

PEKING REVIEW

11

March 16, 1973

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報

Working Women Are a Great Revolutionary Force

"Renmin Ribao" editorial

Socialist Planned Economy

— Notes on studying political economy

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CONTENTS

THE WEEK	3
Women's Day in Peking	
China Establishes Diplomatic Relations With Spain	
Vice-Premier Nguyen Duy Trinh Gives Reception in Peking	
Cultural Delegation From Bucharest	
48th Anniversary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Death	
C.I.A. Spy Released	
ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS	
Working Women Are a Great Revolutionary Force — Commemorating "March 8," International Working Women's Day — "Renmin Ribao" editorial	5
Socialist Planned Economy — Notes on studying political economy — Wu Ching-wen	7
Two Tactics With One Purpose — Soviet revisionists' ugly design in renaming towns in the Far East — Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent	9
At the U.N.:	
Security Council Adopts Resolutions Condemning Rhodesian Illegal Regime	10
China Supports Developing Countries' Demand for Improvement of Trade in Primary Products	11
Eurodollar and the Dollar Crisis	12
U.S. International Payments Deficit	13
U.S. Investments in Western Europe	14
Facts on File: The Ten Crises	15
Newsletter From Japan: Fishermen's Nostalgia for the Northern Territories — Hsinhua Correspondents	16
Junior Sports Flourish	17
ROUND THE WORLD	19
Thailand: "Mopping-Up" Operations Smashed	
Pakistan: Soviet "Asian Collective Security System" Rejected	
Kuwait: Al-Rai Al-Amm on Soviet "Friendship"	
Mozambique: Victories of Patriotic Armed Forces	
Chilean Congress Election: Popular Unity Gains More Seats	
Yugoslavia: Alliance Based on Limited Sovereignty Unacceptable	
ON THE HOME FRONT	22
County Network of Farm Machinery Plants	
More Picture Story Books for Children	
Deaf-Mute Workers	

Women's Day in Peking

A gala day for labouring women all over the world, International Working Women's Day was celebrated in Peking on March 8.

The International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs gave a tea party that day in the Great Hall of the People in honour of foreign women experts, wives of foreign experts, and members of their families.

Speaking at the party, Premier Chou En-lai encouraged Chinese women to concern themselves not only with the revolution and construction at home but also with the revolutionary struggles of the people and women of other countries, keep both the interests of their country and those of the world at heart, uphold proletarian internationalism and strive to contribute to the complete emancipation of all mankind.

In his speech Premier Chou especially emphasized Chairman Mao's teachings on proletarian internationalism, particularly his instructions during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution concerning revolutionary foreign experts receiving same treatment as Chinese comrades in political life.

The Premier stressed that the women of China and the Chinese people as a whole should implement Chairman Mao's teachings in an all-round way, thoroughly eliminate big-power chauvinism and actively expand friendly contacts with friends from various countries, learning from and helping each other and making revolution together.

Present at the tea party were Comrades Chiang Ching, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Wang Hung-wen, Keng Piao, Tsai Chang, Kang Ke-ching, Chiao Kuan-hua and others.

Also present were over 200 friends from 40 countries and regions on the five continents.

On the same day, more than 600 women guests from various countries and their children attended a tea party given by the Chinese Foreign Ministry. They included Madame Penn Nouth, wife of Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia; wives of diplomatic envoys, women diplomatic officials and wives of diplomatic officials of Albania, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and other countries.

Joining them on this occasion were Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and his wife, women Members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, women Vice-Ministers of the State Council and representatives of the capital's women. Assistant Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung addressed the party.

China Establishes Diplomatic Relations With Spain

The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Spanish State signed in Paris on March 9, 1973 a joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The two governments decided to establish diplomatic relations at the embassy level and exchange ambassadors within three months.

The communique says: "The Government of the Spanish State recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal Government of China and acknowledges the position of the Chinese Government that Taiwan is a province of the People's Republic of China, and has decided to abolish its official representation in Taiwan before April 10, 1973."

Peking's *Renmin Ribao* greeted the event with an editorial on March 12. Referring to Taiwan, it says: "Taiwan Province is an inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China. To liberate Taiwan is the common desire and the internal affair of the Chinese people. The Chinese people firmly oppose such absurdities as 'two Chinas,' 'one China, one Taiwan,' 'one China, two governments,' and 'the status of Taiwan remains to be determined.' Any scheme to create 'an independent Taiwan' is absolutely impermissible and will never succeed. The Chinese Government has deep concern for the compatriots in Taiwan. We are determined to liberate our country's sacred territory Taiwan Province."

In praise of the Spanish people, the *Renmin Ribao* editorial says that they "are a courageous and industrious people and their contributions to the development of world culture have left a deep impression on the people of China and other countries in the world."

With the beginning of a new page in the history of relations between China and Spain following the establishment of diplomatic relations, the editorial expressed confidence that the friendly ties between the two peoples will surely increase and develop continuously.

Vice-Premier Nguyen Duy Trinh Gives Reception in Peking

Nguyen Duy Trinh, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, arrived in Peking on March 10 on his way home from Paris. He gave a reception on the evening of March 11 for leading members of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government and departments concerned. Yeh Chien-ying, Chang Chun-chiao, Li Hsien-nien, Chi Teng-kuei, Li Teh-sheng, Wang Tung-

hsing, Wang Hung-wen, Chi Peng-fei, Fang Yi and Pai Hsiang-kuo were among those who attended.

In his speech at the reception, Vice-Premier Nguyen Duy Trinh thanked China for its firm support to the Vietnamese people's stand at the International Conference on Viet Nam. He exposed and condemned the U.S.-backed Saigon regime's acts of placing obstacles in the way of the implementation of the Paris agreement. Under such circumstances, he said, the people in both north and south Viet Nam are determined to strengthen their unity, be on the alert at all times and work hard to consolidate the victories already won and maintain a lasting peace. They will work to rehabilitate the socialist north and build it into a solid revolutionary base for the whole country, achieve independence and democracy in the south and proceed to unify the fatherland peacefully.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien also spoke at the reception. He said: The signing of the Paris agreement and the success of the international conference are conducive to the just struggle of the Vietnamese people in the future and are a positive contribution to easing tension in the Far East. He pointed out: The Vietnamese people have persevered in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation under very difficult conditions, thus making an important contribution to the anti-imperialist struggle of the people the world over. This, he added, is also a powerful support to China's socialist revolution and construction.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien thanked the D.R.V.N. Government Delegation and the Delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam for their great help to the Chinese Delegation at the international conference in Paris.

He said: The Chinese people, following Chairman Mao Tsetung's consistent teachings, will continue to give resolute support to the Vietnamese people's just cause.

Vice-Premier Nguyen Duy Trinh left Peking on the morning of March

12 and returned to Hanoi the same day.

Cultural Delegation From Bucharest

Yao Wen-yuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Wu Teh, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the Cultural Group Under the State Council, and Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, gave a banquet on the evening of March 11 to welcome the Romanian Cultural Delegation which arrived in Peking the previous day.

The leader of the delegation is Dumitru Popescu, Member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, Member of the Secretariat of the R.C.P. Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education of Romania, and deputy leader is Mihnea Gheorghiu, Member of the R.C.P. Central Committee and President of the Academy of Social and Political Sciences of Romania.

In his speech at the banquet, Comrade Wu Teh said that there is a profound revolutionary friendship between the Chinese and Romanian Parties, peoples and cultural workers. The visit by the delegation will make new contributions to furthering the friendship between the Chinese and Romanian Parties, peoples and cultural workers and promoting cultural exchanges between the two countries.

Comrade Dumitru Popescu in his speech said that the delegation was exceptionally happy about the good relations existing between the two Parties, countries and peoples of Romania and China.

The following evening, Yeh Chien-ying, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan, Members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Chi Teng-kuei, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Wu Teh and Keng Piao met all members of the delegation,

Comrade Yeh Chien-ying asked Comrade Dumitru Popescu to convey the cordial regards of the leading comrades of the C.P.C. Central Committee to Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu, Ion Gheorghe Maurer, and Emil Bodnaras and other leading comrades of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party. He also expressed support for the struggle waged by the Romanian people under the leadership of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Comrade Dumitru Popescu conveyed the fraternal, internationalist greetings of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and other leading comrades of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

48th Anniversary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Death

Personages from various circles in Peking gathered on March 12 at a ceremony in the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall in Chungshan Park to commemorate the 48th anniversary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's death.

Attending the ceremony were Fu Tso-yi and Hsu Teh-heng, Vice-Chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Comrade Liao Cheng-chih; Standing Committee Members and Members of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee in Peking; Standing Committee Members and Members of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang; and others.

The ceremony was presided over by Chen Tzu-sheng, Standing Committee Member of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang. Those present stood in silence in front of a bust of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Baskets of flowers were presented by the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, the United Front Work Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

(Continued on p. 8.)

Working Women Are a Great Revolutionary Force

— Commemorating "March 8," International Working Women's Day

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TODAY is March 8, International Working Women's Day. It is the glorious festival of working women the world over in unity for struggle. We convey our high respects to the revolutionary women of all countries and warm greetings to the working women of all nationalities in our country!

Women are a great force on all fronts of China's socialist revolution and construction. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the masses of women in urban and rural areas, including those who seldom participated in political activities, have taken an active part in the fierce struggle between the two lines, denouncing the revisionist line. Never before have women been mobilized on such a scale and to such an extent as in this movement. Their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines has been rising steadily. Large numbers of activists have come to the fore, and many outstanding women of worker and peasant origin have become members of leading bodies from national to local levels.

In the mass movements "In industry, learn from Taching" and "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," women have played a role worthy of "the other half." The overwhelming majority of urban women have left the confines of their homes to take part in communal work, productive labour, and work in "May 7" productive organizations. The number of women workers and staff members has increased considerably. In many rural areas, women are the main labour force. Many organizations on the industrial and agricultural fronts, such as "March 8 work teams," "March 8 railway groups," "iron-willed girl detachments" and "red women companies," have become a shock force in production. Women in commercial, financial, cultural, educational, health and other fields, including large numbers of "barefoot doctors," have achieved new successes in serving the people. The militant militiawomen have contributed to the defence of our socialist motherland. The storms of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution have tempered the working women of all nationalities, bringing new progress to the women's movement in China and tremendous changes in women's outlook.

