines and vaccines especially effective against certain diseases have also been produced with micro-organisms. Erythromycin 920 was successfully trial-produced by medical workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. Clinical application in several thousand cases proved it very effective in treating trauma, burns, ulcers and skin diseases.

Records show that China began to use micro-organisms in production several thousand years ago. Since the establishment of New China, especially from 1958, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's directive

"Do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind" and the Party's general line in building socialism, many places have had notable success in scientific experiments in this respect.

However, Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line once interfered in the study and application of micro-organisms when it was all made out to be mysterious and only a few experts took part. Progress was held up as a result. Revolutionary mass criticism in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has shattered such views. Scientific experiments in applied microbiology have been made in close integration with production. Results in a period of only a few years have been encouraging.

Many factories, mines and rural people's communes have organized contingents made up of workers or poor and lower-middle peasants, cadres and technical personnel doing scientific experimentation. They have relied on their own efforts and combined modern and local methods in experimenting on micro-organisms. Chekiang Province's rural areas have commune- or brigade-run workshops making microbial products by local methods. More than nine million *jin* of insecticide and bacterial fertilizer were produced in 1970. For over a year now Peipiao County in Liaoning Province has trial-produced and turned out more than ten microbial products for farming. Some 2,000 bacterial fertilizer plants and workshops have been set up in the county.

U.N. Security Council Holds Meetings in Africa

Who Are For and Who Are Against?

THE U.N. Security Council at its January 19 meeting accepted the demand of the African countries and decided to hold Security Council meetings in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, beginning January 28. The meetings will be devoted to "the consideration of questions relating to Africa with which the Security Council is currently seized and the implementation of the Council's relevant resolutions."

This demand of the African countries was one of the resolutions adopted at the 8th Assembly of Heads of State and Government of

the Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.) in Addis Ababa, last June. The resolution was transmitted to the Security Council President by the O.A.U. Executive Secretary to the United Nations. Representatives of 36 African member states of the U.N. addressed a letter to the President of the U.N. General Assembly last November 15, requesting the inclusion of this question in the Assembly's agenda. The General Assembly adopted a resolution on December 20 inviting the Security Council to consider the O.A.U. request.

The question was first studied and discussed at the January 11 meeting of the Security Council. Abdulrahim Abby Farah, Permanent Representative of Somalia and President of the Security Council for January, suggested holding Council meetings in Africa according to the U.N. General Assembly resolution. He said that racism, colonialism and the violation of human rights were evils which the third world was anxious to eradicate. He stressed that the U.N. Charter must be the guiding light and that if Charter principles were not held

valid, "We are wasting our time here." The representatives of Guinea, the Sudan, Panama and certain other countries supported his proposal.

Full Support

Huang Hua, China's Permanent Representative on the U.N. Security Council, expressed full support for the resolution to hold the Security Council meetings in Africa. In his speech at the January 11 meeting he pointed out: "In support of the just struggle of the African countries and peoples to win national independence and safeguard state sovereignty, the Chinese Government fully supports the resolution adopted by the 26th Session of the General Assembly for holding the Security Council meeting in Africa and is of the opinion that this resolution should be implemented speedily." He added: "The holding of the Security Council meeting in Africa is a matter of great importance. The Chinese Delegation is ready to co-operate with all the members and make its own efforts in order that the Security Council, acting upon the principles of the United Nations Charter, may achieve results in opposing colonialism, opposing racial discrimination and supporting the national independence movement in Africa."

Speaking again at the January 19 meeting after the adoption of the resolution, Chinese Representative Huang Hua vehemently denounced the reactionary authorities of Rhodesia and South Africa as well as the Portuguese colonialist authorities for their fascist racist rule and urged speedy preparations for the success of the Security Council special meeting in Africa. He said: "The Chinese Delegation is of the opinion that it is very proper and most timely for the Organization of African Unity to

ask the Security Council to hold its meetings in Africa. It reflects the strong desire of the overwhelming majority of African countries and the entire African people for more direct concern and attention by the United Nations and the Security Council over the development of the current situation in Africa, although the record of the United Nations and the Security Council on the settlement of the grave issues facing Africa has been most disappointing."

Huang Hua pointed out: When the sanctions against the racist regime in southern Rhodesia are being violated by certain big powers; when this regime is ruthlessly suppressing the Zimbabwe people in their struggle against the British Government and its new fraud; when, supported by the colonialists and neo-colonialists, the racist regime in South Africa is stepping up the barbarous policy of apartheid and when it is still illegally occupying Namibia and is colluding with the Portuguese colonialists and the racists of southern Rhodesia in suppressing the national-liberation movements, posing a menace to the peace and security of the independent countries in southern Africa, "we deem it necessary for the Security Council to respond to the demand of the African countries and peoples, respect the relevant resolutions adopted by the U.N. General Assembly and hold its meetings in Africa, and discuss in earnest the various grave problems confronting the African continent and take corresponding measures in accordance with the principles of the U.N. Charter. The Security Council bears an unshirkable responsibility in this respect. It is totally unjustifiable for certain member states to seek pretexts to obstruct or delay the

holding of the Security Council meetings in Africa."

Obstruction

The Security Council had many difficulties in arriving at this resolution. The Security Council sub-committee accepted the African countries' demand only after eight consultations from January 12 to 18. Some big powers such as the United States, Britain and Japan, for obvious reasons, reserved their opinions from the beginning. After the adoption of the resolution, the U.S. representative, using the pretext of huge financial expenditures, continued to express certain reservations on holding meetings in Africa. Directed against the U.S. representative's attitude, the Sudanese representative stressed that his delegation did not neglect the need for economy, but the thought uppermost in the delegation's mind was the need for the Security Council to be more responsive to the problems of Africa. Anticipating a position of being in the dock at the forthcoming Security Council meeting over the question of Rhodesia, the British representative kept silent.

Soviet representative Malik who has always styled himself "a champion of the national-liberation movement," resorted to certain contemptible methods in an effort to put off the forthcoming Security Council meetings. He asserted that he had not seen the cable concerned from the O.A.U. President, nor had he been consulted on it. Security Council President Farah, however, immediately pointed out that he had read out the cable to the sub-committee and that comments on it had then been made by the Soviet representative and representatives of other countries and these were on record. This once again exposed the false features of Soviet revisionism as the so-called "champion of the national-liberation movement."

