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Reporter

中華人民共和國

THE PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF CHINA
ON BECOMING 21
SOCIALIST
WORLD POWER

By Maud Russell



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THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
ON BECOMING TWENTY ONE
SOCIALIST WORLD POWER

The People's Republic of China is now twenty one years of age. Through centuries - at least fifty - there has been a China in continuous existence; imperial China, republican China(semi-feudal and semi-colonial), and now a people's China.

The People's Republic of China, at twenty one, is a recognized world power. But talk of China as the "third world power" serves to hide the true situation; that there are two poles of world power in existence today; the imperialist world power center headed by the United States, and the socialist world power headed by the People's Republic of China.

The bourgeoisie of many countries for many years followed the lead of the United States in trying to wreck the new China that emerged in 1949. These forces have been frustrated by the tremendous progress of the People's China and are now in the process of reconsidering their attitudes toward and their estimation of this new society of over seven hundred million people. Hostility and the drive to wreck the new China remain on the part of the arch imperialist, the United States.

World-Wide Reevaluation of the new China

In the tide of nations seeking to normalize relations with the People's Republic of China, it is noteworthy that the initiative for this normalization comes not from China but rather from these other countries. As the Christian Science Monitor noted:

"This is happening, not because China is courting the outside nations, but rather because China is allowing the outside world to resume relations with China. The fact is, Peking is in the driver's seat."*

"The Chinese are already considerably stronger than any one would have foreseen two decades ago..... We should not dismiss Chinese pretensions as absurd. Peking has already fooled the skeptics in many fields of technology and industrial prowess."(NYT 7/26/70)

In Le Monde of Paris (7/26,27/70) Andre Bettencourt, French Minister of Planning and Territorial development, who visited China in July 1970, writes, "China which has been stirred up by the Cultural Revolution is today again at work. Factories are being constructed all over the country. In the countryside peasants continue to feed the 750 million Chinese who now-a-days no longer suffer from hunger. All this work, all this energy, continually finds its source from a psychological mobilization, based on the thoughts and writings of Chairman Mao Tsetung."

Couve de Meurville, former French Foreign Minister, who visited China in November 1970, was quoted as saying, "Since 1949 a capital event in the history of the world has taken place. China is once again gathered together under the authority of a government which holds it solidly in hand."(NYT 11/18/70)

"Communist China moved into a new economic phase in 1971, marked by the beginning of the country's 4th five year plan and improved prospects for development..... Conditions as 1971 began were believed to be better and the outlook for economic growth more promising than they had been for a decade. A reasonably good economic performance in 1970 provided a base for further advance. Also, the political situation was more stable; further progress has been made in re-establishing and permanently staffing central and provincial governments." (NYT 1/18/70)

A prominent British businessman, whose firm (Jardine Mathewson) has been in China trade for 150 years, John R Keswick (President of the Sino-British Trade Council, Director of Jardine Mathewson & Co), returning from a 14-day stay in China in October 1970, portrayed China "as a nation entering a phase of stability, economic growth and increased commerce with the outside world." He said, "The prospects for Sino-British trade are good; the doors are open for us to enter in order to participate in an advancing prosperity." (Emphasis added...ed) "The country", he said, "is clearly behind Mao Tsetung and is now settling down to the big tasks of growing food and developing its industries." (NYT 11/5/70)

The New York Times, under the heading "A Communist Looks At China" quotes Alberto Jacoville, Foreign Affairs Editor for the Italian Communist Party daily, L'Unita, "My wife, Maria A Maciocchi, Communist Deputy in Parliament, and I have just returned from a six weeks visit to the Chinese People's Republic; we returned with a certain number of clear ideas about the reality of that great country....China does not live in misery. Her people for the first time in history have everything necessary for a sober but secure life. Let's take a big city like Shanghai. In that city of ten million population there is an unbelievable number of small restaurants, stores, markets and side-walk vendees. They are all well-supplied with things necessary for life.....I saw the same thing in all the cities and villages I visited. It has been said about China that it was ruled by an iron dictatorship. Instead it seems a country of philosophers, meaning that in China all discuss all things with a competence and precision that I have not seen in any other country...It also has been said that the military rule China; I have been able to ascertain that this is utter nonsense. The Chinese soldiers are the humblest soldiers in the world; their only duty is to be more at the service of the people....I have seen them working in factories and in the fields - they try to work harder and better than anyone else.....Lately there has been talk of 'oppression' of the intellectuals. The truth is that all intellectuals with whom we met told us that contact with the people and work with the people

made them different and better; it made them, in other words, men among men, all aiming at building a Chinese socialist society...Summing up my impression of China, is that of a very solid country, strongly united around Chairman Mao and the other leaders. It is a country where the overwhelming majority of the population knows what it does and what it wants. Maybe the most striking observation is the absolute absence of what in our society is called alienation, and in others, de-politization. There is no alienation in China. And there not only is no de-politization but on the contrary there is the mass political passion such as I have not found in any other part of the world." This visit was in October 1970 and reported in the New York Times. (1/25/71)

"Communist China is facing the world with an optimistic face on the eve of its twenty first birthday. Domestically Communist China's economy seems to be thriving...Few dispute that internal conditions have improved recently. China's continued progress in nuclear experiment enhances its prestige at home and abroad."(CSM 9/29/70)

Increasing International Moves Toward Normalization of Relations With The People's Republic of China

Diplomatic Recognition. The outside world is not only reconsidering its evaluation of and attitude toward China, but is actively seeking to establish political relationship. The year 1970 and early 1971 saw Canada, Italy, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Chile and Nigeria establish diplomatic ties with China. "Italy became the 7th member of the 15-nation North Atlantic Treaty Organization to recognize China; the others are Britain, France, The Netherlands, Norway, Denmark and Canada," (National Observer 11/9/70) Of the 128 members of the United Nations 52 now recognize China. "Fifty eight governments now recognize Communist China." (NYT 2/14/71)

Other nations are considering diplomatic recognition. "Austria expects to open negotiations with China on diplomatic recognition, the Foreign Minister, Rudolf Kirchschlager, said today."(NYT 11/5/70) "The United

States has been advised in recent weeks by the governments of Austria and Belgium that they are moving toward the establishment of diplomatic relations with Communist China. In addition, officials in Washington say that there have been indications that Luxembourg and Ethiopia may follow the lead set by Italy and Canada and establish formal ties with Peking." (NYT 11/7/70)

"Lebanon is likely to be the next Mediterranean country to follow Rome's move...Libya has not yet formally broken with Taiwan but she has been negotiating with Peking."(CSM 11/14/70) "Malaysia announced today that she was ready to establish relations with Communist China...the announcement was made by Deputy Prime Minister Dr Ismailbin Abdul Rahman." (NYT 10/5/70)

"Official sources in Kuala Lumpur said Canada's decision (to recognize China...ed) was in line with the current attitude of Malaysia." (NYT 10/15/70)

"Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau's policy of closer links with Peking is winning admirers in unexpected places. New Zealand is impressed by Trudeau's approach. And in recent speeches at the United Nations and elsewhere Prime Minister Keith Holyoake himself has begun to take a more relaxed view of Chinese Communist objectives in Asia." (CSM 2/17/70) When the Canadian Government announced...it intended to recognize mainland China the Australian Government stuck by its old policy of non-recognition. Now it is having second thoughts. Reconsideration is apparently occurring... Fortunately for the Australian Government the international climate toward the Chinese appears to be softening..." (CSM 2/30/70)

"The Vatican too has indicated that it is seeking contact with Peking." (NYT 11/7/70)

"Far from running out of steam, the parade of nations moving toward recognition of China seems to continue unabated."*

"The breaking of ranks by Western countries to recognize Communist China is already triggering major, predictable effects in world power line-ups. It is rapidly putting the United States on the defensive, diplomatically speaking...The United States is likely to find itself isolated from the present current of world opinion...The United States stand-still policy toward China seems increasingly hard to defend to other nations, much less to popularize."(CSM 11/12/70)

International Organizations and Alliances Move Toward China

During 1970 various international organizations initiated moves looking toward recognition of China's place as a world power.