Women's emancipation is a component part of the cause of liberation of the proletariat. The success of

the socialist revolution and construction would have been impossible without the active participation of women, who account for half the population. Likewise, women's emancipation would be out of the question without the victory of the proletarian revolution. The fundamental tasks for the women's movement are to grasp class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to educate the masses of women, eliminate the remaining influence of the revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers on women's work, and mobilize women to take an active part in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. It is wrong to look at and handle women's work without taking into consideration class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, for that will make it impossible to lead the women's movement on to a correct path. At present, criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work is the task of prime importance to the whole Party and country. Doing a good job of it is the key to doing the work well in every department or place. In women's work, too, it should be given priority. The masses of women should be mobilized to read and study seriously so that they can grasp and thoroughly criticize the essence of the revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers, raise their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism and enhance their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

While carrying out criticism of revisionism and the rectification of the style of work, it is necessary to give the women a better understanding of the political situation and use the domestic and international political situation and the new successes achieved by women in various fields to inspire their political and labour enthusiasm. The Chinese revolutionary women should concern themselves not only with the revolution and construction at home but also the revolutionary struggles of the people and women of all countries, keep the interests of both the motherland and the world at heart, display proletarian internationalism and strive to contribute to the complete emancipation of all mankind.

The victory of China's democratic and socialist revolutions has opened up a broad road for women's emancipation. Women and men hold equal positions in the political, economic and cultural fields and in family life. But China was under feudal rule for 2,000 years and the exploiting classes left behind deep-rooted ideas discriminating against women and looking upon them as slaves and appendages. Today, classes and class struggle still exist in our society and it is still impossible to eliminate completely the remnants of the old ideas of looking down upon women. Neglecting to train more women cadres, giving men and women unequal pay for equal work in rural areas, showing unwillingness to accept women as workers in some factories, and the remaining feudal influences in marriage—all these are a reflection of such old ideas. It is necessary to wage a protracted struggle against them so as to overcome the idea of looking upon women as inferior. With regard to remuneration for labour, **men and women must be given equal pay for equal work.** No factory should discriminate against women when recruiting new workers. We must do away with old customs and habits in marriage and establish new socialist standards.

Large numbers of women cadres have come to the fore. This is an important indication of the emancipation of China's women, and a demonstration of the superiority of the socialist system. A number of women cadres have tempered themselves and matured in protracted revolutionary struggle; they are a valuable asset to the revolution. But the number is far from meeting the needs of the developing revolutionary situation. More women cadres should be trained so as to give still better leadership to the masses of women in their advanced. Leading bodies at all levels should have a certain percentage of women members, and let them temper themselves in the great storms of struggle, use them boldly, train them warmheartedly and develop their talent so that they will mature faster.

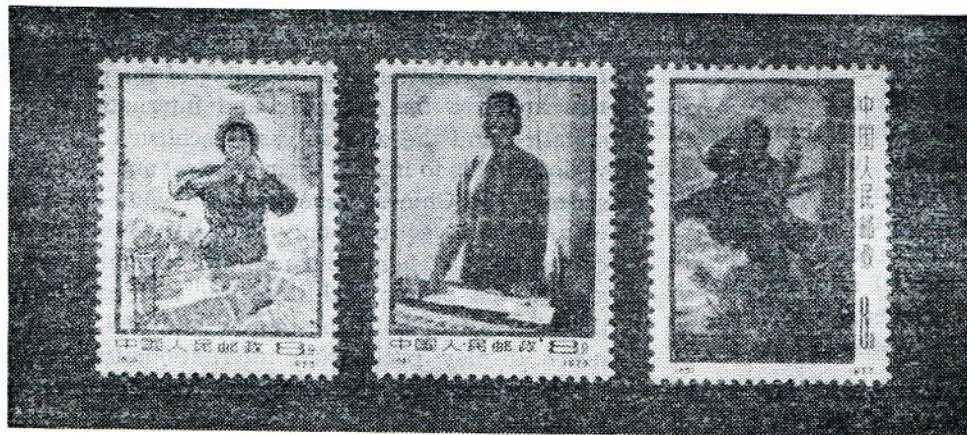
In order to enable women better to take part in political activities, production, work and study, it is necessary to help them approach such questions as

love, marriage, family and the education of children from the proletarian point of view and resist the influence of bourgeois and feudal ideas on these questions. Attention should be paid to women's specific characteristics and to showing concern for and solving their special difficulties. Every possible effort should be made to run nurseries, kindergartens and nursing rooms well and do a good job in maternity and child care. Late marriage and planned parenthood should be promoted, and men and women encouraged to share the household work. It is important, as Lenin taught us, **"to get women to take part in socially productive labour, to liberate them from 'domestic slavery,' to free them from their stupefying and humiliating subjugation to the eternal drudgery of the kitchen and the nursery."**

Party committees at all levels should pay great attention to women's work and strengthen their leadership over it politically and ideologically. Some of their members should be assigned to take charge of the work. Women's organizations at all levels should be consolidated and their work improved so that they act as capable assistants to Party committees in carrying out women's work and as militant organizations in mobilizing the masses of women. It is necessary to assign a certain number of cadres to take charge of work concerning women, educate them to foster the idea of doing it well for the revolution and overcome the erroneous idea of disdaining such work. In planning the central work, it is necessary to take into account women's specific characteristics, make proper arrangements and implement the policy of mobilizing both men and women.

Chairman Mao has said: **"Times have changed, and today men and women are equal. Whatever men comrades can accomplish, women comrades can too."** Chairman Mao has always given great encouragement to women. The women of our country must live up to our great leader's earnest expectations. They should aim high, study hard and strive to make new and still greater contributions to socialist revolution and socialist construction!

(March 8, 1973)



New set of "Women of China" stamps issued on March 8, 1973.

Socialist Planned Economy

— Notes on studying political economy

by Wu Ching-wen

SOcialist economy is a planned economy. The entire national economy in socialist society develops in a planned and proportionate way. This is the objective law governing socialist economic development and an important feature showing the superiority of the socialist economy over the capitalist economy.

Planned Economy Possible Only Under Socialism

In capitalist society, the capitalists own the means of production and engage in production for the sole purpose of making profits and satisfying their private interests. Therefore, though there may be planned production in a few enterprises, competition is rife and lack of co-ordination prevails among the different enterprises and economic departments as a whole. Adjustment based on a unified plan is completely out of the question and anarchy in all social production is the order of the day. Cyclical economic crises which break out in capitalist society are the inevitable result of anarchy in production. They not only greatly undermine the social productive forces, but also are disastrous for the labouring people.

Engels pointed out: **"With the seizing of the means of production by society, . . . Anarchy in social production is replaced by plan-conforming, conscious organization."** The development of our socialist revolution and construction has fully borne out his prediction. Under the wise leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao, the proletariat and other labouring people in our country, after their seizure of political power by force of arms, have won great victories in the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production and have established socialist public ownership of the means of production. The state representing the interests of the proletariat and other working people holds the lifeline of the national economy in its hands. Social production is aimed at meeting the ever increasing needs of the entire society in the interest of all the working people, instead of catering to the private interests of the few. The establishment of public ownership of the means of production and the fundamental identity of the interests of the working people in socialist society make it possible for the socialist state to arrange the whole society's labour force and means of production in a unified way. Under a unified state plan, it can distribute the labour force and the means of production among the various departments in the national economy so as to use manpower, material and financial resources rationally in the light of the needs of the state and the people and the

proportional relations which exist objectively between the various departments. In this way, the entire national economy can develop in a planned and proportionate way and at high speed.

In his "Editor's Note to 'The Long-Range Plan of the Red Star Collective Farm'" written in 1955, Chairman Mao pointed out: **"Man has been developing for hundreds of thousands of years, but in China it is only now that he has secured conditions under which he can develop his economy and culture according to plan. Now that we have these conditions, the face of our country will change from year to year. Every five years will show a relatively large change. With several five-year periods, the change will be even greater."** Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Chinese people have brought tremendous changes to their country through stupendous efforts in the last three five-year plan periods. Semi-colonial and semi-feudal old China has been turned into a socialist state with initial prosperity.

Proportional Relations Between National Economic Departments

The objective law of planned and proportionate development of the national economy requires us to respect the proportional relations between its various departments. Socialist economy means large-scale socialized production. Interdependent and mutually conditioned as they are, all economic departments are very closely linked. Lenin pointed out: **"It [socialism] is inconceivable without planned state organization, which keeps tens of millions of people to the strictest observance of a unified standard in production and distribution."** That is to say, socialism can be realized and consolidated only when the proletarian state works out a unified plan for the production and distribution of products to ensure planned and proportionate development of the entire national economy.

The most important of the numerous proportional relations between the departments and branches of the national economy are those between the two major categories of social production: production of the means of production (first category) and of consumer goods (second category). The latter depends on the former for machinery, tools, fuel and other means of production. Its scope hinges on how much means of production the first category can provide. Giving priority to the growth of the first category is a prerequisite for socialist expanded reproduction. Nevertheless, the departments turning out the means of production must

enlist help from those producing consumer goods such as grain, daily necessities and other items. In other words, the priority development of the means of production must depend on increased production of consumer goods. It is, therefore, necessary to pay full attention to augmenting production of consumer goods while priority development of the means of production is guaranteed.

As consumer goods are mainly produced by agricultural and light industrial departments and the means of production by heavy industrial departments, the proportional relations between them generally find expression in those between agriculture, light and heavy industry. The principle of **"taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor"** formulated by Chairman Mao scientifically reflects the objective law of socialist economic development and correctly expresses the position of agriculture and industry and their interrelations in the development of the national economy. The core of China's economic construction, heavy industry must get priority, but it cannot develop without agriculture and light industry. Only when agriculture and light industry develop can heavy industry, assured of its funds, raw materials and market, grow faster. Thus we must handle the dialectical relations between the three well. Good handling of their proportional relations makes it easier for us to take care of those between others — such as between industry and agriculture on the one hand and communications and transport on the other, between industrial and farm production and commerce, between economic construction and cultural and educational undertakings, between accumulation and consumption, and so forth. So long as we conscientiously implement the principle of **"taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor"** and plan our national economy in the order of agriculture, light and then heavy industry, we can lay the foundation for planned and proportionate development of the entire national economy and do a better job of promoting its growth.