Medium-Sized and Small Nations Unite to Oppose Two Superpowers' Hegemony

A N important trend has emerged in the international situation in the 1970s. An increasing number of medium-sized and small countries are uniting in various ways into a broad united front to oppose hegemony and power politics by the two superpowers, to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and to fight for equality in international relations. This is an outstanding feature of the excellent situation in which "revolution is the main trend in the world today."

World progress and historical developments are invariably achieved through the struggles of the oppressed nations and peoples. U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism always subject other countries to aggression, subversion, intervention, plunder, control and bullying. The two superpowers are contending and at the same time colluding to monopolize international affairs and practise hegemony. The common experience and demands of the medium-sized and small countries have aroused the bulk of these countries to unite in struggle. Fearing neither pressure nor intimidation, and daring to resist and fight back, they unite not only in political and economic struggle against the superpowers but also in armed resistance to the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs, and eventually defeating them.

Unite to Resist and Defeat the Aggressors

Where there is aggression there is resistance to aggression, where there is subversion there is resistance to subversion, and where there is intervention there is resistance to intervention. This is a law of history.

While stepping up its aggression against Viet Nam and Laos, U.S. imperialism flagrantly sent troops to Cambodia, expanding its war of aggression to the whole of Indochina. The U.S. imperialist aggressors' overweening arrogance has not cowed the peoples of the three countries in Indochina but instead aroused them to ever stronger resistance, joining the battlefields in Indochina into a single whole. For the past year and more, the three Indochinese peoples, holding aloft the militant banner of unity to resist U.S. aggression of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, have closely united with and supported each other, fought valiantly shoulder to shoulder, vigorously waged people's war, and won many victories of strategic importance in the battles on Highway 9, Highway 6, and in the Plain of Jars. This has fully demonstrated the

powerful might of the 50 million Indochinese people in their unity in struggle, and set a brilliant example in the world that a small nation can defeat a big and a weak nation can defeat a strong, giving great encouragement and support to the peoples of the world in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

On the western part of Asia, the Palestinian and other Arab peoples are waging a fierce struggle against U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism for their right to national survival and to regain their occupied land. Contending and colluding with each other in the Middle East, the two superpowers made deals behind the scenes in betrayal of the interests of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples. But they have failed in their schemes. The waves of anti-imperialist struggle of the 100 million Arab people from the Persian Gulf (Arabian Gulf) in the east to the Atlantic coast in the west are rolling forward.

In Africa, the national independent countries are further strengthening their unity. The Guinean people, under the leadership of President Sekou Toure, bravely defeated the invasion by the Portuguese colonial troops and mercenary troops backed by U.S. imperialism in November 1970. Heads of state and the governments of nearly 50 countries openly voiced their support for the Guinean people in their struggle against subversion. At the Conference of the Heads of State and Government of African States last June and the Summit Conference of the East and Central African Countries last October, many representatives exposed and rejected a so-called "dialogue" with South Africa, a scheme hatched by imperialism to split the unity of the African countries. Last October, the Zambian people, with the support of other African peoples, frustrated the armed provocation by the reactionary South African authorities supported by U.S. imperialism. As Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda said: "The United States and its allies have stood together, we should also strengthen our unity to face their challenges."

The aggression and expansion by Soviet social-imperialism has likewise been jointly condemned and opposed by many medium-sized and small countries. To further control India and contend with U.S. imperialism for hegemony over the South Asian subcontinent and the Indian Ocean, Soviet revisionism has recently openly instigated and vigorously supported the

Indian reactionaries' large-scale war of aggression against Pakistan to dismember that country. In August last year, social-imperialism concluded with India a treaty of "peace, friendship and co-operation," which in reality is a treaty of alliance for military aggression, and energetically aided and abetted the Indian reactionaries in their aggression and expansion abroad. And in November, India launched the war of aggression against Pakistan. Since then, the Soviet Union has been shipping arms to India continuously to back and boost the Indian reactionaries. In defiance of the aspirations of the overwhelming majority of states, the social-imperialists repeatedly abused the veto in the U.N. Security Council, trying their utmost to obstruct a ceasefire and troop withdrawal by India and Pakistan. This truculent attitude aroused the indignation of the people the world over. The plenary session of the U.N. General Assembly adopted on December 7 by an overwhelming majority of 104 votes the resolution submitted by Algeria, Argentina and other countries demanding a ceasefire and troop withdrawal by India and Pakistan. The voting shows that Soviet social-imperialism is under attack on all sides and is unprecedentedly isolated.

Safeguard National Rights, Oppose Economic Plunder

The medium-sized and small countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America and their people, who have long been subjected to imperialist aggression, oppression, control and plunder, can no longer tolerate the imperialists riding roughshod over them. They are resolved to become masters of their own countries.

The struggle initiated by Chile, Peru, Ecuador and other Latin American countries and people to safeguard their 200-nautical-mile territorial waters and protect their ocean resources is responded to by many medium-sized and small countries and supported by just opinion throughout the world.

Proceeding from their imperialist interests, the two overlords, the United States and the Soviet Union, tried to impose on other countries a territorial water limit they had worked out together. The U.S. fishing magnates raved that they have the "right" to fish wherever there is fish, and the Soviet revisionists chimed in by declaring: "We do not agree to the 200 nautical miles." This is indeed a duet by the two overlords. Nevertheless, a total of 14 countries in Latin America alone are resisting the tyranny in the oceans of the two superpowers by rejecting their statements and upholding the just stand that every nation has the right to determine the limit of its own territorial waters in accordance with its geographical, geological and biological characteristics and the necessity for the rational use of its resources.

Influenced by the Latin American countries, Nigeria, the People's Republic of the Congo, Sierra Leone, Canada, Iceland, Gabon and other countries have an-

nounced the extension of their territorial waters or fishing limits. The meeting of foreign ministers of about a dozen Caribbean countries in Venezuela in November proclaimed the principle that the Caribbean Sea is the common property of the Caribbean countries.