International Committee of the Red Cross. In December 1970 the International Committee of the Red Cross invited China to a major international conference in Geneva in March 1971. Thirty nine countries were invited; Nationalist China which attended the 1970 conference was not invited. The 1971 conference will meet to discuss modernization of the 1949 Geneva Convention on the Protection of Human Rights During War. "Some delegates and officials at the U N viewed the invitation to Peking as supporting the growing sentiment for including mainland China in important international undertakings." (NYT 12/7/70)

The United Nations. In November 1970 the United Nations voted by a majority of 51 to 49 to seat China. "The General Assembly vote... represented a breakthrough for Peking and is therefore of major significance." (CSM 11/24/70) A simple majority was not enough to gain seating for the People's China. "But some time in the not distant future a substantial majority of the United Nations will decide to treat the Government in Peking for what it is in fact; the government of China. ...This will leave Washington in a curious position in the world. It is bound to be one of the last countries to recognize the accomplished fact of control over China by the present government in Peking." (CSM 11/20/70). "The Soviet Union spoke out in favor of

the Algerian-sponsored resolution whereas it had kept silent during last year's debate." (CSM edit 11/24/70)

"An overwhelming majority of the member states obviously believe that the Communist regime in Peking should hold China's credentials and speak for China's 800 million at the United Nations." (NYT edit 11/21/70)

The Non-Aligned Countries Conference. In September 1970 54 nations met in Lusaka, Zambia, at the Non-Aligned Countries Conference. They set up a permanent secretariat with President Kaunda of Zambia as Chairman. He said that as Chairman he was bound by the discussions of the conference to do his utmost to get Communist China into the United Nations; that this was the immediate task that the countries that convened set for themselves. (CSM 9/15/70 & NYT 9/7,11,15/70)

Asian Revolutionary Unity Centers on China. Perhaps the most far-reaching international action that took place in relation to China in 1970 was triggered by the United States invasion of Cambodia. This was the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples, held April 24th and 25th 1970 in the frontier region of Laos, Vietnam, and China. Here the delegations of the Cambodian People, the Laotian People, the People of the Republic of South Vietnam, the people of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam met to forge a unity of action against United States imperialism. "In the nicely decorated conference room the green-draped conference table gave a brighter hue to the four combat flags of Cambodia, Laos, the Republic of South Vietnam, and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam." (Peking Review 5/8/70) China's Premier Chou En-lai made a special trip on April 25th from Peking, and gave a grand banquet for members of the four participating delegations.

"There is Premier Chou En-lai's quiet coup to establish his patronage of last week's summit conference of the Communist and progressive forces of the 3 countries of the former Indo-China." *

Not only did the United States invasion of Cambodia forge this unity of the Indo-Chinese peoples but it served to make explicitly formal the unity of support for their struggles by three already established

socialist countries of Asia - China, North Korea and North Vietnam. This gives the lie to United States' wishful reports about coolness between China and North Korea, between Peking and Hanoi. The fact that Sihanouk turned to China as the base for his exile activity emphasizes China's status as supporter of worldwide liberation struggles.

Today in Asia the people's forces are more unified and there is a sharper polarisation of forces; on the one hand, the United States, thousands of miles away, with weak, corrupt puppets in South Vietnam, in Cambodia, in Laos, in Thailand as "allies"; on the other hand, the four liberator forces of Southeast Asia allied with and backed by a strong neighbor, the People's Republic of China, a powerful socialist country.

The unity of revolutionary progressive forces in Asia, forged in April by Washington's February invasion of Cambodia, was again expressed, two months later, in June. Dramatic evidence of this continuing unity was demonstrated when China and Korea joined in observing the 20th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War. High officials of each country visited the capital of the other and participated in mass rallies and joined in statements expressing their common resistance to United States imperialism.

"With the Chinese obviously in a coordinating role leaders of Communist China, the exile Cambodian Government, and the Pathet Lao not only joined in observance of the outbreak of the Korean War, but have echoed each other in revolutionary themes and expressions of mutual support. Communist China has successfully used the 20th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War to further enhance the appeal and solidarity of the Asian Communist front that has taken shape under Peking's auspices in recent months." (NYT 6/28/70)

"Last October (1969) North Korea sent a delegation to China's National Day celebration, headed by President Choi Yong Kun, who was given a place beside Mao Tsetung on the reviewing stand." (NYT 4/5/70)

"Chou En-lai of Communist China was welcomed at Pyongyang Airport today by North Korean Premier Kim Il Sung and President Choi Yong Kun...Mr Chou is visiting North Korea at the invitation of Premier Kim. The visit signals a return to warmer relations after a period of relative hostility. An editorial in the North Korean Communist newspaper said the visit would 'help strengthen and develop the militant friendship' between China and North Korea; and paid tribute to the assistance rendered by Chinese troops in the Korean War and China's subsequent help in North Korea's 'rehabilitation and reconstruction'." (NYT 4/6/70)

One of the factors serving to solidify unity among Asian Communist forces is, of course, United States imperialism in Asia. As the New York Times explained. "A factor that recently helped overcome earlier feelings of antagonism has been the significant growth of Japanese military strength" which "an article in the Japanese newspaper Rodung Shinmoon exposed and condemned (as) the revival of Japanese militarism by U S imperialism." (4/8/70)

"The state visit of the Chinese Communist Premier Chou En-lai to North Korea is being viewed by analysts of Communist affairs as an index of North Korea's success in putting its relations with Peking back onto a normal basis." (NYT 4/8/70) "North Korea has made plain that it is moving closer to Peking.. The stand was expressed at the 5th Congress of the Korean Workers (Communist) Party. Premier Kim Il Sung called for the strengthening of a 'united anti-US front' in Asia by the people of Korea, Communist China, Vietnam and Cambodia." (NYT 11/8/70)

The status and role of China as an increasingly recognized and accepted power is not lost upon the non-Communist nations of Asia.

Asian Non-Communist Nations Developing Attitudes Toward China

"During one of private meetings Thanat Khoman of Thailand was authoritatively reported by two sources to have briefed fellow foreign ministers on his country's

efforts to open a channel of private communication with China..."(NYT 12/21/69) "Sources say Thailand is not prepared to alienate China any more than is absolutely necessary and that she wants China to know that if she took the necessary first step a dialogue could be opened." (NYT 7/31/70) Foreign Minister Adam Malik said Indonesia has made contact with Communist China to seek a solution to the Cambodian crisis and asserted that there are signs of a softening in Peking's foreign policy."(CSM 7/16/70). "Ceylon continues to move steadily out of the Western camp into a non-aligned status; this is bringing her deliberately into closer relation with Communist China." (CSM 10/8/70) "High government sources said that Malaysia would actively favor Communist China's admission to the UN...This reversal of Malaysian policy on China makes Malay the first pro-Western country in Asia to break ranks on policy toward China. In the new official thinking here in Kuala Lumpur a neutral Southeastern Asia would be possible only if Communist China were admitted to the community of nations. This is becoming particularly important as Peking is approaching the status of a full-fledged nuclear power." (NYT 9/23/70)

A Burmese official newspaper asserted that SEATO is trying to prevent Rangoon from resuming diplomatic relations with Peking. The article claimed SEATO had threatened to permit former President U Nu to stir up opposition to the Government if relations with China were resumed. (CSM 11/4/70) The Burma Ambassador's arrival in Peking raised Burma's representation in Peking to ambassadorial level for the first time in three years. Ne Win, Burma's Chief of State, called on Peking a year ago to 'restore the friendly relations that formerly prevailed'."(NYT 11/17/70) "President Marcos of the Philippines disclosed that Chinese cultural representatives had recently visited the Philippines.... Speaking before the Manila US Press Club he said that if he is reelected he will continue a cautious open door policy in trade and cultural relations with Communist China..."(NYT 10/27/69)

What About Japan?