Effecting a Balance

The law of planned and proportionate development of the national economy calls for consciously adjusting the proportional relations between the various depart-

ments through planning. In other words, it is essential to do a good job of effecting a balance. Chairman Mao pointed out: **"Balance is nothing but a temporary, relative unity of opposites. By the end of each year, this balance, taken as a whole, is upset by the struggle of opposites; the unity undergoes a change, balance becomes imbalance, unity becomes disunity, and once again it is necessary to work out a balance and unity for the next year."** Because the struggle of opposites is absolute, imbalance is a frequent occurrence.

There are many causes for imbalance in the course of national economic development. For instance, existing balance will be upset to a certain extent when any unit or department raises its labour productivity by introducing new techniques, technological processes, equipment and materials as a result of technical innovations. The same is true of the existing balance between various departments when new industrial ones are set up which invariably call for other departments to supply them with manpower and means of production and livelihood. Moreover, a good or bad harvest in agriculture, the foundation of the entire national economy, is bound to affect the balance of the national economy.

In a word, as the forces of production develop, the old balance is often upset and a new imbalance results. However, imbalance sometimes results from mistaken planning and arrangement when subjective cognition does not conform with objective reality and the objective law of planned and proportionate development is violated. To do planning work well, we must make a thoroughgoing investigation and study and seriously sum up experience under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought so that our ideas conform with objective reality.

Lenin said: **"Constant, deliberately maintained proportion would, indeed, signify the existence of planning."** By understanding the imbalance which often appears in the course of national economic development, we can bring about an overall balance and consequently maintain a relative balance between the various national economic departments according to the objective law of socialist economic development, thereby speeding up the overall development of the national economy.

(Continued from p. 4.)

Similar ceremonies were held the same day in Shanghai, Nanking and Kwangchow.

C.I.A. Spy Released

China's organs of dictatorship on March 12 released U.S. Central Intelligence Agency spy John Thomas

Downey and deported him under escort via Shumchun the same day.

Downey (alias Jack Donovan), male, 43, born in Connecticut, U.S.A., secretly intruded into China's air space over northeast China aboard a spy plane on November 29, 1952 and was arrested after his plane was shot down. The Military Tribunal of the Supreme People's Court of the Peo-

ple's Republic of China sentenced Downey to life imprisonment in November 1954. The sentence was changed to five years imprisonment on December 13, 1971. Considering that Downey confessed his crime and his behaviour was not bad while serving his term, China's organs of dictatorship decided to grant him leniency and release him immediately.

Two Tactics With One Purpose

— Soviet revisionists' ugly design in
renaming towns in the Far East

THE first issue of the *Bulletin of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union* in 1973 carried a decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation on the decision to change the names of a number of towns in the Han and Manchu dialects in the Soviet Far East into ones in Russian.

Among the places renamed by the Soviet revisionists are:

The "Iman" District and Town have now been renamed "Dalnerechensk" (meaning distant river) District and Town. Iman is the name of a river and the town at its estuary is named after it. The "Imaho Wei" was set up there by the government of the Ming Dynasty in 1410 (the eighth year of the reign of Yungle), according to Volume 68 of *The Chronicles of Taitsung of the Chronicles of the Ming Dynasty*. This place was called "Iman" by Yang Pin in Volume 3 of his work *Liupien Chilueh* published in the early days of the Ching Dynasty. The *Map of Places Marking War Exploits in Shengching, Kirin and Heilungkiang* drawn in 1778 (the 43rd year of the reign of Chienlung in the Ching Dynasty) calls this river "Nimanho" and the town at its estuary "Nimantun." Such names as Ima, Iman and Niman are the same word in the Manchu dialect, meaning "goat." The Soviet explorer V. K. Arsenyev in his book *In the Jungles of the Ussuri [Wusuli] Territory* published in 1949 by the State Publishing House of Geographical Literature of the Soviet Union also pointed out that "this river was called 'Niman' in an old atlas compiled in 1854. 'Niman' is a Manchu word, meaning 'goat.' As a result, it is easy to change it into another word, 'Iman.' The Udehe shortened it into 'Ima.'"

The town "Suchan" has been renamed "Partizansk" (meaning town of guerrillas) and the "North Suchan" Workers' Settlement renamed the "Uglekamensk" (meaning coal) Workers' Settlement. This place (namely Suchan) was referred to in a record in 1811 (the 16th year of the reign of Chiaching) in Volume 8 of Sayinge's work *Kirin Waichi* published in the early days of the rule of Taokuang in the Ching Dynasty and it was then called "Sucheng." V.K. Arsenyev also pointed out in his book *The Chinese in the Ussuri [Wusuli] Territory* that "Suchan" is "Sucheng" in the Han dialect.

The "Lifudzin" Workers' Settlement has been renamed "Rudny" (meaning ore) Workers' Settlement. The "Lifudzin" settlement was named after the river of the same name. This river was called "Fuchiho" in the *Map of Places Marking War Exploits in Shengching, Kirin and Heilungkiang* published in the Ching Dynasty and "Fuchinho" in the Ching Dynasty atlas *Huangchao Chihsheng Tiyu Chuantu*. Another Ching

Dynasty atlas *The Atlas of Ningkuta* marks two rivers there, one is called "Lifudzin" and the other "Wai-fudzin." "Fudzin" is a Manchu word for "originating."

The "Khungari" Workers' Settlement has been renamed the "Gurskoe" Workers' Settlement. The "Khungari" settlement was named after a nearby river of the same name. The name of this place was recorded in Ching Dynasty documents.

The "Tetyukhe" District and Workers' Settlement have been renamed "Dalnegorsk" (meaning distant mountain) District and Workers' Settlement; the "Tetyukhe-Pristan" Workers' Settlement is renamed "Rudnaya-Pristan" (meaning ore wharf) Workers' Settlement. The names of these places have been derived from that of a nearby river. There is an explanation of the name of this river in the book *In the Jungles of the Ussuri [Wusuli] Territory*: "Its name is a distorted form of the Chinese words 'boar river.' It bears such a name because two hunters were at one time killed by boars." "Te-tyu" is derived from the word "boar"; "khe" means "river" in the Han dialect.

The "Sinancha" Workers' Settlement has been renamed the "Cheremshany" Workers' Settlement. "Sinancha" is a Han word. *Dersu Uzala*, a book by V. K. Arsenyev published in 1955 in the U.S.S.R., points out that this name comes from the Chinese meaning "south-west branch."

Why did the Soviet revisionists rename these places?

To defend tsarist Russia's crimes of aggression against China, the Soviet revisionists have for many years resorted to every means to tamper with history, spinning the big lie that the land north of the Heilung River and east of the Wusuli River had been ownerless and was first opened up by tsarist Russia. According to the Soviet revisionists, not only the Hans but even the Manchus never lived in these places. If this were the case, wouldn't it be painfully ironic for these places to keep their Han or Manchu names? So they have to be renamed. The U.S. paper the *New York Times* has pointed out that the Soviet Government's "decision to rename Far Eastern towns would appear to be aimed at removing evidence that the region was once Chinese." This hits the nail on the head.

As for place names honouring or glorifying the tsarist Russian aggressors, they are good material for eulogizing the dead aggressors, encouraging the living ones and inciting fanatical great-power chauvinism. They are invaluable national treasures which must never be changed. Examples of these are: "Niko-

laevsk" (the traditional Chinese name is Miaochieh), named after the old tsar Nicholas; "Poyarkovo," named after Poyarkov, a hangman who massacred the peoples of various nationalities in the Far East and who became well-known for eating human flesh; "Khabarovsk" (the traditional Chinese name is Poli), "Muravyevka," "Nevelskoe" and "Kazakevichevo," named after Khabarov, Muravyev, Nevelskoi and Kazakevich, notorious aggressors against China in different periods; "Vladivostok" (meaning "rule over the east," while its traditional Chinese name is Haishenwei) and "Blagoveshchensk" (which means "sending good tidings" to the tsar after the tsarist Russian colonialists had conquered this region, while its traditional Chinese name is Hailanpao) in praise of the tsar's "military feats."

To agitate for aggression and expansion, places named after aggressive chieftains are not to be changed, while fair historical evaluations of those chieftains have to be changed. For instance, *The Great Soviet Encyclopaedia* published in the thirties justly points out that Khabarov was "the conductor of aggressive plans of tsarist Russia's colonial policy in the Far East." "Following Khabarov's invasion of the peaceful Daur Region, the inhabitants were cruelly murdered and the land was devastated. The cities were ruined and the farmland was left deserted as the inhabitants were so terrorized that they left their homes." Uprisings by the local people on many occasions were "brutally suppressed by Khabarov." In the sixties, however, the same Khabarov in *The Small Soviet Encyclopaedia* is described as "a Russian land-discoverer" and "during the period of 1649-52, he accomplished a series

of expeditions in the Amur [Heilung River] areas, which marked an important stage in the history of exploring the Amur basin." As to Muravyev, he has now become a more illustrious aggressor. Thus on display at the museum in Poli ("Khabarovsk") today is a huge painting in praise of his "marvellous military exploits." The French weekly *L'Express* stated meaningfully: "General Muravyev's armour lacks only one medal—Hero of the Soviet Union."

Renaming or not, both tactics have one aim, that is, to meet the need to push ahead with the social-imperialist policy. Since Brezhnev and his like wish to carry on the old tsars' policy of aggression and expansion, they will certainly try in a thousand and one ways to remove the evidence of the old tsars' aggressive crimes and to extol the aggressors as heroes. This is inexorable logic.

However, renaming places can in no way alter history, nor can it cover up the aggressive crimes of tsarist Russia. Moreover, on the Chinese territory occupied by tsarist Russia, there are just too many places bearing Han and Manchu names or names in the dialects of other fraternal nationalities of China to be changed. Even if all existing maps in the Soviet Union today are burnt up and all place names changed into Russian ones, all the maps and atlases published in other countries cannot be burnt and all the names cannot be changed. Contrary to the will of Brezhnev and his kind, this despicable trick of renaming places will only further reveal their wild ambitions for aggression.

(Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent)

At the U.N.

Security Council Adopts Resolutions Condemning Rhodesian Illegal Regime

FROM March 8 to 10, the U.N. Security Council held three meetings to discuss the report of the special mission it had sent to Zambia after the provocative and aggressive acts of the Rhodesian racist regime along the border against Zambia. Two resolutions were adopted at the meeting on the afternoon of March 10, strongly condemning the Rhodesian racist regime and its supporter the South African racist regime.

The first resolution was adopted by a vote of 13, with 2 abstentions.

The resolution reaffirms "the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination and independence" and "the legitimacy of their struggle to secure the enjoyment of their right."

The resolution points out clearly that "the state of tension has been heightened following the recent provocative and aggressive acts committed by the il-

legal regime of south Rhodesia against the Republic of Zambia."

It calls upon the British Government to "take all effective measures to bring about the conditions necessary to enable the people of Zimbabwe to exercise freely and fully their right to self-determination and independence," including the unconditional release of all political prisoners, detainees and restrictees in Rhodesia and the repeal of all repressive and discriminatory legislation.

The other resolution concerning immediate technical, financial and material assistance to Zambia was adopted unanimously.

The special mission was sent according to a decision of the Council in early February under Resolution 326. It was composed of the Ambassadors of Indonesia, Austria, Peru and the Sudan to the Council.

The report of the special mission was presented by its chairman Chaidir Anwar Sani to the Security Council meeting on March 8. The report says in conclusion that tension in the area is "in great part, a result of the denial of the right of self-determination for the majority of the African peoples, living under the domination of the racist, minority and colonial regimes of southern Africa." "Nevertheless, the state of tension has been heightened to a measurable degree following the provocative and aggressive acts committed by the illegal regime of southern Rhodesia against the Republic of Zambia."

The report also points out that "the continued deployment of South African armed forces in proximity to the border with Zambia and their undenied presence in other neighbouring territories is a very important factor in the continuation of the current state of tension."

Speaking at the Council meeting on March 8, Zambian Representative Lusaka condemned the intensification of calculated, provocative acts of aggression against Zambia by the Rhodesian racist regime in collusion with the South African racist regime. He stressed that the tyrannical, oppressive and minority rule in the whole of southern Africa compounded by racialism, apartheid and exploitation is a fundamental element in the cause of the tension. The African liberation struggle is an inevitable reaction of the oppressed masses against the tyranny and terror of the minority, he said. Other factors were the political, economic and military support given the minority regimes in southern Africa by some members of the United Nations. The Zambian representative demanded that the Security Council must press for the release of all

political detainees and prisoners in Rhodesia and put an end to the Rhodesian racist regime.

Speaking at the meeting of March 10, Chinese Representative Huang Hua said: "The Chinese Delegation wishes to take this opportunity to reaffirm that the Chinese Government and people firmly support the Zambian Government and people in their solemn stand of defending their national independence and sovereignty and resisting the provocation and aggression by the Rhodesian racist regime and firmly support the Zimbabwe people in their just struggle for national independence. The Chinese Delegation has listened carefully to the speech made by the representative of Zambia on March 8, and we support his just demand."

"The Chinese Delegation appreciates the arduous efforts made by all the members of the special mission and endorses the assessment of the situation contained in the report," he said.

Huang Hua added: "The Chinese Delegation has studied the two draft resolutions which will be put to vote. The Chinese Government has consistently held that the United Kingdom should immediately put an end to the colonialist rule by the Rhodesian white racist regime so that the people of Zimbabwe may achieve national independence free from any outside interference. This is the universal desire and sacred right of the Zimbabwe people. The Chinese Delegation considers that the two draft resolutions have in the main reflected the legitimate desire of the African countries and people to defend their national independence, support the just struggle of the Zambian Government and people and assist the Zimbabwe people's struggle for national liberation. Based on the above understanding, the Chinese Delegation will vote in favour of the two draft resolutions before us."

China Supports Developing Countries' Demand For Improvement of Trade in Primary Products

THE Committee on Commodities of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development held its 7th (special) session in Geneva from February 26 to March 10. Extensive discussions on access to markets and pricing policy for primary products were carried out, and a resolution was adopted calling for intensive inter-government consultations to examine trade liberalization and pricing policy.

Primary products refer to raw materials, farm-produce, mineral products and fuel which are not processed or semi-processed. The sale and price of primary products are related to major economic interests of the developing countries. Many representatives of the Asian, African and Latin American countries expressed dissatisfaction in their speeches with the discriminatory measures of restricting primary products into their markets by the developed countries and de-

manded that such trade restrictions be lifted. They also demanded that just prices be adopted for such commodities in order to safeguard the interests of the developing countries.

The session was held in accordance with the resolution adopted at the Third Session of U.N.C.T.A.D. Present at the session were representatives from about 80 countries, including China, and international organizations.

Chinese Representative Chang Chien-hua pointed out at the plenary session: "The trade in primary products occupies a very important place in the national economy of the developing countries. Since World War II, many developing countries, following their political independence, have made unremitting efforts

(Continued on p. 18.)

Eurodollar and the Dollar Crisis

A NEW dollar crisis has struck hard at the capitalist world. Only two weeks after the dollar was devalued by 10 per cent, another big rush to dump it and buy marks and other European currencies broke out in the West European foreign exchange markets at the end of February and the beginning of March. This storm forced money markets in Western Europe and elsewhere to close from March 2 to 18, completely paralyzing the capitalist money markets.

The root cause of the current crisis, as in the past, was the weakness of the dollar while the direct cause was the disturbances created by the 80,000 million Eurodollars which precipitated and aggravated it. The question of Eurodollars has thus caught the attention of people who want to know more about them, how they came about and what their relation to the dollar crisis was as well as what awaits them in the future.

Eurodollars: Their Origin and Development

Eurodollars are U.S. currency in the form of deposits and loans handled by commercial banks in Western Europe.

The United States, emerging from World War II with its economic strength greatly augmented, built a capitalist world monetary system with the dollar as the mainstay. Serving as a form of international exchange reserve on a par with gold, the dollar occupied a privileged position.

For many years, dollars were used in paying U.S. overseas military expenses, financing U.S. capital exports and dispensing foreign "aid." According to U.S. official sources, between 1960 and 1964 foreign exchange expenditures on armed forces stationed abroad averaged 3,000 million dollars annually and went up to 4,200 million dollars a year between 1965 and 1970. Statistics show that between 1946 and 1970, American investments abroad exceeded 166,000 million dollars. U.S. foreign "aid," in addition, totalled around 150,000 million dollars in the 26 postwar years ending in June 1971. With its trade balance going from bad to worse, the United States had foreign trade deficits in 1971 and 1972. Heavy military expenditures, capital exports and foreign trade deficits gave rise to enormous arrears in the balance of payments. From 1950 to 1972, the deficits totalled 85,000 million dollars. These are the main sources of the Eurodollar.

Most of these outflowing dollars found their way into Europe because Western Europe has always been considered as a highly strategic area by the United States. In the last two decades and more, the United States has channelled there 30,000 million dollars in "aid" and about 30,000 million dollars in private investments, not to mention staggering sums to support its troops stationed in Europe as well as tourists' expenditures and payments for services. With the rehabilitation of the war-torn economies of the West European countries in the 1950s, there has been a growing demand for funds alongside increasingly concentrated production and ever expanding trade. The exchange controls introduced in the early postwar years were lifted in 1958 by the major West European countries and free transactions in foreign exchange reinstated. This greatly facilitated the dollar influx into Europe. As bank rates in Western Europe were, generally speaking, higher than in the United States, dollar-holders readily transferred their deposits from the United States to Western Europe.

All these factors contributed to a rapid growth in the volume of Eurodollars. Between 1958 and 1967, the amount climbed from several hundred million to 16,000 million, an average annual increase of 1,800 million. Between 1968 and 1971, they reached 54,000 million, with an average annual jump of 9,500 million. Moreover, the United States adopted the two-tier system for gold in March 1968, and on August 15, 1971 announced the suspension of the dollar's convertibility into gold. As a result of these measures, the Eurodollar, with its outlet blocked, started piling up still more rapidly, reaching the present figure of 80,000 million.

Making Trouble Everywhere

In the postwar capitalist economic system, Eurodollars have been needed in varying amounts by West European countries. But the enormous sums of idle money now available in the form of Eurodollars far exceed the normal requirements of the European economy, and, instead, provide a reservoir of liquid funds for international speculation. As the Western monetary crisis deepens and the position of the dollar continues to deteriorate, the Eurodollar is bound to stir up trouble at every turn and wreak havoc on the money market.

With so many idle Eurodollars on tap, gold speculation in the West has become unavoidable. Many dollar crises have been precipitated by a gold stampede in West European financial markets. For instance, a gold rush took place in Europe in March 1968 and, within a fortnight, 1,400 million dollars' worth of the U.S. gold reserve had been siphoned off, mostly because of the part played by Eurodollars. Unable to stem the tide, the United States was compelled to introduce a two-tier system for gold in which it gave up maintaining the free market price of gold at the official rate of 35 dollars an ounce, but allowed the price of gold to fluctuate in accordance with supply and demand. This led to the downfall of the Gold Pool built up through the joint efforts of the United States and other Western countries, and a drastic decline in the dollar's credibility. Unprecedented in scale, the second postwar dollar crisis developed apace.

In July and August 1971, the Eurodollar again took the lead in a gold rush which triggered off the seventh postwar dollar crisis. The U.S. Government was forced to announce on August 15 that year the temporary sus-

pension of the convertibility of dollars into gold by foreign central banks, thus severing the ties between the dollar and gold and hastening the disintegration of the capitalist world's monetary system with the dollar as its prop. In mid-December of that year, devaluation of the dollar by 7.89 per cent was decided on by the U.S. Government, signifying that the dollar had ceased to rule supreme in the capitalist monetary system.

As monetary crises kept recurring, huge sums of Eurodollars flowed from one country to another to be converted into a foreign currency to get the benefits from changes in parities. Such speculation has caused big fluctuations in the exchange rates between the currencies of the countries concerned and has led to further monetary crises.

