

PEKING REVIEW

30

July 27, 1973

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報

**“May 7” Cadre Schools Must
Be Run Well**

**No Massacre Can Intimidate the
Heroic Mozambique People**

Peking: Rail Centre

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Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Leave Peking for Korea

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk left Peking by special train on July 20 for a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the invitation of President Kim Il Sung.

Among those seeing them off at the railway station were Samdech Penn Nouth and Madame Penn Nouth, Special Envoy of the Interior Part of Cambodia Ieng Sary, Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Hsu Hsiang-chien.

Nepalese Prime Minister Greeted

Premier Chou En-lai sent a message on July 23 to His Excellency Nagendra Prasad Rijal greeting his assumption of the office of Prime Minister of the Government of the Kingdom of Nepal.

The message said: "May the Government and people of the Kingdom of Nepal win new successes in opposing foreign interference, safeguarding national independence and building their own country. May the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Nepalese peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries grow stronger and develop continuously."

Premier Chou Fetes Dr. Yang Chen-ning and His Wife

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council; Chang Chun-chiao, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party

of China; Wang Hung-wen and Teng Ying-chao. Members of the C.P.C. Central Committee, on the evening of July 18 met Chinese-American physicist Dr. Yang Chen-ning and his wife Tu Chih-li and gave a dinner in their honour. The meeting and dinner proceeded in a very cordial atmosphere.

Present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned and friends of Dr. and Mrs. Yang, including Chou Pei-yuan, Liu Hsi-yao, Lo Ching-chang, Chang Wen-yu as well as Dr. and Mrs. Yang's relatives Tu Yu-ming and his wife Tsao Hsiu-ching.

Industry's Semi-Annual Report

The state plan for industrial production in the first half of this year has been fulfilled or overfulfilled in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin and other places.

In Peking, output for more than 80 major products exceeded 50 per cent of their annual state quotas. These include steel, rolled steel, soda ash, synthetic ammonia, machine tools, cotton yarn and cotton cloth. A breakdown in terms of increases over the same 1972 period registers: steel — 8.9 per cent, pig iron — 22.9 per cent, rolled steel — 36 per cent, internal combustion engines, chemical fertilizer, insecticide, transistor radios, dacron and other products — between 22 and 100 per cent. Most products have improved in quality. More than 400 new items were successfully trial-produced and several thousand new designs and specifications introduced.

Of Shanghai's 70 major industrial products, 57 showed a markedly higher output during the first half of this year as compared with the same period last year. Steel increased by 21.6 per cent, rolled steel 10.8 per cent, large tractors 53.9 per cent,

chemical fertilizer 24.4 per cent, mining equipment 86.8 per cent, motor vehicles 49.2 per cent. The metallurgical industry trial-produced more than 700 new varieties and specifications — an increase of 250 per cent over the same period last year, while the light and textile industries added over 5,500 new varieties and designs. Freight volume (by rail, ocean shipping, Yangtze River navigation lines and city transport) and the bulk of cargoes handled at the harbour in Shanghai hit an all-time high as compared with the same period in any previous year.

Output of steel, rolled steel and crude oil in Tientsin exceeded 50 per cent of the annual quotas. Output of mining equipment, boilers, electric motors, transport equipment and other important industrial products increased 20 to 100 per cent over the same period last year.

In Tientsin, Party organizations at all levels on the industrial and transport fronts mobilized the masses to increase the output and variety of products for agricultural use. The city's output of tractors, diesel engines, harvesters, tractor-drawn farm implements, pumps, synthetic ammonia and other products in the first six months of this year rose by large margins as compared with figures for this period of 1972.

Liaoning, Kwangtung and other provinces also topped industrial production targets for the first half year.

China—Republic of South Viet Nam

An agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam on China providing emergency supplementary gratis economic aid to the Republic of South Viet Nam in 1973 was signed in Peking on July 19.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien was present at the signing ceremony. Prior to this, he met members of the Economic Specialists' Group from the Republic of South Viet Nam led by Nguyen Van Quang, R.S.V.N. Ambassador to China.