Opposition by medium-sized and small countries along the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea to U.S. and Soviet contention for hegemony is developing. The leaders of Ceylon, Pakistan and Zambia have strongly denounced the superpowers for expanding their military forces and establishing military bases in the Indian Ocean and for threatening the security of this region. Pointing to the "increasing naval presence of Soviet and U.S. fleets in the Indian Ocean," Ceylon's Prime Minister Madame Bandaranaike advanced a programme for a peace zone in the Indian Ocean and has won support from many countries. Houari Boumedienne, Chairman of the Council of Revolution of Algeria, sternly pointed out more than once that "the Mediterranean belongs to the Mediterranean countries. Foreign fleets and bases in the Mediterranean must be cleared out and the Mediterranean should become a peaceful sea." Albania, Libya, Yugoslavia and other Mediterranean countries have called for "ridding the Mediterranean of the duel between the two atomic superpowers," and declared that "the Mediterranean peoples must be left free and masters of their own countries," and "the U.S. and Soviet fleets must go home."

For more than a year, countries exporting petroleum, copper, coffee and other raw materials were also getting united in various ways to oppose imperialist economic plunder and defend their own interests. Since the 10 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries met in Caracas, capital of Venezuela, in December 1970, the oil-exporting countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America have supported each other and concerted their struggle for raising the posted prices and tax rates of crude oil. They overcame pressure by U.S. imperialism, broke the imperialist oil financial groups' several-decade-old monopoly over posted prices for their oil, and compelled the imperialist oil companies to consent to raising oil tax rates from 50 to more than 55 per cent.

The "new economic policy" of the United States to shift its financial and economic crises on to others has met with universal opposition from the medium-sized and small countries. At the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in September 1971, Mali and Colombia's Ministers of Finance, on behalf of more than 40 African countries and 20 Latin American countries, voiced their opposition to the decisions made by big powers behind their backs and at the expense of their economic interests. Three times at inter-American meetings last year, 22 Latin American countries were ranged against the United States. At the Second Ministerial Conference of Developing Countries in November 8, 1971, more than 90 countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America adopted the Lima

Declaration which strongly denounces power politics and calls for the defence of state sovereignty and national resources. A proposal by Latin American countries on defending sovereignty over territorial waters was included in the declaration and became the common stand of the over 90 medium-sized and small countries.

Smash Two Overlords' Monopoly of International Affairs

The medium-sized and small nations have fought fiercely and successfully with the two overlords, the United States and the Soviet Union, to break their monopoly of the United Nations and of international affairs. Last October, the resolution submitted by Albania, Algeria and 21 other countries on the restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations and the immediate expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from the U.N. and all its organs was adopted by an overwhelming majority at the 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly. It was an important victory over long-term U.S. obstruction for all the countries and peoples inside and outside the U.N. who uphold justice and persist in struggle.

With a view to covering up their arms expansion and war preparations, especially nuclear arms expansion, which were aimed at consolidating their nuclear monopoly, and to carrying out nuclear threats and nuclear blackmail against the Asian, African and Latin American countries as well as other medium-sized and small countries, the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, have always talked profusely about disarmament. Ignoring other countries, they have jointly concocted the partial nuclear test ban treaty, the treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, etc., but they have always refused to make the commitment of not being the first to use nuclear weapons. Under the signboard of "disarmament," they have feverishly engaged in the evil acts of arms expansion and war preparations, aggression against and interference in other countries. At the 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, the Soviet Delegation again turned up with a proposal for convening a world disarmament conference without any clear-cut aim and practical steps in an attempt to swagger about and continue to hoodwink the people of the world. However, once the plot was exposed, representatives of the majority of countries, sweeping the Soviet proposal aside, adopted another proposal put forward by Romania, Mexico and 25 other countries. Seeing that no one fell for its proposal, the Soviet representative had to have it withdrawn.

The 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly shows that it is increasingly difficult for one or two superpowers to manipulate the United Nations and monopolize international affairs. All countries, big or small, should be equal, the affairs of a country must be handled by its own people, the affairs of the world

must be handled by all the countries of the world, and the affairs of the United Nations must be handled jointly by all its member states. This is the common demand of the medium-sized and small countries.

Trend of Medium-Sized and Small Countries Uniting Against Hegemony Cannot Be Resisted

Frederick Engels, in his comment on the stern march of history, pointed out that the wheels of history were bound to "pass relentlessly over the remains of empires." The world is definitely moving towards progress and light, not towards reaction and darkness. This general trend of history can be checked by nobody. Stepping into the third year of the 70s, the people of the world see more clearly that the United States and the Soviet Union, the two overlords which have been overbearingly arrogant for a time, are bound to head for decline and complete defeat. In the 50s U.S. imperialism was swashbuckling as the sole world overlord, claiming wildly that the whole world must be put under U.S. "leadership." In the 60s, the United States and the Soviet Union contended for world hegemony and domination. The Soviet revisionists once alleged that given an agreement between the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union, "there will be a solution of international problems on which mankind's destinies depend." Today in the 70s, the medium-sized and small countries are uniting against hegemony and this situation is developing; the revolutionary struggle of the world's people against imperialism and colonialism has been mounting as never before; the basic contradictions in the international arena are sharpening and all the political forces are regrouping in a process of great upheaval, great division and great reorganization. A vast number of medium-sized and small countries have come to the fore on the stage of history. They are further closing their ranks and waging a resolute struggle against the hegemony and power politics practised by the two superpowers. Despite their wish, the two overlords do not have the power to hold sway over the world at will.

The aggressive nature of the imperialists will never change. They will certainly put up death-bed struggles and continue to make trouble. The two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, are bent on frenzied arms expansion and war preparation, savagely repressing the revolutionary struggles of the world's peoples and leaving no stone unturned to sow discord among the medium-sized and small countries in a futile attempt to maintain their overlord position. But the oppressed peoples and nations are daily awakening and the medium-sized and small countries are uniting to a greater measure against aggression, subversion, interference, plunder, control or bullying by the two superpowers. This is the irreversible international trend in the world today after the wheels of history have rolled into the 70s.

Latin American People's Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism Deepening

THE Latin American people's struggle against U.S. imperialism deepened in 1971. It has pushed forward Latin America's mounting historical current opposing the superpower's hegemony and safeguarding national interests and state sovereignty in recent years.