The dollar crisis at the end of January and the beginning of February this year is an example of this. It began with monetary speculation involving huge sums of Eurodollars. Under strong pressure, the Italian lira went into a two-tier foreign exchange system on January 22. It was rumoured in Western financial markets that Switzerland possibly would adopt the same

U.S. International Payments Deficit

The U.S. international payments deficit is a direct factor leading to the dollar crisis.

The international balance of payments is a country's income and expenditure in trade, non-trade and capital transactions with other countries in a specified period of time. Items entering the balance of payments are generally grouped under two headings—current account and capital account. The former consists of trade and non-trade items; the latter, investments and transfer of capital. A country has a favourable international balance of payments when its foreign receipts exceed expenditures and an unfavourable balance when the latter exceeds the former.

In the past, the United States always had a favourable balance of payments in trade and a slightly favourable balance in non-trade transactions, which are made up of insurance, freight, interest, tourism and overseas remittances. In the eight years from 1960 to 1967, for example, the annual favourable U.S. balance of payments for trade and non-trade was above 4,000 million dollars while its balance of payments in the capital account showed a huge deficit resulting from foreign military expenditures and heavy capital exports. This deficit usually exceeded the favourable balance for current transactions by 1,000 million to 3,000 million

dollars. Therefore, with the exception of some years, postwar United States always had a deficit of 1,000 million to 3,000 million dollars in its international balance of payments.

In 1971, the United States incurred a deficit of over 2,010 million dollars in foreign trade and this deficit rose to 6,300 million dollars in 1972. With huge deficits in its current transactions on top of its annual deficit in capital transactions, 1971 and 1972 saw the United States saddled with 22,000 million dollars and over 13,000 million dollars respectively in the red.

The United States has favourable trade balances with all parts of the world except for Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany and Canada. Of these three countries, Japan had the largest trade surplus with the United States, reaching over 4,000 million dollars in 1972, which for the United States was two-thirds of its foreign trade deficit for that year. Next comes Canada with which the United States had a deficit of 2,000 million dollars in 1972 and then the F.R.G. with which the U.S. deficit stood at more than 900 million dollars that year.

In these circumstances, the United States recently devalued the dollar to improve its competitive capabilities in international trade. In particular, it stressed the need for the revaluation of the Japanese yen so as to reduce Japanese exports to the United States and increase U.S. exports to Japan.

measure in regard to the franc, or slightly revalue it. Idle funds in the form of Eurodollars thus started flooding Switzerland in a rush for the Swiss franc. The Swiss Government was forced to float the Swiss franc on January 23. Following up the hints that the mark and the yen might be revalued, speculators now concentrated their Eurodollars on buying the two currencies. To maintain the parities of the mark and the yen and avoid revaluation of their currencies, the German Federal Bank and the Bank of Japan were forced to buy up over 6,500 million dollars and 1,100 million dollars respectively. But their efforts were unavailing and such major capitalist countries as Japan, Britain, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and Belgium closed down their foreign exchange markets one after another.

The new dollar crisis was another example. It was caused by the rumour that the West European Common Market countries were going to float their currencies jointly and that the dollar would be further devalued. The result was that free Eurodollars flooded the West European money markets to buy marks, Swiss francs, Dutch guilders and French francs as well as sterling. To maintain the dollar's parity with the mark, the German Federal Bank bought up 2,700 million dollars on March 1 alone, while other West European banks were also forced to absorb huge sums of dollars. This rush forced the foreign exchange markets in Western Europe and Japan to close for the second time in three weeks.

Prospective: Continuing Dollar Crisis

To solve the current monetary crisis, the finance ministers of the nine West European Common Market countries submitted a series of proposals to the United States. The main points are: (1) The United States go into the international money market to support the dollar in order to maintain the dollar's parity against other currencies. (2) The United States tighten controls on dollars flowing out of the country. (3) The United States take steps to reduce the amount of Eurodollars, including sales of U.S. government bonds abroad against Eurodollars and increasing the interest rates in order to promote the return of dollars from Europe.

However, at the March 9 Paris conference of the finance ministers and the central bank governors of the nine E.E.C. countries and the United States, Japan, Sweden, Canada and Switzerland, the United States virtually rejected these proposals. U.S. Treasury Secretary George Shultz announced on March 9 that the United States had made no hard commitments to intervene in the markets; that the U.S. declared policy of phasing out exchange controls over the next two years remained unchanged; and that the United States was not prepared to subordinate domestic money policies to help resolve the international currency crisis. In other words, the United States does not intend to support the dollar in the international markets, nor is it ready to control the outflow of U.S. capital or willing to raise its interest rates in order to promote the return of

U.S. Investments in Western Europe

As a special feature of its capital exports in the postwar years, the United States has been exporting capital to industrially developed regions on a larger scale and at an accelerated tempo, while continuing to invest in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Private direct U.S. investments have remained the heaviest in Latin America, Europe and Canada.

In the early postwar years, Latin America ranked first in the volume of U.S. investments, with Canada second and Europe third. In the mid-1950s, taking advantage of Britain's partial withdrawal from its overseas activities, U.S. capital started infiltrating into Canada in a big way. By the end of 1957, private direct U.S. investments in Canada ran to 8,600 million dollars, in Latin America to 8,100 million dollars, and in Western Europe to only 4,200 million dollars.

In the 1960s, the United States which tried to bypass tariff barriers erected by the West European countries after the founding of the Common Market pushed its way into their domestic markets and increased its investments there. The bulk of U.S. investments gradually shifted. By 1969 American investments in Western Europe had already topped those in other parts of the world. Private direct U.S. investments there climbed to 21,600 million dollars, or 30.5 per cent of the total, while in Canada they reached 21,100 million dollars (or 29.8 per cent), and in Latin America, 13,800 million dollars (or 19.5 per cent).

In 1971, private direct American investments in Western Europe increased further to 27,600 million dollars, or 32 per cent of the total.

Eurodollars from Europe. Instead, Shultz demanded that the West European Common Market (1) make concrete pledges concerning tariff reductions; (2) make concessions in purchases of agricultural products; and (3) refrain from adopting administrative roadblocks in the fields of economic and monetary policy.

The 14-nation finance ministers' conference failed to reach a consensus of views on how to solve the dollar crisis. The Eurodollar deluge will continue to run wild on the international exchange markets, and as long as the U.S. international balance of payments continues to worsen, reducing the amount of Eurodollars will be difficult. In such circumstances, it will be impossible to prevent the recurrence of a dollar crisis again and again and chaos in the capitalist money markets.

The Ten Crises

Ten U.S. dollar crises have occurred since World War II:

(1) **October 1960.** The U.S. balance of payments began to show deficits following its war of aggression in Korea. As the position of the dollar declined, the first large-scale postwar dollar crisis broke out in October 1960. To shore up the dollar, the United States and seven West European countries in 1961 formed the Gold Pool for the joint purchase and sale of gold on the market in order to stabilize its price at the official rate of 35 dollars an ounce.

(2) **March 1968.** Following escalation of the U.S. war of aggression in Viet Nam, financial and monetary problems mounted and the U.S. balance-of-payments position deteriorated. This led to outflow of the dollar in huge amounts. In March 1968, a second and bigger dollar crisis erupted. This compelled the United States to discontinue supplying the London market with gold at the official price. A system of two tiers and two exchange rates was adopted. Thus, in addition to the official price market, in which only foreign central banks were entitled to present dollars to the U.S. Treasury for converting into gold at the official rate, a free market was set up in which the price of gold was allowed to fluctuate in response to the dictates of supply and demand. This in practice meant devaluation of the dollar.

(3) **Mid-November 1968.** At that time, revaluation of the mark and devaluation of the franc were being bruited about. In the Western markets holders of francs, pounds and dollars started dumping them in a rush for gold and marks.

(4) **April 1969.** Talk about devaluation of the franc led to dumping the franc, pound and dollar, severely undermining them, in a rush for gold and the mark.

(5) **September 1969.** A new wave of selling the dollar, pound and franc for the mark swept financial markets in Western Europe and the United States. The Federal Republic of Germany was obliged to close its foreign exchange market and give way to a system of floating exchange rates. In October there was nothing for it but to upvalue the mark by 8.5 per cent, raising the parity rate of 4 to 1 between the mark and the dollar to 3.66 to 1.

(6) **May 1971.** Serious financial and economic difficulties in the United States, the worsening infla-

tion there, rapid deterioration in the U.S. balance of payments and the weakening position of the dollar stampeded the principal financial markets in Western Europe into a flight from the dollar in favour of gold, the mark and other West European currencies. This time the dollar was the only currency on the run. Its value fell by a wide margin, while the price of gold rose steeply. The major foreign exchange markets of Western Europe were thrown into a turmoil.

(7) **Late July 1971.** The storm of the dollar crisis struck again, with increased havoc. The price of the dollar plunged, with the price of gold climbing unchecked. The U.S. Government was compelled to announce a "new economic policy" on August 15, including suspension of convertibility. In mid-December the same year, the United States depreciated the value of the dollar in terms of gold by 7.89 per cent through an increase of the official price of gold from 35 dollars an ounce to 38 dollars. This official announcement of devaluation was the first since 1934.

(8) **June 1972.** The outbreak of the pound crisis prompted the British Government to float the pound. This led to hectic sales of the dollar and a rush for gold.

(9) **Late January—Early February 1973.** Another monetary crisis broke out with a flight from the dollar and a rush for the mark and the yen. On February 12, the U.S. Government announced a 10 per cent dollar devaluation. This was the second postwar devaluation of the dollar.

(10) **February-March 1973.** The dollar devaluation neither increased the dollar's credibility nor ended the extreme instability in the capitalist money markets. A rush for gold took place in Western Europe. The free market price of gold, which stood at 69 dollars an ounce at the time of the dollar devaluation on February 12, reached a high of 96 dollars in London on February 23.

Another wave of unloading the dollar in a stampede for the mark and other currencies erupted in the West European foreign exchange markets in late February and early March. About 4,000 million dollars were dumped on March 1 alone. Pounded by the storm of the crisis, the foreign exchange markets in Western Europe and Japan were closed on March 2.