Premier Sato of Japan commented last month in a

conversation with American correspondents on the formula used by Canada and Italy when recognizing Peking to 'take note, of the Communists' claim to Taiwan. Mr Sato said, "We cannot agree to go immediately in that direction." With a smile he repeated, "I emphasize the word 'immediately', and then to make sure that he was understood, as soon as the translation was finished he repeated, in English, 'immediately'. (NYT 11/8/70)

"The question is whether Japan can be the last country in the world to recognize Peking, a Japan official recently said of the intensive debate going on within Japan over what Premier Sato has called 'the China problem'. 'Japan has no diplomacy unless we can come to grips with the China problem' Sato said in a nationally televised news conference on New Year's Day. He added that it was not an over-statement to say that relations with Peking 'are the central core of Japanese diplomacy'." (NYT 1/8/71) "Premier Sato reiterated today his Government's desire to improve relations with the Chinese Communists and referred to their country for the first time as 'The People's Republic of China'.... In a state of the union address delivered at the opening of the Diet's 65th session today...Mr Sato's speech and Foreign Minister Aichi's address on foreign policy which followed it, showed evidence of agonizing debate within the Cabinet's inner councils on how to offer friendship to mainland China without gravely offending the Republic of China on Taiwan." (NYT 1/23/71) "A former Japanese Foreign Minister, Aichiro Fujiyama, left Hongkong by train today for Peking to sound out prospects for improving relations between China and Japan..." (NYT 2/13/71)

One must note Japan's ambivalent position: on the one hand; the build up of her military forces and the dozens of military bases on her territory (which indicate the strength of the militarists in Japan and is one reason for China's estimating of Japan as potential enemy), her trade with Taiwan and the United States, both of which currently exceed her trade with mainland China. On the other hand; her increasing economic competition with the United States, the popular domestic pressure for right and peaceful relations with China

and the realization of the consequences to her own land should there be war between the United States and China. Japan is an imperialist power, increasingly pursuing her own course.

The United States Moves Toward "Normalization"?

The Administration has made several moves, politically and economically, which serve to give the impression that the United States has begun to have a change of heart and is moving "to right her relations with China."

"The Administration eased the Treasury Department's foreign assets control regulations to allow peripheral trade deals between the Chinese and United States companies or the foreign subsidiaries of U S companies. Foreign subsidiaries, for example, can now sell 'non-strategic' goods to Communist China and buy Chinese goods for sale in third countries. Foreign branches of U S banks and insurance companies can finance or insure non-dollar sales to China by these subsidiaries. U S shipping lines can haul goods of Chinese origin between third-country ports." (CSM 12/31/69)

In July 1969 the Administration began with two cautious and unconditional steps: a slight easing of the travel and trade restrictions that have been in effect since 1950. American tourists were then allowed to bring home \$100 in non-commercial Chinese goods. And certain groups of travelers - such as scholars, journalists and scientists were permitted to have their passports validated for travel to Communist China. (NYT 11/13/70) "President Nixon is now approaching one of the most tantalizing prospects of his term that of a dialogue, perhaps even a break-through in relations with Communist China." (CSM 1/10/70) "President Nixon ruled that henceforth subsidiaries of American countries abroad can trade with Communist China provided they do not bring the Chinese goods to the United States. The purpose of that move was essentially political -to make a small gesture in the direction of ending the long-standing freeze in United States-China relations." (NYT 1/11/70)

In March 1970 "the United States made another small gesture toward better relations with Communist China by removing most of the barriers against American travel to China. The State Department spokesman, Robert J McCluskey, said that the United States Government would allow travel to China 'for any legitimate purpose'. In response to newsmen's questions he said that the United States would follow 'a more liberal policy' of permitting travel to China. The gesture toward China was largely symbolic as the Chinese have given no indication that they are ready to admit American travelers." (NYT 3/17/70)

In January 1971 the New York Times reported that the only significant trade deal involving American-made industrial equipment was the Chinese purchase of eighty Italian dump trucks that were supplied with American engines and spare parts. (1/24/71) "American tourists are now under no restrictions in what they may buy; Hongkong department stores selling products made in China give a friendly welcome to American tourists. The stores will package and mail purchases to addresses in the US, but will not accept American currency or travelers' checks. (NYT 1/24/71)

In August 1970 the United States lifted the ban on the sale of oil to ships bound for China. "The State Department said today that the United States was no longer prohibiting American oil subsidiaries abroad from supplying fuel to ships of other nations bound for Communist China. John F King, a Department spokesman, said the purpose of the new move was to allow United States oil firms to compete with other oil companies." (NYT 8/28/70)

"US Sounding Out Peking on Trade" read a NYT headline. "A number of American businessmen have made informal approaches to Chinese Communist sources in Hongkong with the aim of exploring trade possibilities. One approach produced some discussion but the response has been disappointing....A representative of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in Hongkong announced that United States activities in Taiwan were an obstacle to further progress in discussions. There the matter has rested. Henry M Sperry, President of the American

Chamber of Commerce in Hongkong said many companies were interested in trading with China although some had to 'keep looking over their left shoulders to insure that they did not endanger existing business interests in Taiwan'. "(NYT 1/24/71)

"In what could be a prelude to thawing relations with Communist China, the Treasury Department said it would update the worth of Chinese property frozen here." (Wall Street Journal(8/15/70)

Washington's Phoney Gestures Do Not Hide Imperialism

"Normalization of relations", "thawing relations with Communist China", "ending the long-standing freeze with China", "better relations with Communist China" - these phrases and the moves which accompany them may fool some of the American public. They do not fool the Chinese Government nor the Chinese people. They do not fool the liberation forces of Asia. United States imperialism has not ended its drive to wreck socialist China. What the United States is doing in Southeast Asia today is an integral part of its long-standing anti-China policy. This long-pursued policy - beginning with support of Chiang Kai-shek against the liberation forces of the Chinese people, the blockade, the embargo, the non-recognition of the new China, the Korean War, the ring of bases and alliances built up around China by the United States, the war and its escalations in Southeast Asia - all give the lie to any and all words about United States "change of heart"!

China's World Outreach: Economic Aspects

Already the economic strength of socialist China is a growing fact impinging on the imperialist world's economic outreach.

"To demonstrate its world outreach Peking..during the past year has taken new moves in Africa and the Middle East." (CSM 9/29/70) Trade with this area and other areas is a matter of course. But the aspect

of this outreach that even more vividly than world-wide trade demonstrates China's socialist outreach is her sharing of technical know-how.

"The Chinese have set their faces against the idea that technologies and skills are national possessions, not to be passed on readily to people in other countries."

This sharing of know-how is widespread, extending to countries not only in Africa and the Middle East, but also to Asian, European and Latin American areas.