Li Chiang, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, and Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

Memorial Meeting for the Late Mr. Chang Hsi-jo

Mr. Chang Hsi-jo, Deputy to the Third National People's Congress, Member of the Standing Committee of the Fourth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (C.P.P.C.C.) and President of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, died of illness in Peking on July 18 at the age of 84.

A memorial meeting was held at the Papaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries in Peking on the afternoon of July 23.

Wreaths were sent by Tung Pi-wu, Acting Chairman, and Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman, of the People's Republic of China; Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (N.P.C.); Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council and Chairman of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee; Kang Sheng, Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; and Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission and Vice-Chairman of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee.

Among those attending the meeting were Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying, Li Hsien-nien, Teng Hsiao-ping, Kuo Mo-jo, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Chou Chien-jen, Fu Tso-yi, Hsu Teh-heng and Teng Ying-chao.

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping presided over the memorial meeting. Comrade Liao Cheng-chih made a memorial speech.

Liao Cheng-chih said: "With deep grief, we mourn the death of Mr. Chang Hsi-jo."

"Since the latter part of the anti-Japanese war," he added, "Mr. Chang Hsi-jo, who had strong indignation against the Kuomintang reactionary government, fiercely denounced it and refused to attend the people's political council. He opposed the puppet national assembly convened by the Kuomintang reactionaries, supported the setting up of a coalition government as proposed by the Chinese Communist Party, and gave enthusiastic and constant support to and took part in the democratic student movement in the Kuomintang-controlled areas."

"For more than the last two decades, Mr. Chang Hsi-jo conscientiously studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and strove hard to remould his world outlook. He cherished warm love for Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, and supported the Chinese Communist Party. He worked hard to implement the Party's domestic and foreign policies, supported the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and took an active part in socialist education and people-to-people diplomacy. Defying fatigue and working hard till his death, he made beneficial contributions."

"Mr. Chang Hsi-jo was always concerned about the reunification of the motherland, missed his compatriots and old friends in intellectual circles in Taiwan Province, and longed for its early liberation."

In conclusion, Liao Cheng-chih said: "Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, the people of the whole country, including the compatriots in Taiwan Province, must unite and strive to win still greater victories, oppose aggression and threats by the superpowers and achieve the early liberation of Taiwan Province."

Also at the memorial meeting were: Members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, Members of the Standing Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, leading members of departments concerned and of the

Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, as well as the late Mr. Chang Hsi-jo's friends and representatives of people in organizations concerned.

Autopsy on 2,100-Year-Old Corpse

An autopsy by Chinese scientists on a 2,100-year-old female corpse has revealed that the internal organs had been fairly well preserved and the woman's main diseases during her lifetime could be identified. The corpse had been unearthed in the spring of last year from the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-220 A.D.) Mawang-tui Tomb No. 1 in Changsha, central-south China. The findings offer rich scientific data for research into ancient Chinese medicine, preservatives and other matters.

The *dura mater* (outer membrane covering the brain) inside the skull is in perfect condition although the brain itself has turned into a crumbling mass. The different layers of the abdominal wall are clearly visible; while all internal organs have shrunk, their contours are good.

One hundred thirty-eight and a half musk-melon seeds were found in the oesophagus, stomach and small and large intestines. This shows that the woman had eaten the fruit when it was in season shortly before she died.

Under an electron microscope, the minute structures of some tissues appear to be fairly well preserved.

Muscle, stomach, liver, bone and hair specimens taken from the corpse for blood test indicate that the blood was of Group A.

Various examinations revealed that she had suffered from several diseases, such as a serious coronary disease—the passage in one section of the left coronary artery being almost obliterated. There are multiple atherosclerotic changes in arteries in different parts of the body. A bile-stone about the size of a broad bean is lodged inside the common bile duct, and another as big as a soya bean blocks the hepatic duct.

(Continued on p. 20.)

“May 7” Cadre Schools Must Be Run Well

The “May 7” cadre schools derived their name from a directive by Chairman Mao on May 7, 1966.