U.S. Imperialist Aggression and Subversion Crushed

Wave upon wave, the Latin American people fought U.S. aggression and subversion throughout 1971. The heroic Cuban people three times rebuffed U.S. imperialist aggression and provocation. Tens of thousands of people took part in meetings and demonstrations in Havana and other Cuban provinces in February, May and June, 1971 to protest indignantly against the kidnapping of Cuban fishermen on the high seas and their persecution by the U.S. authorities. Thanks to the Cuban people's persistent struggle, the U.S. authorities were compelled to release the kidnapped fishermen who returned victoriously to Cuba. Rallies took place in mid-October in the village of Boca de Sama which was attacked by mercenaries. At these rallies the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency was strongly condemned for engineering the armed attack. At the end of last year, the Cuban masses expressed firm support for the government action in defence of state sovereignty in capturing the two pirate vessels used by the Central Intelligence Agency to smuggle in weapons and special agents for creating disturbances in Cuba. Some Cuban workers said that instead of making them afraid, the new imperialist schemes and intimidation had made them more determined.

The Panamanian people waged an undaunted struggle for recovering state sovereignty and opposing U.S. imperialism's prolonged occupation of the Canal Zone. A mammoth protest rally of nearly 100,000 people

from various parts of the country was held last October in a square 200 metres from the Canal Zone occupied by U.S. armed forces. Through powerful loudspeakers, the angry participants shouted again and again: "We cannot put up with this any more," "Take back all sovereign rights over the Canal Zone," and "Always on foot, never on knees."

Bolivian workers, peasants and students repeatedly fought heroic struggles to smash U.S. coup schemes in the country. They used various forms of struggle against U.S. imperialist subversion and control, including the expulsion of the U.S. "Peace Corps" and a "nationwide anti-imperialist week."

Defending State Sovereignty and National Independence

Struggles for national independence surged wave upon wave in Puerto Rico which is under direct U.S. rule. The biggest anti-U.S. demonstration in Puerto Rican history in which 50,000 patriotic people participated took place on September 12, 1971 when U.S. Vice-President Spiro Agnew and U.S. State Governors held an annual conference in San Juan, capital of Puerto Rico. The demonstrators repeatedly shouted "Yankees, go home," and "Jibaros, si, Yankees, no," to express their strong opposition to U.S. colonial rule and firm demand for the country's independence.

The Latin American people have seen more and more clearly the great significance in defending the 200-nautical-mile territorial sea limits, and taken action to promote the development of this struggle. Thousands upon thousands of Ecuadorian workers, students and people of other strata held many demonstrations in 1971 to voice their strong protest against the impudent and flagrant encroachment on Ecuador's territorial waters by U.S. pirate fishing vessels.

The Latin American people are strongly against exploitation and plunder by foreign capital, especially U.S. capital, and demand the recovery of natural resources seized by other countries.

It was reported that the United States controls 50 to 85 per cent of the new emerging industries in Latin America and carries off from it profits of 7,000 million U.S. dollars every year. The Latin American people will no longer put up with this ruthless plunder.

Workers and employees of U.S.-owned industrial and mining enterprises in many Latin American countries repeatedly went on strike last year to protest ruthless plunder and exploitation by U.S. bosses. Late last May, 4,000 Costa Rican banana plantation workers of the U.S. United Fruit Company, with the effective support of the dockers and students of that country, staged a strike which paralysed all the banana plantations belonging to this U.S. monopoly company. Six thousand workers of the U.S.-owned Creole Petroleum Corporation in Venezuela, which turns out more than a million barrels of crude oil a day, went on strike last April. The strike brought production to a standstill and stopped the export of a large quantity of crude oil to the United States. Workers at Swift, the U.S.-owned meat packing outfit in Argentina, also fought unremittingly against U.S. capitalist exploitation. Last July, the Chilean Government, with the powerful support of the people, decided to nationalize the five copper mines which had been seized long ago by U.S. monopoly capital. As soon as the nationalization of these mines was announced, the miners and other sections of the Chilean people held a big rally to celebrate this patriotic action.

Spurred on by the people's strong demand and struggle, the Governments of Peru, Mexico, Ecuador,

Venezuela and Colombia and other Latin American countries took measures last year to take over, expropriate or buy back banks, plantations, industrial and mining enterprises, and other businesses run by U.S. monopoly capital, thereby gradually recovering in varying degrees

national resources seized by U.S. monopoly capital.

The deepening of the Latin American people's struggle against U.S. imperialism vividly demonstrates that countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want

revolution — this has become an irresistible trend of history in the world today. The people are the motive force in making history. The Latin American people's struggle is constantly pushing the national democratic revolution of the Latin American countries forward.

Dhofar

Victories in National Revolutionary War

THROUGH armed struggle against the British colonialists and their stooges, the People's Liberation Army and revolutionary people in the Dhofar area under the leadership of the People's Front for the Liberation of the Occupied Arabian Gulf have, in more than six years of national revolutionary war, liberated over 90 per cent of the area's countryside. Having continuously thwarted the enemy's "mopping-up" operations and air raids, they are building up the liberated areas with a revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work, engaging in construction while fighting.

Enemy "Mopping-Up" Operations Defeated

Since the beginning of last year, the People's Liberation Army, supported by the militia and revolutionary masses, have attacked the enemy, repeatedly frustrated its "mopping-up" operations against the liberated areas, wiped out its combat troops and won great victories.

Last February, more than 600 mercenaries, equipped with helicopters and armoured cars and commanded by British officers, launched "mopping-up" operations in the eastern region where they met heroic resistance from the Dhofar armed units and people. After three days of fierce fighting, the enemy was forced to retreat with more than 100 casualties, losing two fighter planes, one helicopter and two armoured cars.

The London *Times* said in an article in February last year that the

British colonial troops had attempted to unseat the Dhofar People's Liberation Army "from the commanding positions in the area immediately surrounding the Salalah area" and force the People's Liberation Army into a defensive position. After many bloody battles, these colonial troops, instead of attaining their objectives, were forced to abandon Hajleet and five other strongpoints. The strategic communication line linking Muscat and Salalah was cut and the enemy in the Dhofar area had to rely completely on air and sea transport for supplies.

The British and their puppets began their criminal plan of "setting Dhofar people to fight Dhofar people" after continuous defeats. In the second half of 1970, two "Dhofar" detachments were formed with the help of British "military advisers." Commanded by British officers, these two puppet detachments attacked the People's Liberation Army near Sadh in the eastern region on March 17, 1971. The army hit the invading enemy hard and completely wiped out one detachment; its commander was killed. The other puppet detachment was routed.