Some details of what China was sharing during her twenty first year (a continuance of what had been true in previous years) follow.

In Algeria Chinese medical teams have been on tours of duty. The Director of Mascara City Hospital said, "I have worked with several foreign medical teams, but the Chinese team is the most devoted. Another hospital director paid tribute to the willingness of the Chinese doctors and nurses to stay at their posts indefinitely dealing with emergencies. A report in the newspaper, El Moudjabid, states that the number of outpatients treated in Mascara in 1969 was over 21,700, 6000 of whom received acupuncture."*

In January 1970 a Chinese medical team arrived in The Congo (Brazzaville). In May the cornerstone was laid at the state farm being built at Kombe with Chinese assistance. In August a Chinese mission was in the Congo surveying for water in Fort Rouset, in Northern Congo. In July the foundation stone was laid to mark the start of construction of wooden boat-building yards, the third Chinese aid project following the Kinsoundi textile complex and the Kombe state farm.*

In February 1970 the Chinese were assisting in the building of the Dabola Oil-Pressing Works in Guinea. In March it was reported that a Chinese medical team

*China Trade & Economic Newsletter (CT&ENL) London

was working in the Gaoual region. Already industrial projects have been built with Chinese assistance; the Kin Kon hydro-electric station, high tension transmission lines to four cities, oil pressing works, and match and cigarette factories, and the Macenta Tea Plant.*

"Guinea's relations with Peking are cordial and Communist China has given aid for repairs to the railroad between Conakry and Kankan in the north, and for improving the port facilities in the capital." (NYT 1/30/70)

"Communist China played a notable part in the economic growth of Mauritanea, a largely desert republic of 322,250 square miles. An experimental farm was set up with aid from Peking and is expected to yield 700 tons from 1980 acres; the output is expected to rise within a few years to 6000 tons annually from 7900 acres. Chinese aid finances the sinking of 50 wells, a vital contribution to a land whose capacity for growing rice and millet or rearing cattle depends largely on irrigation. China also has helped start a major cement factory in 1970." (NYT 1/29/71) Later the Times commented, "A substantial Chinese Communist aid program is successful in Mauritanea." (2/8/71) In February a new hospital was opened in Kaffa, completely equipped with modern instruments supplied by China and with a group of young Mauritaneans trained by Chinese personnel. In November China handed over to the Mauritanian Government a House of Youth built as part of a programme under a Cultural Cooperation Agreement.*

In Somalia in April 1970 the Jowhar Rice and Tobacco Experimental Farm, financed by a loan from China and built with the assistance of Chinese agriculturists and technicians, was handed over to the Somalian Government. The Chinese team's work had included trial-planting of rice and tobacco. The Somalian Secretary of Agriculture, speaking at the handing-over ceremony, said, "With your further assistance we shall be able to be self-sufficient in cigarettes and rice."*

In Southern Yemen during two years work on surveying and drilling for underground water sources, the

Chinese engineers had drilled eight wells, on the Sanaa-Roth section of the Sanaa-Sado highway which had been recently constructed under agreement between China and Yemen. Three of the wells were for the water-works in Sanaa; one was for a secondary technical school built with Chinese aid. The Yemini personnel trained by the Chinese had the necessary knowledge to undertake further water surveys themselves. In February a twenty-ton consignment of medical supplies arrived from China at Aden Port for use in the medical service that was being organized by 26 Chinese doctors and nurses. A Chinese agricultural mission was also at work in Yemen. A Chinese loan of 100 million yuan (17 million pounds) from China will be used for the building of a 300 mile road, the Hadramamlut Textile Factory, a dry dock for assembling small fishing craft, various light industrial plants and agricultural development projects. Repayments will be spread over twenty years. In September a technical industrial school built with Chinese assistance was opened.*

A $1\frac{1}{4}$ million pound loan for economic and technical cooperation was signed with the Sudan in June 1970. the agreement provided for factories to produce fertilizer, textiles, agricultural tools, paper, sugar and rice; and also road projects and a radio station.*

In Syria, at Hama, a factory built by China, at an estimated cost of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds, will be turning out cotton yarn at a rate of 6000 tons per annum before the end of 1970.*

In January 1970 the Chinese passenger ship Yaohua docked at Dar es Salaam in Tanzania bringing engineers and technicians for work on the Tanzanian-Zambian railway. "The biggest even in Tanzania last year was the start of construction by Communist China of the much discussed, long-awaited Tanzanian-Zambian railway..... Communist China offered to build the railway in 1965; an initial agreement of the three governments was reached in 1967. A further two years was needed for surveying and design. The Chinese terms are basically generous. The \$406,000,000 loan is interest free and with a five year grace period dating from 1968. Repayment, shared

50-50 by Tanzania and Zambia is to extend to 2013..... So far there has been little evidence of the Chinese presence here in Dar es Salaam. Most of the Chinese construction workers, now numbering 7000, are housed in camps some distance from town and along the 300 miles of the right-of-way that have already been cleared..." (NYT 1/29/71) In October President Kaunda of Zambia laid the foundation stone marking the official start of the work on the construction of the T-Z railway. He recalled that Tanzania and Zambia had had to withstand a great deal of Western advice, rantings and pressure to drop the railway project. "We have learned one important lesson, that is, what other peoples and nations say about us is not the most important thing in the world. What is vital to our future success in building our nation is what we decide to be in the best interest of man."*

In May there was a discussion about the Mbarali State Farm to be built with Chinese assistance. In June there was a ceremony marking the completion of the Ubango Farm Implements Factory begun in 1968 with Chinese aid; Vice-President Kfaume Kawawa described the event as a turning point, from importing farm implements in the past to meeting these needs by home production. "We regard this as genuine friendship, because it helps friends realize self-reliance and does not exploit them," In June a fresh group of Chinese medical personnel arrived to train young people in medical techniques. In July a Chinese saw-mill survey group arrived to discuss construction, with Chinese assistance, of a small saw-mill. In August Chinese technicians arrived to work in the farm tool repair factory.*

In Zambia in January 1970 Chinese technicians attended the formal signing of an agreement for the construction of the Lusaka-Koama highway. The agreement provided that the Chinese personnel working and living conditions not differ from that of the Zambians working with them. In March there was the formal signing of talks between a Chinese broadcasting technical investigating team and the Zambian Ministry of Information -

*(CT&ENL)

regarding the construction of a transmitting station, made possible by a Chinese gift of transmitting and auxiliary equipment.*

China's relation with Zambia illustrates one of the roles that China plays in its economic out-reach. Zambia is a small, landlocked country. A few days after her neighbor, Rhodesia, declared its independence Zambia's oil supply over the traditional route through Rhodesia was cut; this was at great costs to Zambia, now having to spend 100 million dollars of her annual 140 million expenditures to subsidize shipments of oil 1000 miles from the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam. "Zambia's economic dependence on Rhodesia...stem from the colonial era when the British concentrated on mining the region's copper, while manufactured products and food were brought in from the outside. The main benefit of the Tanzanian railway is to provide Zambia with a further northern shipping outlet that will completely free her from any dependence on transport through white-ruled southern Africa....There have been questions on whether the Chinese could build the railway. On the latter point one American here in Dar es Salaam commented, 'After all, Chinese laborers built some of the first American railways, so why shouldn't they be able to build this one?'. "(NYT 1/29/71)

"The Chinese have had considerable experience in railway building through difficult territory in their own country, so there is little question of their ability to carry out the Tanzanian construction. The project, moreover, has the advantage of being a peaceful, constructive enterprise quite different from either financing or arming African guerrillas to make trouble for white, Western powers." (CSM 8/22/70)

"Communist China is Zanzibar's most active foreign partner and has had a marked influence on economic development aimed at making the island self-sufficient. They are helping with a new program of socialized medicine and have largely staffed the big British-built Lenin Hospital. They built the shoe factory that now meets local needs. The main Chinese monument is an \$870,000 soccer stadium that seats 10,000 and was opened

last January on the 6th anniversary of the black revolution that overthrew Zanzibar's Arab rulers.....Peking's presence in Zanzibar is discreet. There are said to be 400 to 500 Chinese but they rarely appear in public. 'They don't give us any trouble' a business man said, 'They live in hostels without dependents, deep freezers or air-conditioning'. Chinese technicians are advising the Government on agrarian reform aimed at making the island self-sufficient."(NYT 9/23/70)

China's technological outreach also extends to her neighbors in Asia.