Fishermen's Nostalgia for the Northern Territories

BOKYOKAKU, or literally the Pavilion Overlooking the Homeland, is a two-storey building of reinforced concrete in Nosappu Cape at the easternmost tip of Hokkaido not far from Nemuro City. Named this because, weather permitting, it commands a view of the Soviet-occupied islands in Japan's northern territories. Nearest to the cape is the island of Kunashiri, which is only 37 kilometres away, where scenes of how Japanese fisherfolk are being persecuted, their fishing boats rammed into, chased after or seized by Soviet patrol boats, can sometimes be descried.

With the growing concern of the Japanese people about the northern territories, Nosappu Cape has become a place of great repair for those who wish to have a look at the islands of Habomai, Shikotan, Kunashiri and Etorofu. Built for this purpose, the pavilion is furnished with telescopes, radar, maps, charts, models and other materials on the northern territories and meticulously run by the League of Residents of Chishima and Habomai Islands.

While visiting the place, we were briefed by Member of the Nemuro City Assembly Kondo and Head of the Planning Section of the Municipal Government Kumagaya. "This building itself," said Kumagaya, "speaks for the determination of the natives of Japan's northern territories to recover these islands. Every time people come here to take a look at the islands on which their forefathers toiled to reclaim, they become more determined than ever to demand the return of the northern territories."

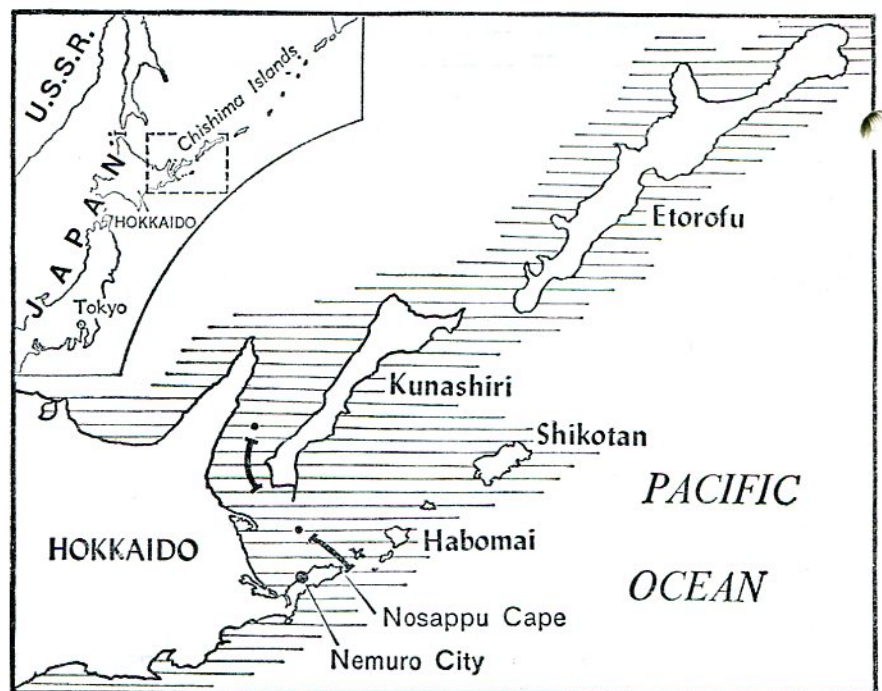
As we sped down the 20-kilometre-long highway from Nosappu to Nemuro, we saw placards in vermilion standing in the snow by the roadside flash past: "Give us back our northern territories!" "Give us back our islands!" "Give us back the northern territories pioneered by our forefathers!" "Mobilize the whole nation to demand the return of the northern territories!"

In Nemuro City, a banner inscribed with the slogan demanding the return of the northern territories flies daily alongside the Japanese national flag on some government office and school

buildings. Many people there have printed on the back of their visiting-cards a map of the northern territories and watchwords calling for national unity and participation in the movement for their recovery. In restaurants and hotels, such maps and slogans can also be found on match boxes and luggage tags. All this demonstrates the Japanese people's resolve to recover the northern territories.

According to Japanese friends, the waters around the Nemuro Peninsula are Japan's traditional fishing grounds. Nemuro port harbours over 1,800 fishing boats, of which 1,500 are small ones under 10 tons. From this one can see that the Nemuro fishermen are engaged mainly in off-shore fishing. During the fishing season every May, the triangular stretch of water between Habomai, Shikotan and Kunashiri islands provides the biggest catches. But to this day these islands are still under Soviet occupation and the Soviet Government, on the so-called charge of "encroaching on the territorial waters," has been persecuting Nemuro fishermen in every manner.

(Continued on p. 21.)



Junior Sports Flourish

MORE and more youngsters are playing basketball, volleyball, football and table tennis in China today. They also take part in track and field, gymnastics, swimming, *wushu* (Chinese boxing and swordplay) and other sports. Taking advantage of favourable natural conditions, those in Liaoning Province, northeast China, go in for mountaineering and skiing. Those living by the sea and rivers swim in summer and skate in winter. In Shenyang, Luta, Tantung and other urban centres 700,000 now play basketball, football or volleyball.

Sports flourish in such outlying regions as the Tibet Autonomous Region where formerly very little was found. In 1965 Tibet did not send a table tennis team to the Second National Sports Meet because table tennis was only newly introduced there. Last year it sent both an adult and a junior table tennis team to the national competitions. The Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region and Kansu Province each sent a team of national minority youth and children to a national swimming contest last year for the first time.

Thousands of youngsters from all over China took part in the 1972 national junior track and field, swimming, gymnastics and table tennis competitions. Contestants were around 14 and 15 and were from more than ten nationalities. The youngest ones were eight. Teenagers made up half the participants in last year's national track and field, swimming, gymnastics and *wushu* competitions. In some events they made up two-thirds.

Growing Up Sturdily

Large numbers of promising young boys and girls have come to the fore through participation in mass sports activities.

Last year's national junior track and field meet saw 17 athletes and 7 relay teams breaking eight track and field records 31 times. During the competitions, 16-year-old Yao Chen-chia kept up his training in all weather by climbing slopes and running long distances. He ran the three and a half kilometres from where he lived to the competition site every day. Yao set a new record in the junior 1,500 metres.

Some teenagers smashed records in adults' events. For example, during an exhibition meet in January 1972 a teenager, Pan Wei-cheng, did the women's 100-metre backstroke in the record time of 1 minute 16.4 seconds. Half a month later she cut it to 1 minute 16.2 seconds. She had entered the Peking Physical Culture Institute only in the spring of 1971.

Through hard practice and training, some young gymnasts have attained a high degree of technique.

Wang Hsueh-chun, 14, of Hunan Province has successfully mastered the very difficult movement of a backflip followed by a backward somersault piked with two turns. Such a movement had never been successfully accomplished in the women's free exercise event in this country. Some gymnasts did a hollow forward somersault, backflip forward run followed by backward somersault tucked on the balance beam.

The young athletes not only work hard to improve their skills, they also make strict demands on themselves in ideology to develop good sportsmanship. In Tientsin, Chang Chun-chieh who took part in the 1972 national junior swimming contest which was held in separate places simultaneously, in the boys' A group 100-metre freestyle took an early lead and was still leading after the turn at 50 metres. Aware that he had not touched the edge properly on turning and that the umpire had not noticed, he doubled back, did so and then continued. By this time the other seven swimmers had passed him. He had fallen from first to last, but he energetically caught up. With five metres to go he was back in the lead and with a spurt won the event. His performance was greeted with great applause.

Excellent Conditions

Developing sports activities has great significance in helping young people develop morally, intellectually and physically and raising sports standards. The Party and People's Government pay much attention to children's sports activities and have provided them with excellent conditions to study and train.

Physical training is part of middle and primary school curricula. Schools recommend promising youngsters for training in spare-time physical culture schools after school hours and during holidays. These schools are equipped with all sorts of physical training apparatus and all expenses are met by the state. Not only do all provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions have such schools, but counties and townships, too, and even some people's communes have them. In the northeast in recent years, Liaoning Province has trained more than 5,000 youngsters in table tennis and other events at its 52 spare-time physical culture schools. Most of the 29 entrants to the 1972 national junior table tennis competitions from this province came from these spare-time physical culture schools. Inner Mongolia, which had no such schools in the past, today possesses ten. There are now one-third more spare-time physical culture schools in China than prior to the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in 1966.



Lin Mei-chun (second from the right) with young aspirants.



Primary school pupils playing basketball.

New sports grounds have been built everywhere. All large and medium-sized urban centres have big stadiums and gymnasiums. Many regions and counties have smaller sports grounds. Facilities are also available in mining and other industrial enterprises, schools, army units and people's communes for the masses.

Veteran physical culture workers and well-known athletes frequently go there to give the young people

coaching. Table tennis coach Hsu Yin-sheng gave valuable advice and tips to young players during the national junior table tennis championships in Shenyang last year. Li Ho-nan, a well-known woman table tennis player, helped one youngster by giving her difficult shots to correct her strokes after carefully watching the young player's weak points. With her help, the young player quickly improved.

(Continued from p. 11.)

to improve their trade in primary products and develop their national economy. However, certain industrial powers have pursued a self-seeking economic policy using their monopolistic position in the sphere of trade to drive down the prices of raw materials and set up tariff barriers and various forms of obstacles to trade. As a result, the share of primary products in world trade has declined ceaselessly, the terms of trade have daily deteriorated and the disparity between the prices of primary products and those of manufactures has constantly grown. All this has caused tremendous losses to the developing countries. The sharp falls in export earnings have critically compounded the difficulties of indebtedness of the developing countries. The vicious circle as such poses a grave threat to the developing countries."

Chang Chien-hua pointed out that the monetary crisis with the dollar as its centre besetting the capitalist world has inflicted upon the developing countries losses in foreign exchange reserves and trade in primary products that can hardly be remedied. Chang Chien-hua pointed out that the root cause of poverty and backwardness which plagued the developing countries lay in plunder and exploitation by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. "It merits our attention," he stressed, "that some people, flaunting the signboard of 'international division of labour,' inherit the mantle of colonialism, try hard to lock the devel-

oping countries in poverty and backwardness and keep the latter countries as sources of cheap raw materials and markets of low-quality machinery and equipment in perpetuity so as to bring them under the yoke of neo-colonialism. In this regard the developing countries cannot but exercise extreme vigilance."