Refusing to take its defeat lying down, the ruthless enemy massed in the period from the end of September to mid-October some 800 troops, including British paratroopers and heavy artillery units, and again invaded the liberated areas in the eastern region with R.A.F. support. The revolutionary armed forces and people in the region engaged the

British colonial troops and the mercenaries in bitter fighting for over 10 days and nights, killing or wounding more than 200 enemy troops, including more than a dozen British officers. The enemy autumn "mopping-up" operations against the liberated areas thus ended in dismal defeat.

Building Up Liberated Areas Through Self-Reliance

The liberated areas are the revolutionary base areas supporting the armed struggle. The British colonialists and their puppets have tried in every way to destroy these areas. However, neither economic blockade, political deception, wanton bombing, nor frenzied "mopping-up operations" could shake the firm determination of the awakened people to support the revolution. One liberation armyman put it well: "Though whole families were killed and villages completely destroyed, such brutal acts can only intensify the people's hatred, and the people are determined to meet the challenge." The revolutionary armymen and people in Dhofar today are building up the liberated areas through self-reliance and hard work, while holding their guns and fighting bravely.

Developing grain production is necessary in order to persevere in protracted revolutionary war. Responding to the call of the People's Front, the armed forces and people of the liberated areas have, since 1969, reclaimed wasteland in some grazing areas. Braving enemy air raids, the people in the water-deficient western

(Continued on p. 21.)

ROUND THE WORLD

UNITED STATES

West Coast Longshoremen Resume Strike

The strike of 15,000 longshoremen on the U.S. west coast against exploitation by monopoly capital resumed on January 17. Counter-attacking the Nixon government's "new economic policy," it demonstrates the U.S. working class' determination to fight monopoly capital oppression.

To resolve the increasingly grave U.S. financial and economic crises, the Nixon government last August enforced a wage-price freeze and other domestic measures while imposing an import surcharge. Facts have proved that this was a blatant trick to safeguard the interests of the monopoly capitalist class at the expense of the working class. Far from being curbed in the past few months, inflation in the United States has become worse and worse and workers' real income has kept dropping. It is only natural that the masses of the American working people resist the shifting of the economic crisis on to them by U.S. ruling circles. The recurrence of the longshoremen's strike struggle is no accident.

The strike has brought huge losses to more than 110 U.S. maritime monopoly enterprises both at home and abroad, gravely affecting U.S. import and export trade and striking a new blow to the U.S. economy already in deep crisis. About 100 ships are now tied up on the Pacific coast. More than half the ships destined for the U.S. west coast had to be diverted to Canada or Mexico. Large quantities of cargo are piled up at various ports. Alarm and concern has been shown by U.S. monopoly ruling circles.

When Congress was about to recess on December 15, a statement by Nixon apprehensively called Congress attention to the possibility of the longshoremen resuming their strike. He wanted Congress to pass a bill he had sent it two years earlier author-

izing the President to take measures at any time to suppress the workers' struggles. As soon as Congress resumed session on January 18, Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield asserted that priority would be given to the legislation Nixon had submitted to Congress to coerce the longshoremen to go back to work. Republican Senate leader Hugh Scott also asserted that Congress must act if the strike continued. Meanwhile, monopoly capital ruling the docks is trying to force the longshoremen to return to work.

Refusing to bow to the high-handed reactionary monopoly ruling circles, the west coast longshoremen have demonstrated the militancy of the U.S. working class. They had stuck to their strike for 100 days in a struggle beginning last July. The U.S. Government then invoked the reactionary Taft-Hartley law to put down the strike. In defiance of intimidation by U.S. ruling circles, they now are back on strike and continuing the struggle. This reflects the increasing awakening of the American working class.

The great upsurge in the strike struggle by the U.S. working class against exploitation and oppression in the past year has dealt U.S. monopoly capitalist groups a heavy blow. Following the further intensification of class contradictions in the United States, the struggle of the American working class and wide sections of the masses against the reactionary internal and external policies of U.S. ruling circles will certainly develop. A new eruption of the volcanoes under U.S. imperialism is sure to take place.

ZIMBABWE PEOPLE

Opposing the "Test of Acceptability" Fraud

Large-scale strikes and demonstrations were recently staged by the Zimbabwe people in firm opposition to the colonial scheme of Britain and the Rhodesian white racist regime

and the "test of acceptability" fraud conducted in Rhodesia by a commission from Britain.

The British Government and the Rhodesian white racist regime reached an "agreement" last November on the so-called "settlement of the Rhodesian independence dispute" in order to protect colonial interests in Rhodesia and oppose the Zimbabwe people's struggle for national independence. Ganging up with the Rhodesian white racist regime, the British Government recently used a new scheme of deception, sending a commission of 16 persons to Rhodesia to make a so-called "test of acceptability" of the "agreement" among the Zimbabwe people.

This new scheme was firmly opposed by the Zimbabwe people. On January 11 when the commission led by British judge Pearce arrived in Salisbury, capital of Rhodesia, local African people went to the airport to hold protest demonstrations, defying suppression by the reactionary Rhodesian Smith authorities. More than 200 demonstrators held aloft placards inscribed "No sell-out," "Power to the African majority," and other slogans.

In Gwelo, over 200 kilometres southwest of Salisbury, 8,000 Africans held strikes and demonstrations for a number of days. Placard-holding demonstrators sang national songs and shouted "No, no" and other slogans. The reactionary Smith authorities called out a large number of troops and armed police to crack down on the demonstrators by firing tear-gas shells and hurling hand-grenades. Unafraid of suppression, the masses angrily shouted "No, no." One young demonstrator in the parade boldly wrote the word "No" on the ground in the face of threats by armed police and their dogs. After being dispersed, some demonstrators converged and marched again. Confronted by the demonstrators' unrelenting struggle, the British Pearce Commission's office in Gwelo had to announce postponement of the "hearings."

In Urungwe, northeast of Salisbury, many Africans forced two members of the Pearce Commission,

who came there to engage in sinister activities, to cancel a "hearing." In the Goromonzi tribal area, east of Salisbury, many Africans also told two members of the Pearce Commission they flatly rejected the terms of the Anglo-Rhodesia agreement. Many Zimbabweans scrawled "No" on copies of the commission's simplified version of the settlement proposals and tore up pamphlets containing the clauses of the said agreement. The seven groups sent by the commission were compelled to return to Salisbury on January 22 without achieving any result.