The Darunta Experimental Fish Breeding Center was started in Afghanistan with Chinese aid. Its purpose is to keep Kabul, Jalalabad and other cities supplied with fresh fish...The Darunta experiment is regarded as conclusive evidence that fish fry of good species from China are suitable for breeding in Afghanistan. The Bagramatic Textile Printing & Dyeing Mill in the suburbs of Kabul, completed under Chinese guidance is now in active production and widely regarded as a tribute to the policy of self-reliance. The opening of a factory set up with Chinese assistance in Kabul put on a permanent footing an industry developed with traditional Chinese know-how - Lapis Lazuli carving. The technique of working this precious stone has been passed on by a Chinese team of specialists who trained Afghanistan students to design and execute exquisite pieces on their own.*

A six member Chinese technical team arrived in Colombo, Ceylon, to assist in the construction of the Bandaranike Memorial International Conference Hall, in August 1970.*

China is assisting in the experimental tea cultivation farm in Nepal.(New China News Agency 11/4/70). "A 70-mile road between Kodari and Katmandu was built by the Chinese in Nepal. Nearby the road is a 10 million dollar hydroelectric plant also built by the Chinese." (NYT 4/19/70) "Over \$200,000,000 in capital grants, loans and technical assistance" has been given to Nepal by Chinese. Also, "China has worked on two roads and a hydroelectric plant."(CSM 9/28/70) In 1970 the

the Bagnatin Bridge on the Katmandu-Bkaktapur highway, built by Chinese and Nepalese builders was completed. Apart from its concrete foundation there may be unconventional features which are said to be done in accordance with new designing and building methods, also quickly and at a rather low cost. The structure is 87 metres long and over 20 metres wide, with a roadway of 13 metres flanked by 7 metre sidewalks.*

China's sharing of her technological know-how with the newly developing economies is in terms of China's own experience; do not rush to buy the latest foreign equipment but "walk on two legs", that is, use to the fullest extent possible whatever skills and production assets you already have; the old and the new, the large and the small, the indigenous and the foreign, the manual and the mechanical. Another aspect of this sharing is that it does not involve the granting to China of any investment rights within the receiving countries, nor does it pile up huge interest burdens payable to the giving country. China's sharing of her know-how is quite in contrast to the export of capitalist know-how and makes this twenty one year old socialist China an already attractive and capable alternative to capitalist know-how.

China's Modern Sophisticated Technology

China's economic world outreach is not confined to a sharing of her technological know-how. She has a highly sophisticated technology whose products compete on the world market. Some of these products are displayed each year for the thousands of foreign business men who attend the semi-annual Kwangtung Trade Fair.

China's international trade relations, facts and figures not only give the lie to the myth of "isolation" but testify to her "advancing prosperity." "A number of semi-official agencies in places like the United States and Hongkong...proclaim the expansion of

*CT&ENL

China's foreign trade is something of very recent origin, starting a little more than a year ago. In fact they are still victims of some of the excesses of political self-deception among China-watchers during the Cultural Revolution, when it was repeatedly proclaimed not just that China's trade was likely to suffer but that it had already collapsed.....In fact, the continuity of the trade figures with China's main free-economy partners was quite remarkable. The following totals show in retrospect, how wide of the mark those commentators were in suggesting that China's trade with the West suffered a collapse after 1965 and only began to revive in 1969.*

China's Trade With 6 Free-Economy Partners *

Total turnover in million pounds					
<u>Countries</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>
France,Britain,					
Italy,Hongkong,	495	630	655	673	735
Japan and West					
Germany					

An American newspaper, the Los Angeles Times, in October 1970 gave a listing of China's trading partners for 1969, with a listing of the value of imports and exports to and from each country.(See Appendix)

Also, for an indication of the sophistication of China's industrial products, see Appendix.

Socialist China's Currency on the World Market

A pivotal place where socialist China's economic health challenges world imperialism is in the field of international currency. China's international trade has made known to the world the strength of the Chinese dollar - the "renminpi"(RMP), sometimes called "yuan". "Today the strength of the yuan (RMP) is enviable. This year (1969) the yuan has become the first currency of a planned-economy country to be used in international trade."* And now China has begun to insist that traders dealing with China do so in the Chinese yuan. "The Chinese began promoting the RMP as an international currency a few years ago" and "some British business

*CT&ENL.

men have been drawing their trade contracts in Chinese RMP since, and at last Spring's Canton Fair they were joined by French, German and Swiss traders. This fall the Chinese expect to require other European traders to follow suit. For the Chinese insisting on using RMP as the unit of exchange is more than just a matter of prestige. It is also a question of dollars and cents. Recurring crises and devaluations in Western currency upset trade negotiations in China and threaten to leave China holding foreign money suddenly worth less than when they got it. Since the last devaluation of the British pound China has tried to conduct its trade in its own currency. The drive took on new energy in 1969 when the French franc was devalued, and by last spring China was asking foreign traders to use the RMP wherever possible. The main effect is to protect China against devaluation of foreign currencies."Los Angeles Times 10/14/70)

It is reported that Hongkong Chinese businessmen, even those who are anti-communist, are changing their British pounds and their Hongkong dollars into RMP and depositing the monies in their safe-deposit boxes; they sense that the RMP is the most stable currency in the world! A pretty good record for a country that was financially devastated twenty one years ago!

International Relief

China in pre-Liberation decades was the recipient of much foreign relief aid in time of natural calamities. By 1959 so sufficient was her economy that she could come through the 1959-1961 three years of natural catastrophe (the worst in a hundred years and affecting one half of her cultivated areas) without one cent of foreign aid. Today China is a giver of relief to countries hit by natural disasters. In January 1970 China sent blankets and canned food to the value of 6805 pounds to Algeria for the victims of the 1969 flood in eastern and northern Algeria. That same month gifts of rice, canned foodstuffs and medicaments were made to the Red Cross of Somalia for the victims of drought. In February 1970 1000 blankets were sent to Morocco for the victims of flood in the Gharb Plains. in March

Sudan received a donation of 40,000 yuan from the Red Cross of China for drought victims. Communist China was the second largest contributor to the Peruvian earthquake victims where thousands were killed in May; the sum of \$620,000 was channeled through the League of Red Cross Societies. "Romania's friendly relations with China long have been on record; Peking contributed \$20,000,000 as relief to Romania, more than ten times as much as the Soviet Union."(CSM 1/23/71) "The Chinese Red Cross Society presented to the Nepal Red Cross Society 1,000,000 doses of TABC vaccines for the victims of floods."(New China News Agency 1/8/71) "The Red Cross Society of China donated 500,000 yuan to help the Hungarian people overcome the difficulty caused by the floods."(Peking Review 9/19/70) "On November 17 the Red Cross Society of China donated for the victims of Pakistan's cyclone-stricken areas supplies in kind (rice, blankets, foodstuffs, medicaments) valued at two million yuan, and also one million yuan in cash." (Peking Review 11/27/70)