He added: "We have consistently held that international trade should be founded on equality and mutual benefit, and mutual respect for each other's sovereignty. It should conform to the requirements and possibilities of both sides and contribute to mutual economic advancement, and it should be conducted in such a way as to oppose the policy of discrimination and the monopoly of international markets by industrial powers, any form of exploitation, plunder and control, and the conduct of bringing political and economic pressure to bear upon certain developing countries by exploiting the latter's difficulties in the marketing of primary products."

"We support many valuable proposals of the developing countries for the improvement of trade in primary products. We favour inter-governmental consultations on the markets and prices for those principal problem commodities. As regards the list of commodities, it can be decided upon by the countries concerned through consultation in a spirit of equality and respect for the aspirations of the developing countries, so that this problem will be solved in a rational manner," he concluded.

THAILAND

"Mopping-Up" Operations Smashed

The patriotic armed forces and people in different parts of Thailand won new victories in a series of offensives against the enemy and in smashing his "mopping-up" operations, according to the Voice of the People of Thailand.

The radio said that the people's liberation army in Nan and Chiang Rai Provinces in northern Thailand killed or wounded more than 50 enemy troops last December 9 and 12.

In northeastern Nakhon Phanom Province, it attacked in the area of Nakae District last December 11, killing 17 enemy troops and wounding 6 others.

Starting in January, the people's army laid repeated ambushes in Nakae District, killing 49 and wounding many troops, destroying one military vehicle and capturing many weapons.

In the northeast during January and February, the people's army in Pananikom District of Sakon Nakhon Province, Khao Wong District of Kalasin Province, Nam Som District of Udonthani Province and in Nongkai Province's Bung Kan area ambushed enemy troops, killing or wounding dozens of men and destroying an enemy stronghold.

The army hit the enemy hard in the southern provinces. On December 20 and 27 in Surat Thani Province and Phatalung Province, it carried out a series of ambushes, killing or wounding many men, including officers and police officers. On January 19, the people's army in Trang Province attacked a border police post, killing 8 policemen and wounding 11 others.

According to incomplete figures, from early December to mid-January this year, the people's armed forces and people in Phitsanulok, Loey and Phetchabun Provinces killed or wounded 105 enemy troops, shot down 2 helicopters and damaged 5 helicopters and reconnaissance planes, and captured a quantity of weapons.

PAKISTAN

Soviet "Asian Collective Security System" Rejected

The *Pakistan Times* on March 6 carried an editorial rejecting the Soviet proposed so-called "Asian collective security system."

The paper said: "Since the last world war, Asia, more than any other continent, has been the victim of aggressive designs, both from within and without (Pakistan has bitter experience of both). As the most populous and strategic land mass, Asia has been the centre piece in a ruthless scramble for, and mutual redistribution of, spheres of influence by big powers."

It pointed out that any arrangements serving peace in Asia should be most welcome. "But a limited collective security alliance sponsored by a superpower is certainly not one of them."

"The power that underwrites a security system would, understandably, want to promote its own interests, and would want the system equally to own its friends and denounce its enemies, in one way or another," the paper said, adding that "this is totally unacceptable to Pakistan."

It said: "The Soviet proposal is thus no answer to Asia's need for peace and security. It may only prove a red rag, if not worse. Pakistan has added reason not to

have anything to do with it. It appears to be meant, at least in part, to wall off China, and to build a counterweight against it, with India as its nucleus. From Pakistan's point of view, China is an influence for good in this region and the threat of aggression comes from other quarters. The cause of Asian security will thus be served not by providing against imaginary threats but removing real ones; not by creating new unnecessary provocations but ending those that already exist."

KUWAIT

Al-Rai Al-Amm on Soviet "Friendship"

What the Soviet Union calls "friendship" with other countries is nothing but deceit, the Kuwaiti paper *Al-Rai Al-Amm* points out in an editorial issued on March 9.

The editorial says, "The Soviet Union concentrated its attacks yesterday on Mohamed Heikal, Chief Editor of the Cairo newspaper *Al-Ahram*. Heikal was accused by the Soviet weekly *Za Rubezhom* of writing that 'the Soviet policy in the Middle East is based on expansionism, on striving for domination and strengthening the Soviet position in this area.'"

"While attacking Mohamed Heikal," the editorial adds, "the Soviet Union has spruced itself up as a pure fairy, who has come to this area to distribute fragrant roses and money gratuitously."

"According to simple political principles," it notes, "relations between countries are fundamentally based on mutual respect, constructive co-operation and reciprocal goodwill. If such principles of mutual respect and benefit are undermined, it means a country wants to establish unequal relations with other countries by using its military forces and financial resources, and that is tantamount to military colonialism and economic colonialism. We do not believe that the purpose of the Soviet investment

of dozens of billions of U.S. dollars in this area is only for God's sake."

"What the Soviet Union has done in Eastern Europe (Czechoslovakia)," the editorial continues, "has clearly exposed the essence of 'gratuitousness' in its international relations."

The editorial queries: "How can we believe Soviet friendship with us Arabs as 'gratuitous' when the Soviet Union has opened the door for the emigration of Jews to Palestine?"

"Even if we were foolish enough, we cannot believe that a friend who has brought our enemies for us is a friend indeed," it points out.

"Now, we Arabs know quite well that the Soviet Union is almost the same as America. Both stand opposed to us, because while America supplies weapons to Israel, the Soviet Union is helping to increase its manpower who will fight us with weapons given by America," says the editorial. "We must say that what is more dangerous is to supply manpower to Israel."

The editorial says in conclusion, "The Soviet Union wants us to believe that it is the real friend. But the people here can tell the truth of the matter. They want to be free and to establish equal relations with other countries and do not want to be deceived by hypocrisy."

MOZAMBIQUE

Victories of Patriotic Armed Forces

Mozambican freedom-fighters wiped out 110 Portuguese colonial troops and 8 white racist Rhodesian soldiers, destroyed 16 enemy vehicles and wrecked two locomotives in Tete Province during the last three months of 1972, according to a war communique issued on March 1 in Dar-es-Salaam by the Mozambique Liberation Front.

During that period, the communique said, the freedom-fighters attacked two enemy strongholds at

Mocumbura and Nyamadende and killed many enemy troops in Chicoco and Nyakamba.

The freedom-fighters also carried out a series of military operations along the Beira-Zobwe Railway and the Rhodesia-Malawi International Highway, the communique stated.

It added that the freedom-fighters has laid several ambushes along the Tete-Cabora Bassa, Mocumbura-Luia and Tete-Mandie highways, killing more than 70 enemy troops in all and destroying 11 vehicles.

CHILEAN CONGRESS ELECTION

Popular Unity Gains More Seats

Returns from Chilean Congress election on March 4 showed that the ruling Popular Unity netted a gain of two seats in the Senate and six seats in the Chamber of Deputies.

In a nation-wide radio and televised speech on the election returns at the midnight of that day, President Salvador Allende said that this was the first time in Chilean history that the Popular Unity Government increased its electoral strength after two years and four months in office and that it was also the first government in the past 20 years to gain 40 per cent of the votes. He added that no previous government had ever won such support.

Under the Chilean Constitution, elections for the Congress are held once every four years to renew half of the 50-seat Senate and the entire 150-seat Chamber of Deputies. Four and a half million Chileans were eligible to vote in the current election.

Daniel Vergara, Deputy Minister of the Interior, announced on March 5 that the Popular Unity Federal Party made up of the ruling parties won 43.39 per cent of the ballots, 11 of the 25 senatorial seats and 63 of the 150 seats in the Chamber of Deputies. The Democratic Confederation formed by the opposition parties

won 54.7 per cent of the ballots, 14 senatorial seats and 87 seats in the Chamber of Deputies.

Before the election, the Popular Unity Federal Party held 18 seats in the Senate and 57 seats in the Chamber of Deputies while the Democratic Confederation held 32 seats in the Senate and 93 seats in the Chamber of Deputies. Results of the election show that the opposition parties have failed to attain a two-thirds majority for the control of the Congress.

The Chilean Congress election took place against a background of fairly acute class struggle at home. More than ten political parties took part in the election. Frequent election campaigns went on between the Popular Unity Federal Party, mainly the socialists and the communists, on the one hand and the Democratic Confederation, mainly the Christian Democratic Party and the nationalists, on the other. Both put the emphasis on winning the senatorial seats. Under the Chilean Constitution, if the opposition parties control a two-thirds majority in the Senate and a simple majority in the Chamber of Deputies, they may vote down all the government enacted laws and even oust the President by constitutional impeachment.

In the election campaigns, the nationalists of the Democratic Confederation claimed that the current election was a "decisive battle" between the opposition and ruling parties. They pointed out that the aim of the election was to win a two-thirds senatorial majority for the opposition so that they can impeach the President at one stroke.

The ruling Popular Unity pointed out in its election campaigns that the election was merely a major battle in Chile's forward march and not a "decisive battle." In his recent inspection tour of the capital and the provinces, President Allende, while speaking of the problems existing in government work, reiterated time and again that he would continue to carry out the Popular Unity programme. He said that whatever the election results may be, he was deter-

mined to fulfil his duties until his term of presidency expires in 1976.

YUGOSLAVIA

Alliance Based on Limited Sovereignty Unacceptable

"State sovereignty is limited" within the military and political alliance centring around the superpower and such an alliance "is categorically unacceptable to Yugoslavia," the Yugoslav monthly *Socialism* pointed out in an article in its first issue of this year.

The article says: "Because it follows a non-alignment policy, Yugoslavia has categorically rejected the policy of linking itself with a bloc and involving itself in a military alliance under the protection of a big power. Since the establishment of a defensive system by the whole people, it has unhesitatingly attached prime importance to the policy of relying on its own strength to defend the country."