In over ten days, the struggle spread to Shabani and Fort Victoria in the south, Karoi in the north and Umtali on the eastern border. Their struggle has dealt a powerful blow to the British Government and Rhodesian racist regime. The true will of the Zimbabwe people is to overthrow the white colonial rule and achieve national independence. Their recent powerful demonstrations express this will. Whatever plots the British Government resorts to and however ruthless the suppression by the reactionary Rhodesian authorities, the Zimbabwe people's struggle against white colonial rule and for national independence cannot be checked.

PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES

Joint Struggle Wins New Victory

In defending their economic interests, members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) have, after 10 days of struggle over the negotiation table, compelled U.S., British and other Western oil companies to agree to compensate for the losses sustained by the Arabian Gulf petroleum producing countries as a result of the devaluation of the U.S. dollar. This is a new victory for the members of the OPEC in their joint struggle to oppose imperialist plunder and exploitation.

The agreement reached between the two sides on January 20 provides an immediate increase of 8.49 percent in the posted prices of crude oil from the six Gulf states — Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi and Qatar — transported through

the east Mediterranean as well as from the Gulf. It is estimated that this will increase the petroleum revenues of the six countries by about 700 million dollars a year.

The devaluation of the dollar has caused losses to the members of the OPEC. It is only reasonable that they demand that the Western oil companies compensate them for this. For a long time, the greater part of these oil-producing countries' oil wealth has been monopolized by Western oil companies. The revenues of these countries mainly come from oil royalties and taxes, which are expressed in U.S. dollars. The devaluation of the dollar has, therefore, brought about a decrease in the real revenues of the oil-producing countries. Governors of the OPEC member countries' state banks at a recent conference in Vienna estimated that OPEC members had sustained losses of some 570 million dollars as a result of the "new economic policy" announced by the Nixon government last August and the subsequent devaluation of the dollar. To defend their economic interests, the OPEC at its 26th conference in Abu Dhabi on December 7, 1971, decided to hold negotiations with the Western oil companies on the question of compensation.

The negotiations began in Geneva on January 10. The negotiators representing 23 Western oil companies, disregarding the just demand of the OPEC, resorted to tricks and offered to estimate compensations according to an "index" compiled by the International Monetary Fund in an attempt to go on harming the economic interests of the OPEC members.

In a press statement on January 11, the OPEC negotiators firmly rejected the proposals put forward by the Western oil companies. It stressed: "OPEC member countries reaffirm their right to obtain an adjustment in posted prices (of crude oil, which are expressed in U.S. dollars) to reflect the real overall devaluation of the dollar." As a result of the concerted struggle of the OPEC members, the Western oil companies were compelled to sign an agreement on compensations with the six Gulf member states. Other

OPEC member states are going to continue their negotiations on similar increases with the Western oil companies.

NIXON-SATO TALKS

Stepped-Up Collaboration and Insuperable Contradictions

Beset with difficulties at home and abroad, U.S. and Japanese ruling circles are doing all they can to intensify their collusion so as to continue their reactionary policies in the world, especially in Asia. But as each has its own axe to grind on certain issues, there are insuperable contradictions between them. Such relations between the two countries were conspicuously reflected in the talks between U.S. President Richard Nixon and Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato on January 6 and 7.

The talks between the government heads of the United States and Japan in San Clemente, California, took place when U.S.-Japan relations were tense after Japan had suffered a series of setbacks resulting from the U.S. Government's announcement of the "new economic policy" last year and from the Sato government's dismal failure in tailing after the U.S. policy of hostility towards China in the United Nations. It was reported that Japan still had apprehensions about U.S. moves, but was incapable of freeing itself from the United States. In pushing the "Nixon doctrine," the U.S. Government is eager to continue to keep Japan under control and make it a shock force in the U.S. policy of aggression in Asia.

The joint statement issued after the Nixon-Sato talks said that after discussion the two sides had decided "to effect the return of Okinawa to Japan on May 15, 1972." The so-called "reversion" of Okinawa is a big fraud jointly plotted by the United States and Japan during Sato's talks with Nixon when he visited the United States in 1969. It is designed to continue the U.S. and Japanese policies of aggression in Asia and to implement the "U.S.-Japan security treaty" system. Through the Okinawa "reversion" fraud, the United States and Japan

hope to tone down the struggle of the Asian people, the Japanese people in particular, against the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries and at the same time to cover up the aggressive schemes of the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries and reinforce the U.S.-Japan security system, thus effecting the "Okinawaization" of Japan proper.

This fraud has not in the least reduced the role of Okinawa as the biggest base of U.S. imperialism for aggression in the Far East. Nixon said in the joint statement: "These factors would be taken fully into consideration in working out after reversion mutually acceptable adjustments in the facilities and areas consistent with the purpose of the treaty of mutual co-operation and security." This means that far from weakening these facilities, the United States will reinforce them to meet the needs of its new aggressive schemes. Sato himself had to admit that after "reversion," "Okinawa's role as a (U.S. military) base will not be reduced."

The "U.S.-Japan security treaty" so "highly valued" by the U.S.-Japan joint statement incorporates both south Korea and China's Taiwan Province into the U.S.-Japan "security treaty system." Sato reaffirmed

time and again after his talks with Nixon that the "U.S.-Japan security system is needed," that "the system will be persisted in," and that "it can be stated explicitly that Taiwan is not excluded from the area of the U.S.-Japan security treaty system." He also said that if one day "your neighbour's house is on fire," U.S. troops stationed in Japan would "go to Taiwan and the R.O.K. (south Korea) to extinguish the fire." This shows that reviving Japanese militarism is trying hard to realize its ambitious designs of aggression against China and Korea under the aegis of U.S. troops. U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers also stated at a press conference after the U.S.-Japanese talks that the U.S. intended "to continue to have diplomatic relations with the Republic of China (meaning the Chiang Kai-shek clique)" and intended "to carry out our treaty commitments with the Republic of China (the Chiang clique)." The Sato-Rogers duet shows that the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are clinging to their ambitious designs of aggression against China's sacred territory Taiwan Province, and that they are obdurately hostile to the Chinese people.

To intensify their collaboration, the United States and Japan also

agreed to establish a direct communication link, a "hot line" between Washington and Tokyo, to facilitate future "consultations" between the two countries, Deputy White House Press Secretary Gerald Warren disclosed.