China's Satellite

In April 1970 China launched its first satellite: ("jen-tsao ti-chiu wei-hsing"- "man-made earth-guarding star"). It weighed three hundred eighty pounds and corresponds to an intercontinental ballistic missile of 5000 miles range."(Broadsheet (London) 9-10 70)

"The Chinese People's Republic and its scientists have successfully orbited their first satellite, making China the fifth member of the international space club. This feat is in the tradition of that country's brilliant history of contributions to astronomy, a science in which observations made by China's astronomers more than a thousand years ago still provide important data."(NYT editorial 4/26/70)

China's achievements in technology today have a long background of discoveries and inventions. Voluminous and well-documented evidence exists about ancient China's gigantic contributions to world technology. A recent (January 1970) issue of Far East Reporter gives many details of this contribution.

("China's Centuries of Contributions to World Science and Technology")

It is well to accompany this 1970 missile achievement with the facts: 1) "that the oldest mention of an explosive substance known to man occurs in a Chinese Taoist text of the middle of the 9th century A D.

2) that by 919 we get the oldest reference ("huo-yao" - fire drug) to an igniter for a flame thrower;

3) that by 1000 rockets were fly-
in the air;

4) that about the same time gun-
powder was put in bombs which were thrown from a sort
of catapult;

5) that in 1000⁴ China gave the
first printed formula for gunpowder in any civilization;

6) that the transition to guns
and cannon followed in 1100 (the first dated cannon are
all Chinese - some half a century earlier than the old-
est dated one in the West);

7) that by 1400 the Chinese had a
two-stage rocket and an automatic fuse arranged so as
to let loose a shower of projectiles when the whole
thing was reaching its destination, fantastically sim-
ilar to the Satan rockets of our own times." (Dr Joseph
Needham in Broadsheet 9-10/70)

"The feat proves that technological progress has
continued in China...It is self-evident that to orbit a
sputnik of almost 400 pounds the Chinese must have dev-
eloped a powerful rocket capable of being employed as
an intercontinental ballistic missile...Peking already
has atomic and hydrogen bombs." (NYT editorials 4/26/70)

"The launching of China's satellite in April 1970
put The People's Republic of China in a technological
plane not yet attained by Britain." (Broadsheet 10/70)

"In becoming the fifth nation to launch a satellite
with its own rocket Communist China, it is generally
acknowledged, has greatly enhanced its political and
technological prestige...This was regarded by United
States officials as a relatively heavy pay-load, exceed-
ing the weight of the first Soviet and American satell-
ites....the Soviets' in 1957 weighed 184 pounds; the
United States' in January 1958, weighed about thirty
pounds." (NYT 4/26/70)

During the nineteen fifties Chinese scientists were working at the socialist world's Nuclear Institute at Dubna in the Soviet Union. The vice-director of the Institute was a Chinese scientist.

China, thus has a long background of technology that in ancient times far out-distanced that of the West. The technical and scientific skill of socialist China in many fields takes no second place to that of the West; in some fields China is fast catching up; and in some, is already in first place. In the fifties China was the first country to turn out synthetic insulin and to build the world's first workshop for the making of synthetic benzene.

On the basis of her own indigenous know-how and achievements, and not from any dependence on outside know-how, the People's Republic of China, on its 21st birthday, is a recognized contributor to the world's technical know-how.

A Basic Contrast: The Two Poles of World Power

Two poles of world power exist: the imperialist - centered in the United States, and the socialist, centered in the People's Republic of China. The contrast between the two is vividly shown by what each was doing during the second half of the sixties.

What Was The Imperialist United States Doing?

The United States was carrying on a major aggressive war, not in any defense of her own territory, but thousands of miles distant, and causing massive destruction.

"Over the last five fiscal years we have, according to official direct accounting, spent \$104 billion on that war - more than 12% of our national income in 1968... Day after day during the last four fiscal years we have paid an average of about \$65 million for Vietnam... Since January 1961 we have lost 44,000 dead, 288,000 wounded and many missing... We lost more than 1300 fixed wing aeroplanes and 1800 helicopters... We have

dropped more bomb tonnage than rained on Nazi Germany. What a magnificent drain on our resources with the complex consequences of stock market boom and bust, uncontrolled inflation ...the highest interest rates in decades, high unemployment accompanied by profound social and racial unrest, by turmoil on the campuses, on the streets, by the alienation of large parts of a bewildered youth.."(NYT 11/7/70) Another article in the New York Times of the same day points out that "We have caused military destruction almost beyond imagination....drop(ed) millions of tons of bombs on South Vietnam....made an eighth of her population homeless.. poison(ed) much of her land with toxic chemicals....In the last five years civilian casualties among the South Vietnamese are estimated at 300,000 or more. We have invented the concept of the free-fire zone----the forced removal of population from a whole area, so that any moving thing may be shot at without compunction... have turned 3 million of the 16 million people into refugees..."(11/7/70)

What Was Happening in Socialist China?

The Chinese during the period of the Cultural Revolution, beginning in 1966, had a domestic job to get done - a job to which they devoted their major energy. The job of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was to maintain, strengthen and consolidate her socialist society. During those years (of what the imperialist West calls "China's 'self-isolation'") China was tending to the strengthening of the social, political, economic and ideological structure, with the result that the world now sees over seven hundred million Chinese functioning in a well-based socialist society.

"Today, emerging from long pre-occupation with internal developments, Peking is asserting its influence abroad with considerable finesse." (NYT 11/17/70)

While the socialist power, China, was strengthening and deepening the political and ideological consciousness and participation of her people and forging ahead*

*See Far East Reporter "Revolution Promotes Production" March 1970

in economic construction, the imperialist United States was wasting its resources, material and human, in a massive destruction and in an alienation of millions throughout the world, including many of its own people.

While socialist China was using her know-how, not only for her own people, but also to help peoples of other developing economies to advance as independent and self-reliant nations, imperialist United States was exporting biocide - "killing life" (people, vegetation, land, stock, atmosphere). Those peoples who are now recipients of China's way - "walk on two legs" and "share the know-how" see that China is exporting not mere theory; the fruits of socialist China's way are there for all the world to see.

"China has outperformed every underdeveloped country in the world" writes Professor John G Gurley of Stanford University.*

Truly a PEOPLE'S CHINA has emerged

"The truth is that the Chinese people, over the past two decades have made very remarkable economic advances (although not steadily) on almost all fronts... China's industrial production has risen on an average of at least eleven percent per year since 1950, which is an exceedingly high growth rate for an underdeveloped country...The basic, overriding economic fact about China is that for twenty years she has fed, clothed and housed everyone, has kept them healthy and has educated most. Millions have not starved; sidewalks and streets have not been covered with multitudes of sleeping, begging, hungry and illiterate human beings; millions are not disease-ridden...The Chinese - all of them - now have what is in effect an insurance policy against pestilence, famine, and other disasters.....Even with respect to the richest country in the world, it would not be far-fetched to claim that there has been less malnutrition due to maldistribution of food in China over the last twenty years than there has been in the United States.**

*Excerpts in Monthly Review of February 1971 from Dr John G Gurley's forthcoming book "America's Asia".