"By forming an alliance and usually a military and political one through a multilateral or bilateral agreement

under existing conditions," the article continues, "it can only mean the one-sided grouping around the superpower of many or a few small and medium-sized states or even of big powers. Such an alliance has in itself many troubles and unpredictable changes: the sovereign status of these countries is limited while superpower domination is very obvious. Their sovereignty is limited and even questionable, and their armed forces are controlled by others because they are placed in the hands of the joint headquarters manipulated by the superpower. Meanwhile, they are not always ensured of support by their allies and the superpower in case of an outbreak of war. Therefore, a centrifugal tendency emerges in such an alliance, particularly when they are aware that such relations of alliance are harmful to them. So far as Yugoslavia is concerned, such relations of alliance are unacceptable."

Today, the article points out, there are still people who are energetically advocating the theory of forming an alliance based on ideology and this theory has usually come from the superpower.

The article says: "Also unacceptable to Yugoslavia is another theory which attempts to unite all the socialist countries around 'a nucleus' under the slogan of socialist internationalism. The preacher of this theory also stresses that 'the independence, sovereignty and equality of the socialist countries are guaranteed primarily by their great responsibility towards the common cause of the big socialist community, towards strengthening the might of these countries, and towards closely uniting around their own nucleus, the Soviet Union.' This is actually an interpretation of socialist internationalism from the angle of blocs, and the theory of the existence of 'a nucleus' and 'a centre' assumes a predominant position in such internationalism. There is not much difference between this theory and that of limited sovereignty. Any alliance on such a basis is absolutely unacceptable to Yugoslavia" because it will "lead to the negation of the non-alignment policy and the international status of sovereignty, thereby leading to the limitation of state sovereignty."

(Continued from p. 16.)

In the company of Japanese friends, we called on a fisherman's family in Nemuro. Yasuo Nishikawa, the 37-year-old elder brother, who went into fishing at 20, was kidnapped by the Soviet authorities last May while fishing in the triangular fishing area. His boat and catch were also seized. His younger brother was spirited away the following day.

Her eyes swimming with tears, Yasuo Nishikawa's wife talked to us about her husband: "Nine months have passed since the Soviet side took him away. Some people said not long ago that he was sent to Kunashiri Island to do hard labour day in day out. I am worried that he cannot stand it and may fall sick at any moment."

The case of the Nishikawas is, however, by no means isolated. A fisherman named Hanji Aoki in his sixties was seized four times and had been in the custody of the Soviet authorities for more than five years. He said: "We know the risk of fishing around Kunashiri. But I was born and brought up there.

That island belongs to us, so does the sea surrounding it! I'm going out to fish there again in April!"

Japanese friends in Nemuro City said: "The outrages by the Soviet authorities are meeting with strong opposition from more and more people. How can one tolerate such wilful capture of Japanese fishing boats and detention and persecution of Japanese fishermen, now that the war has been over for more than 20 years!"

At a rally demanding the return of the northern territories held in Hiroshima last November, a representative of the fishermen of Nemuro City had this to say: "The root cause of the insecurity of the fishermen's life lies in the outstanding problem of the northern territories which belong to Japan. We are determined to carry forward the movement demanding the return of the northern territories. We hope the day will come when we can return to the native land of our parents."

(Hsinhua Correspondents)

County Network of Farm Machinery Plants

PUTTING Chairman Mao's principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" into action, Chungshan County in the south China province of Kwangtung has established a county-wide network of plants for making and repairing farm machinery. This has given fresh impetus to its agricultural mechanization.

Over 170 county-run factories and workshops now make 330 types of machinery serving agriculture, including generators, motors, threshers and complete sets of irrigation and drainage equipment. Less than 60 types were produced before the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in 1966. County-run industry has also helped the 21 people's communes there set up farm machinery repair plants and each of the 314 production brigades set up centres for the same purpose.

Local industry plays a supplementary role to the large-scale state farm-machine industry. It produces machines and equipment in accordance with specific local needs, to supplement the tractors and other big machinery supplied by big factories elsewhere.

Before the Great Cultural Revolution, under the influence of Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line, a few technicians in the county fell into the error of divorcing theory from practice and wanted only large projects. They designed and built seven big electric pumping stations each with several pumps. As each station had to handle a large area, unevenness of terrain resulted in waterlogging in low-lying fields while those higher up remained arid. The masses criticized this in the Great Cultural Revolution and suggested that the

big stations be divided into numerous smaller ones so that all the farmland could be given proper consideration. Acting on this, the county now has 585 small electric pumping stations which irrigate 85 per cent of the total cultivated acreage. Local industry played no small role in setting up this pumping network.

Threshing paddy-rice being the labour-consuming task it was, before the Cultural Revolution Chungshan County's people's communes bought 800 electric threshers to help out. This number was, however, far from adequate. Since 1970, county, commune and brigade workshops have turned out 10,000 light, easy-to-operate iron-and-wood pedalled rice threshers which have virtually eliminated threshing by hand.

Factories and workshops dispersed in different localities can come to the aid of agricultural production much easier and faster than state industry.

During spring sowing in 1972, 20,000 hectares of county farmland were threatened by drought. While the pumping stations worked at full steam, Chungshan industrial departments promptly sent in over 200 locally made motors and transformers and other equipment to enable all the early rice to be transplanted in time. Plants and workshops in the brigades, communes and the county, which manufacture many spare parts themselves, can take care of all tractor repairs from minor ones to major overhauls.

County industry has also helped train commune members as agro-technicians; 30,000 have become full or part-time tractor drivers, electricians or technicians and skilled workers.

With comparatively simple equipment to start with, local industrial enterprises have gradually improved their facilities and expanded their

scale while in operation. Practically every repair plant in the 21 communes now has over a dozen pieces of machinery, including lathes, shapers, milling machines and welding equipment. Many lathes were produced locally with the help of county factories. Now some commune enterprises have begun to make electric threshers, pumps, rice transplanters and other machinery that only state factories could turn out in the past.

More Picture Story Books For Children

NEARLY 30 million copies of children's picture story books were printed last year by the Peking People's Fine Arts Publishing House.

There are 50 titles covering a wide range of subjects, which include life in the Chinese People's Liberation Army and in the countryside, outstanding people in production and their deeds, the fine qualities of new China's children. Some of the books carry useful scientific knowledge. These works praise the many-sided achievements in our country's socialist revolution and construction, and create unforgettable images of outstanding workers, peasants and soldiers, providing children with vivid lessons in class struggle and revolutionary traditions. For example, *A Silver Dollar* relates the family history of a P.L.A. man whose father and elder sister were killed by Kuomintang reactionaries and landlords in the old society. About 2.3 million copies of this booklet were sold last year.

There are stories about the revolutionary struggles of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples which inspire their young readers with proletarian internationalism. *Quynh Ho*, *A Phuc* and *A Luong*, a *Young Vietnamese Hero* describe intrepid exploits of children in south Viet Nam in the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. *Wiping Out the Enemy* reflects the staunch revolutionary will of the Cambodian people in their resistance to U.S. imperialism and the Lon Nol traitorous clique. All of

these, as well as an adaptation of the Korean film *Apple-Picking Time*, were given a warm welcome by the youngsters.

Last year bookstores displayed new editions of *How the Steel Was Tempered* (in two volumes), adapted from a Soviet novel of the same title, and Gorki's *Childhood*, *My Apprenticeship* and *My Universities*. These popular picture story books were sold in large numbers.

Artistic forms vary. They are done as line-drawings, sketches, water-colour paintings, black and white ink paintings or incorporate elements of graphic art. Apart from the professionals, amateur artists from among the workers, peasants and soldiers contributed. This is an indication of flourishing mass art activities developed during the Great Cultural Revolution.

Taming the Tiger, written and illustrated by workers of the Fushun Coal-mine in Liaoning Province, tells a lively story of two advanced tunnelling teams working shoulder to shoulder during a socialist emulation campaign. *Life-Line* was written and illustrated by railway workers in the Changchiakou region. It describes how an ailing infant was saved through the concerted efforts of

railway workers, P.L.A. men and medical personnel.

Deaf-Mute Workers

THE Yingkou Machine-Tool Spare Parts Plant in Liaoning Province was set up in 1959 by the local government to provide a livelihood for deaf-mutes.

Seventy-four of the plant's 200 workers are handicapped in this way. They receive help in production and daily life from the other workers.

Most of the deaf-mute workers are sons and daughters of former beggars and labourers. Many of them fell victim to poverty and disease before liberation because their parents could not afford medical treatment for them when they fell ill. In the old society they were mocked at, discriminated against and bullied. But today they have good jobs and lead happy, useful lives.

The plant leadership arranged to have technicians teach the deaf-mutes production techniques through sign language, writing and demonstrations. Today 90 per cent of them are bench workers, machine-tool operators and electricians. Some are now cadres in workshops, groups or shifts and some have been cited as advanced workers by the city.

The deaf-mutes study politics and improve their education with the help of special teachers. Many can read newspapers and blue prints and write letters.

They receive the same pay as other workers doing the same job. Most of them are happily married. The local government gives them free medical check-ups, and for the more hopeful cases, acupuncture treatment and vocal training. Ten have learnt to say simple sentences.

The deaf-mute workers are able, enterprising and creative. In the electromagnetic disc shop they made a machine which raised efficiency 16 times, enabling this workshop to fulfil its 1972 production quota six months ahead of schedule.

HERE AND THERE

Deep-Sea Cement Fishing Boats. More and more cement fishing boats are being built and used in the coastal areas of Kwangtung Province. Built on a trial basis in 1966, they have been popularized since 1969. To date, the province has made and put to sea not only small ones for shallow-water fishing but also motorized boats ranging from 40 to 100 h.p. and those of several hundred h.p. for deep-sea fishing.

These boats can be built quickly and at low cost, and much timber can be saved. Maintenance is easy and cheap and they perform well.

Tientsin Watch Factory. Constructed in 1958, the Tientsin Watch Factory now produces more than a dozen types of wrist watches including one type with automatic calendar. One of the more popular brands is the "Tungfeng," which is well made, attractively designed and accurate.

Compared with 1958, workers and staff members had increased eleven-fold and total floorspace expanded fourteen-fold by last year. Production has gone up year by year and quality constantly improved. Its 1972 output was 233 times that of the factory's early years.



Picture story books.

Spring 1973

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