Problems of economic and trade relations between the two countries also occupied an important place in the talks. Since Nixon announced the "new economic policy" last August 15, the economic and trade contradictions between the two countries have sharpened further. Disregarding Japan's national interests, the reactionary Sato government, under U.S. pressure, signed an agreement with the U.S. Government on January 3 limiting the export of Japanese artificial fibre and woollen textiles to the United States, and later agreed to an upward revaluation of the yen. But the United States was not satisfied with these concessions. The joint statement did not mention any concrete results in this respect.

The result of the U.S.-Japan talks shows that the contradictions between the two countries are developing and their conflict of interests on a series of questions are insoluble.

(Continued from p. 18.)

region sank wells and built reservoirs with simple home-made tools to irrigate farmland and develop agriculture. The office of the People's Front in Aden announced a bumper harvest in the liberated areas last year with total grain output up 150 per cent as compared with that of 1970.

As communications are poor in the mountainous western region because of the rugged roads, the armed forces and people, eager to promote construction in the liberated areas and more effectively support the front, built the region's first highway after more than one year's efforts.

As a result of ruthless colonial rule and feudal oppression, not a single school existed in the rural areas before liberation, and over 95 per

cent of the rural population was illiterate. The People's Front has in recent years devoted great efforts to anti-illiteracy work in the liberated areas. Several mobile schools were set up last year. The teachers and students hold classes in the fields, using the sandy ground as a blackboard. They persevere in learning and studying while taking part in farming and military training under war conditions.

The People's Front has paid great attention to developing medical and health work. In addition to some clinics and dispensaries, a mobile medical team was formed to care for herdsmen.

The Dhofar liberated areas are in the midst of a social transformation. Exploitation of slaves, tribal strife and exorbitant taxation are a thing of the

past. Once oppressed women are being freed from the yoke of feudal customs and force of habit. They are organized in military training, literacy classes and construction work. Some work in local administrations, some in "propaganda teams" or "literacy teams," and others have joined the People's Liberation Army.

At the Third Congress of the People's Front for the Liberation of the Occupied Arabian Gulf in Rakhat from June 9 to 19 last year at a time when the revolutionary situation was excellent, the revolutionary experience accumulated since the launching of the 1965 "June 9 Revolution" was summed up and a clear-cut revolutionary programme formulated. Fully confident, the revolutionary armed forces and people of Dhofar are now preparing themselves for still greater victories.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Technical Transformation In Two Big Iron and Steel Centres

liaoning Province has been making technical transformations at the Anshan and the Penki Iron and Steel Companies and raising the technical level of these two big enterprises since 1970.

In the last two years, the two companies built and expanded several big iron mines, expanded and rebuilt a group of mines producing subsidiary raw material and ore-dressing and sintering plants. They have also made appropriate expansion or reconstructed iron- and steel-making, rolling and machinery repair projects. Output of major products—steel, pig iron, rolled steel and ore—in 1971 was the highest in the history of the two centres and a good number of new varieties of rolled steel were turned out.

The Anshan and Penki Iron and Steel Companies are among the earliest built in China. They were expanded and reconstructed during the First Five-Year Plan for developing the national economy (1953-57). Considerable production advances took

place in the past decade or so. Production of major products—steel, pig iron and rolled steel—increased by a big margin as compared with the early days after liberation. However, interference and undermining by Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line caused many weak links. Mining lagged behind, machinery repairs fell short of needs and ore extraction, dressing and sintering were not smoothly co-ordinated. All this obstructed further advance in production. To change this situation, Liaoning Province decided to transform these two enterprises again.

Technical transformation called for large amounts of metallurgical and mining machinery and equipment, some of which were difficult to build. The province organized some 1,000 factories and units to co-ordinate their efforts in turning out machinery and equipment. The No. 2 Iron Smelting Plant at Penki had a plan calling for the addition of two big ore sintering machines which needed 1,200 parts and pieces of equipment. More than 20 factories and enterprises were organized by the provincial revolutionary committee to produce them. One of the ore sintering machines went into operation on

July 1, 1971 and the other is due to begin soon.

Technical transformation of the two big iron and steel centres is continuing.

Renovation in Making Hand-Sewn Balls

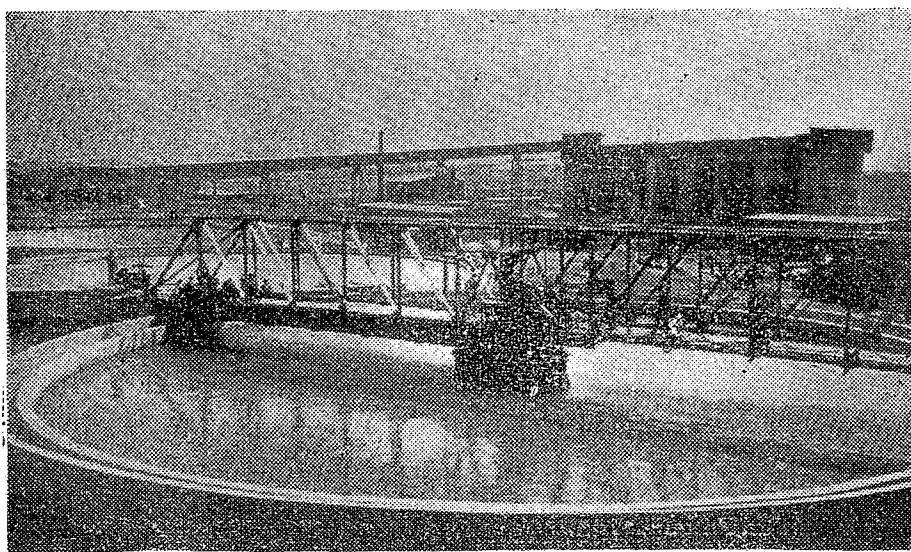
THE Lee Sheng Sports Goods Factory in Tientsin is known for its leather balls. For years various designs of "Gold Cup" balls it makes have been in great demand at home and in many countries throughout the world. The tricoloured "T" footballs it produces have been chosen many times for international matches in the past few years.

Established 50 years ago, the factory has undergone great changes since liberation. Repairs were done on the old premises, a new building with well-lighted workshops was built, new equipment and machines were added, and the number of workers and staff members has increased some 11-fold.

Since 1970, the workers have introduced 20 technical innovations and made 110 pieces of equipment for various special uses. Despite the lack of experience and equipment, they have succeeded in producing "air fastening-tools" for making hand-sewn balls.