China emerges after twenty one years, strong at home, respected and courted abroad, constructively related to the outside world, and now entering a period of "advancing prosperity" and healthy socialist construction.

The people of a devastated China of 1949 have by 1971 created a world power. The basic overriding fact in today's world is the emergence of a SOCIALIST CHINA, a mighty bastion against imperialism and truly the helmsman for all the progressive and revolutionary peoples of the world.

A P P E N D I X

On Following Pages

List of China's Trading Partners
Import & Export Figures
For 1969
Some Chinese Products Shown At
The 1970 Autumn Fair in
Kwangtung
Air Services In and Out of China

China's Trading Partners

China's Trade in 1969 (in millions of U.S. dollars)				
	Imports	Exports		
	from China to China			
Hong Kong	326.0	1.0	Cambodia**	6.0
Japan	234.0	390.0	Norway	5.7
Singapore	140.0	59.0	Ghana	5.0
Britain	90.0	124.0	Senegal	5.0
North Vietnam	90.0	20.0	Jordan	4.6
West Germany	84.0	151.0	Tanzania	4.0
Albania	75.0	35.0	Peru	4.0
France	72.0	42.0	Mongolia	3.5
Italy	64.0	56.0	Mauritania	3.0
Cuba	50.0	80.0	South Yemen	2.7
North Korea	50.0	50.0	Ireland	2.5
Ceylon	47.0	40.0	Sierra Leone	2.3
Australia	40.0	117.0	Iran	2.0
Romania	40.0	42.0	Ethiopia	2.0
Czechoslovakia	33.0	28.0	Niger	2.0
East Germany	29.0	31.0	Togo	2.0
Netherlands	28.0	24.0	Venezuela	1.7
Pakistan	28.0	24.0	Bulgaria	1.5
Soviet Union	27.0	28.0	Somalia	1.4
Kuwait	27.0	0.2	Burma	1.3
Canada	25.0	114.0	Dahomey	1.3
Switzerland	19.0	17.0	Kenya	1.0
Poland	18.0	24.0	Yugoslavia	1.0
Syria	17.0	17.0	Spain	1.0
Iraq	17.0	7.0	Argentina	1.0
Sweden	16.0	18.0	Mali	0.8
United Arab Republic	14.0	25.0	Cameroon (East)	0.6
Sudan	13.0	19.0	Tunisia	0.5
Nigeria	13.0	0.7	Chad	0.4
Belgium	12.0	17.0	Greece	0.4
Morocco	12.0	7.0	Chile	0.3
Lebanon	12.0	unk.*	Turkey	0.2
Libya	12.0	unk.	Guyana	0.2
Hungary	10.3	9.5	Iceland	0.2
New Zealand	9.0	6.0	Uganda	0.1
Austria	9.0	4.0	Portugal	0.1
Denmark	8.0	2.0	Brazil	unk.
Algeria	7.0	9.0	*unk.—unknown.	
Finland	6.0	6.0	**Cambodia and China suspended diplomatic and trade relations in 1970.	

List not quite complete as some information on China's trade relations is not available.

Also with:

Bahrein: Imports from China: \$7,920,000

"Thailand is considering opening trade relations with Communist China, Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman said here in Bangkok this week." (NYT 1/17/71)

"The Greek Gov't today gave its blessing to a private business about to stimulate trade between Greece and Communist China." (NYT 1/17/71)

Capstan type turret lathe – C3150

Maximum turning diameter of bar stock	15 mm.
Swing over carriage	250 mm.
Swing over saddle	450 mm.
Height of centre	250 mm.
Spindles – bore	62 mm.
– rapid speed of longitudinal	5.05m/min.
– rapid speed of cross	23m/min.
Power of main motor	7.5 kW
Weight (without attachment)	1,800 kg.

3-dimensional copy milling machine – XFA 5035

Working surface of table – length	350 mm.
– width	1,100 mm.
Width of T slots	18 mm.
Maximum traverse of table –	
longitudinal	6,000 mm.
cross	300 mm.
vertical	400 mm.
Vertical limit of copying stroke	150 mm.
Spindle speed (stepless)	
Range of feeds – longitudinal and cross (stepless)	24 – 500 mm/min.
Weight	2,500 kg.

Gear grinding machine – Y 7132

Table traverse – infinitely variable	
Maximum length of table traverse	120 mm.
Diameter of grinding wheel	∅ 160 – 250 mm.
Grinding wheel speed	3,000 r.p.m.
Bore diameter of grinding wheel	∅ 75 mm.
Width of grinding wheel	13-16 mm.
Outside diameter of workpiece – maximum	∅ 336 mm.
Maximum width of workpiece	100 mm.
Module of workpiece	0.5 – 8 mm.
Number of gears	9-120
Maximum weight of workpiece	15 kg.
Distance between centres	320 mm.
Taper in head stock	Morse No. 3
Total power of motors	3.44 kW.
Weight	3,350 kg.

Single column optical jig boring machine – T 4163 A

Working table – length	1,100 mm.
– width	630 mm.
Spindle traverse	250 mm.
Taper in spindle (special)	3:20
Spindle speed (stepless)	20 – 1,500 r.p.m.
Range of spindle speed – 4 steps: 0.03, 0.06, 0.12, 0.24 mm/min.	
Maximum diameter of drilling	40 mm.
Maximum boring distance	250 mm.
Main motor – speed	60 – 1,500 r.p.m.
– power	4 kW
Weight	7,000 kg.

Numeral programme control vertical turret jig drilling and boring machine – 2K 5325, 6

Working range – Maximum working capacity	
Drilling – Steel (b6 = 50-60 kg/mm ²)	25 mm.
cast iron	32 mm.
Boring	80 mm.
Distance from spindle nose to table	min.-max. 300/650 mm.
Spindle	6 pieces
Taper in spindle bore	Morse No. 3
Spindle speeds – 15 steps	
I 50 80 125 160 200 250 320 400 r.p.m.	
II (200) (350) 550 700 800 1,100 1,400 1,760 r.p.m.	
Working table – length	630 mm.
width	420 mm.
Table traverse – longitudinal	380 mm.
cross	600 mm.
Table speed – high	7,500 mm/min.
medium	460 mm/min.
low	14.7 mm/min.
Main motor	22-42 (4 kW. 1,500 r.p.m.)
Weight	5,000 kg.

**Transportation and handling machinery on display
at Kwangchow Fair**

Internal combustion balanced fork-lift truck-3C2

Engine, 6 cylinder NS – 70
4 stroke

Maximum output of engine	60 h.p.
Lifting capacity	3,000 kg.
Maximum lifting height	3 m.
Maximum turning radius	3 m.
Forward inclination	3°
Backward inclination	10°

“Ching Hai Lake” Truck model B (model A was also on display)

Maximum output of engine	100 h.p. 2,800 r.p.m.
Seating capacity	3
Loading capacity	4,000 kg.
Weight	4,000 kg.
Maximum speed	70 km/hr.
Minimum turning radius	9-12 m.

“Shanghai” Light truck – SH/130

Engine: 4 cylinder in line, 4 stroke, water cooled, gasoline
Loading capacity 2,000 kg.

“Ji Nan” Truck – JN-130A

Engine: 6 cylinder JN-70, 4 stroke, water cooled, gasoline
Loading capacity 2,500 – 3,000 kg.

“Tsientankiang” Truck – H2 – 35

Engine: 6 cylinder in line, 4 stroke, water cooled, gasoline
Loading capacity 3,500 kg.
Engine output 90 h.p.(3,000 r.p.m.)
Cab 6 persons
Transmission 4 forward speeds
1 reverse

Brake – hydraulic with vacuum booster

“Jing Gang Shan” Truck made in Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region

Engine: water cooled, gasoline
Loading 2,500 kg.
Engine output 70 h.p.

“Shanghai” 32-ton dump truck – SH 32

Engine: 12 cylinder V type, 4 stroke, water cooled, diesel	
Loading	32 tons
Engine output	400 h.p. (2,000 r.p.m.)
Length overall	7,500 mm.
Width overall	3,550 mm.
Height – fully loaded	3,500 mm.
Dumping mechanism – 3 stage, cylinder type, hydraulic oil supplied by 2 pumps	
Lifting time for fully loaded cargo deck	
lifting	27 secs.
lowering	13 secs.
Transmission – 3 speeds forward, 1 reverse, with separate clutches	
Brake – hydraulic controlled multi-disc type	

“Wuhan 211” Field jeep

Engine output	80 h.p. (4,000 r.p.m.)
Maximum torque of engine	19 kg. 2,300 r.p.m.
Length	3,860 mm.
Width	1,750 mm.
Height	1,850 mm.
Maximum speed	102 km/hr.

“Na Yang” Tipper – NY 351

Engine output	160 h.p.
Speed	63 km/hr.
Loading	7,000 kg.

Two-way tipper – LT 560

Engine: water cooled, 6,120 diesel in line	
Loading	10,000 kg.
Maximum engine output	160 h.p.
Maximum torque of engine	62 kg.
Speed	45 km/hr.
Lifting time	11 secs. (1,400 r.p.m.)
Dropping time	3.2 secs. (1,400 r.p.m.)

Marine diesel engine

Capacity 1,200 h.p., 6 cylinder, diameter of cylinder 750 mm., 2 stroke
Traverse of cylinder
Remote control table
1,600 m.

Other machines exhibited from different provinces

Air compressors

0.025 m³/minute
9 types up to 9m³/minute
(Kwangtung Branch of C.N. Machinery I and E Corporation)

Air compressors (Jue Jin Electric Works, Shanghai)

Injection moulding machines (Shanghai Plastics Machinery Works)

Horizontal oil-fired straight fire tube boiler (Kwangchow Boiler Works)

Diesel engines (Sian Diesel Engine Works, Isingtao Internal Combustion Engine Works)

Diesel generating sets (Kweichow Diesel Engine Works, Wusih Diesel Engine Works, Nanchang Diesel Works)

Pumps (Hsien Chi Machine Works – offered through Kwangtung Branch of C.N.M.I.E.C.)

* **Freighter, "Thunder", built at a Shanghai shipyard formerly doing only ships' repairs**

Length	161.25 m.
Width	20.4 m.
Depth	12.4 m.
Displacement	20,500 tons
Cargo	12,600 tons
Speed	17.5 knots
Maximum voyaging distance	13,000 knots
Engine, low speed heavy duty diesel	10,000 h.p.

This was built in dock of only 3,000 tons capacity.

* **"Haibing 101" Icebreaker**

Breaking capacity	—
Length of icebreaker	1.4 m.
Width	84 m.
Height	15 m.
Loading capacity	18.7 m.
Main engine	3,200 tons
	2,600 h.p. x 2 sets

* **Oil tanker — 15,000 tons— Taching 28 (Taching 29 now being built)**

* Model only on display at Kwangchow

* "Jim Sung" Suction dredger — 4500 M3

Length	115.5 m.
Draught line	111.31 m.
Distance between columns	107 m.
Hull width	18.4 m.
Total width	19 m.
Hull depth	9 m.
Loading draught	7.2 m.
Loading displacement	11,700 tons
Capacity of hold	4,500 m ³
Main engine	2 x 2,600 h.p.
Maximum digging depth	20 m.

* 100-ton pontoon crane

Hoisting capacity of main hook	100-150 tons
auxiliary hook	25 tons

Made in Tientsin

* "Chang Zheng" Passenger and cargo vessel

7,700 tons	18.1 knots
850 passengers	
2,000 tons for cargo	

AIR SERVICE IN AND OUT OF CHINA

There are air links to and from China. The first international line to fly into China was the Soviet Aeroflot. Pakistan International Airlines began service in 1964, Air France in 1966; North Korean Airlines runs weekly flights between Peking and Pyongyang. Before Sihanouk was deposed there were Cambodian airline flights between Phnompenh and Canton.

Canada is planning to include China in her international routes. John Gilmer, Canadian Pacific Airlines president said, "Our airline was designated in 1949 to serve Shanghai." Airline officials said that the Canadian Pacific was interested in landing at Peking as well as at Shanghai on its trans-Pacific run from Vancouver, British Columbia, which now calls at Tokyo and Hongkong...The air-link will give China an excellent route to Latin America because Canadian Pacific's route structure includes calls at Mexico City, where Cuban planes connect to Havana, and at Lima, Peru, and, more importantly, at Santiago, Chile. (NYT 1/29/71)

On China's part, "the state-owned airline, the Civil Aviation Administration of China, now has flights to North Vietnam, Burma, Mongolia, Afghanistan, the Soviet Union and North Korea." (NYT 1/26/71) "China recently bought four British-made aircraft from Pakistan International Airlines. Aviation sources predict that the aircraft, Hawker Siddeley Tridents, will be used to open up a new international service to Pakistan, Tanzania and Albania." (NYT 8/18/70) "There are two contemplated Chinese international routes - one to Tokyo, another to Tanzania, with a possible dog-leg northward to Paris or Albania." (CSM 9/1/70) "A member of an 18-man delegation from China's Civil Aviation Administration, visiting in England, said that China could be interested in the purchase of up to five Concorde." (CT&ENL) "Mr Keswick referred to Chinese landing rights in Paris and Vienna." (NYT 11/5/70)

"Gilgit and other towns in northern Kashmir are becoming tourist resorts for an increasing number of Chinese. A vacation home for them has been built at Hunza...Airports were said to have been completed at Gilgit and Chitral." (NYT 11/1/70)

International Air Services to China

Air France

Winter Air Schedule to China

Depart London:	11.30 Monday	14.25 Tuesday	Arrive Shanghai:	14.25 Tuesday
Return:				
Depart Shanghai:	08.00 Wednesday	22.15 Wednesday	Arrive Paris:	22.15 Wednesday

Pakistan International Airlines

Winter Air Schedule to China

Depart London:	09.00 Wednesday	12.05 Thursday	Arrive Canton:	12.05 Thursday
Return:				
Depart Shanghai:	16.10 Thursday	10.10 Friday	Arrive London:	10.10 Friday

Return:

Depart Shanghai: 16.10 Thursday

Depart London:

09.00 Friday

Return:

Depart Shanghai: 14.00 Saturday

Canton:

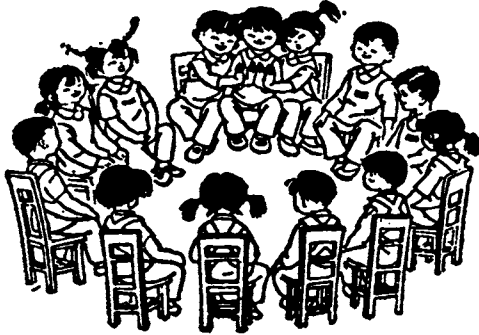
17.30 Saturday

flying via Paris, Athens, Cairo, Karachi

*** **

flying via Paris, Tirana out
Rome back Cairo, Karachi,
Dacca.

flying via Paris, Rome out
Tirana back, Cairo, Karachi,
Dacca.



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