Though there are many advantages in hand-sewing the balls, there are shortcomings too. For one thing, fastening the threads by hand is handicapped by the workers' strength, and unevenness in pull may result in the slipping-off of threads or affect the roundness of the balls. Tensile pull for every hand stitch involves 10-15 kgs., each ball averages about 1,000 stitches, and since a worker sews about 3 balls a day, the tensile pull per day amounts to 30,000-40,000 kgs.

To increase production, improve quality and do away with outdated methods, the factory's workers,



Part of the newly built ore-dressing plant at the Waitoushan Iron Mine in Penki.

cadres and technicians went in for technical innovations. Dozens of plans were put forward and several mechanical-driven fastening-tools were tried out, but none was successful: either the threads would snap or the tensile strength was not up to requirements. Not discouraged, they conscientiously summed up their experience and analysed the causes of failure. Later, they got some ideas from observing pneumatically operated bus doors. Learning from the automobile workers, they soon mastered pneumatics and applied it to their innovation. After repeated experiments, they succeeded in making "air fastening-tools." Tests proved that balls sewn with these tools not only retained all the fine qualities of those sewn by hand but were without the unevenness resulting from hand fastening. The upshot was better quality coupled with a 20-25 per cent rise in production.

The factory has now increased its "Gold Cup" leather balls to 103 kinds.

Books on Science and Technology

AMONG the books on science and technology published in recent years, *Practice and Knowledge on the Masses' Drill* and *Principles and Making of Gears* have each sold over 100,000 copies.

They were edited by workers of the Peking Yungting Machinery Plant and worker-students at the Peking Spare-Time College of Mechanical Engineering respectively. Born in the mass movements of struggle for production and scientific experiment during the Great Cultural Revolution, both are considered good in ideology and scientific content.

The Masses' Drill is about the use and theory of a new type of drill invented by workers after several thousand experiments. It was named the masses' drill because it is the result of collective wisdom. The book says that such traditional rules as "the main cutting edge of a drill should be straight" and "the edge of a drill has only one base" have been done away with. After studying the

law of the movements of the drill and the pieces processed while being drilled, drilling workers made an innovation on cutting tools. The innovation raised labour efficiency two to five fold and prolonged the drills' life three to four fold. Using the viewpoint of materialist dialectics, the book analyses and elaborates the technological processes quite well and also puts forward its new theory on drilling.

Principles and Making of Gears is about designing and processing gears. The conical gear mentioned is an important part of many machines' drive centre and is comparatively difficult to process. It calls for a special kind of machine tool. The U.S. imperialists had put machine tools specially needed for processing gears on their China embargo list. China's working class not only produced by their own efforts many advanced machine tools for processing gears, but also invented the technological process to process conical gears on shaping machines and universal milling machines, which medium-sized and small factories all now have. This book has been warmly welcomed in the upsurge of developing local (small and medium-sized) industry.

Among the best selling books on agriculture and animal husbandry are three written by scientific workers in the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Fermented Pig-Feed recommends 12 methods of making fermented feed and gives basic microbiology knowledge. The fermented and saccharified pig-feed produced from micro-organisms is liked by pigs and easily digested.

Struggle Against Potato Degeneration says that the dogma that "planting potatoes south of latitude 45°N. and below 900 metres above sea level is sure to cause degeneration" has been replaced by the new "cultivation method of planting potatoes twice a year." This new method has been popularized in northeast and central China.

How to Plant Hybrid Sorghum is of practical value in promoting higher

sorghum yields. This new high-yielding strain is capable of resisting natural calamities and yields 40 per cent or even 100 per cent more than ordinary strains. Per-mu output can reach 2,000 jin.

Briefs

Power Industry in Shansi Villages. The power industry has made rapid progress in the villages in Shansi Province. Last year saw construction of a number of small hydroelectric stations and thermal power stations, installation of high tension transmission lines and building of substation equipment. The total number of items of capital construction in this industry that went into production in 1971 more than trebled that of 1970, and the province's maximum plant load and daily generation of electricity reached all-time highs.

Compared with the period prior to the Great Cultural Revolution, the swift development of the rural power industry has made it possible for the province to more than double the amount of electricity for use in irrigation, drainage and other farm work. Large areas of dry land have been irrigated and many communes and production brigades have reaped grain harvests with yields ranging from 500 to over 1,000 jin per mu. Small local industries have also developed rapidly.

Power Station Using Underground Hot Water. Kwangtung Province's Fengshun County has built a small power station, run on a trial basis, using underground natural hot water for generating electricity. Since the station went into operation, the quantity, temperature and pressure of the underground hot water have all remained at a normal level.

Pumped up from underground, the hot water is turned into steam by means of a flash evaporator to propel the turbo-generator. Thus the installation of boilers usually needed by a thermal power station has been dispensed with, thereby saving both equipment and investments for the state.

New Booklets in English

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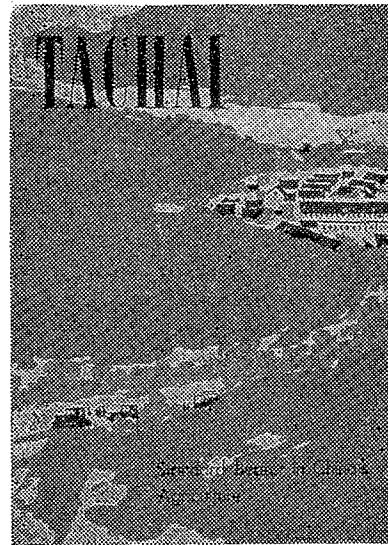
TACHAI—

Standard-Bearer in China's Agriculture

TACHAI is a production brigade in the mountain area of north China's Shensi Province. Led by the Party branch, the poor and lower-middle peasants persist in putting proletarian politics in command, give full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work and have transformed barren slopes into terraced fields giving high, stable yields. They have changed a village that was extremely poor before liberation into one that is part of the thriving new socialist countryside. The Tachai road is the road pointed out by Chairman Mao for developing China's socialist agriculture. In 1964, Chairman Mao issued the great call "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," thus setting off a vigorous nationwide movement to learn from the Tachai Brigade and speeding up the development of agriculture.

This booklet tells of Tachai's tremendous achievements in building a new socialist countryside, and of the radical changes in China's countryside following the movement to learn from Tachai.

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Published by FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS, Peking, China

Distributed by GUOZI SHUDIAN (China publications centre), Peking, China

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