In October 1968, Chairman Mao called for “vast numbers of cadres” to “go down to do manual labour.” In response to this, large numbers of cadres asked to go to the difficult places so that they could temper themselves and remould their ideology through physical labour. As a result, the “May 7” cadre schools came into being.

To run the “May 7” cadre schools still better, a work conference was recently held in Peking by the departments under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council to sum up and exchange the experience gained at these schools. On July 11 “Renmin Ribao” printed a news report about the conference and an editorial entitled “May 7” Cadre Schools Must Be Run Well.” Following are excerpts from the editorial. — Ed.

MAY 7” cadre schools are a new revolutionary thing that came into being during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao’s proletarian revolutionary line, they are flourishing and steadily improving; they have become a new type of cadre school in the period of socialism.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has taught us time and again that a Marxist-Leninist Party must pay attention to the superstructure and political line. An important aspect in carrying out this teaching of Chairman Mao’s is to educate cadres in ideology and political line and to revolutionize their thinking and government institutions. Only when education of the cadres is done well can implementation of Chairman Mao’s revolutionary line be ensured and can this part of the superstructure serve the socialist economic base better. This is a matter of great importance in consolidating and developing the socialist system. Party committees at all levels must pay full attention to this.

Regarding the question of how to train and educate the cadres, there exists the struggle between the two lines. The revisionist line on cadre education pushed by Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers poisoned the thinking of some cadres and led them to commit mistakes in the struggle between the two lines. This

is a lesson we must take to heart. In order to make education of the cadres a success, we must eliminate the pernicious influence of the revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers and carry out Chairman Mao’s proletarian line on cadre education.

The “May 7” cadre schools have been set up and developed on the basis of criticizing Liu Shao-chi’s revisionist line. They are a good form for training and educating cadres in line with Chairman Mao’s proletarian line on cadre education. Cadres in the “May 7” cadre schools can read and study seriously in relation to the present-day struggle, take part in collective productive labour as ordinary working people, settle in production brigades to temper themselves, make social investigations, do mass work, and learn from the workers, peasants and soldiers. The content and method of education in these schools conform in a fairly all-round way to Chairman Mao’s “May 7” Directive and his other instructions on educating cadres, and in a fairly comprehensive way inherit and carry forward our Party’s revolutionary tradition in educating them. The experience gained by the cadre schools in the past four years or so has proved that these schools have given the cadres a lively and profound education in ideology and political line, in the revolutionary tradition of keeping in close touch with the masses and working hard. This is conducive to training vast numbers of cadres into good cadres who are conscious of the struggle between the two lines, work well either at higher or lower levels, serve as “officials” or as common people, keep close ties with the masses and serve the people wholeheartedly.

To consolidate and develop the achievements of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and educate the cadres well in line with Chairman Mao’s revolutionary line, we must run the “May 7” cadre schools for a long time to come and make sure this is done well.

In the current movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the Party committees at various levels and the cadres should seriously study Chairman Mao’s “May 7” Directive, his instruction that “vast numbers of cadres” should “go down to do manual labour” and his other related teachings, and criticize the revisionist line on cadre education pushed by Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers in combination

with the scathing criticism of the ultra-Right nature of their counter-revolutionary revisionist line. We should penetratingly criticize, politically and ideologically, all their fallacies which opposed educating cadres in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, opposed cadres' participation in the three great revolutionary movements, and opposed cadres integrating themselves with the workers and peasants. We should also criticize their crimes in attacking and sabotaging the "May 7" cadre schools. Through revolutionary mass criticism, we can accurately draw a clear distinction between the correct line and the erroneous line, run the schools well with ever greater determination and take the "May 7" road ever more resolutely.

All "May 7" cadre schools should persist in the correct orientation for running the schools and steadily improve the quality of teaching. They should take the Party's basic line as the key link in their work and gear their work closely to serving actual struggles. They should give first place to "studying politics" and "criticizing and repudiating the bourgeoisie" and organize the students to study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works, centred

on the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, encouraging them to study some history as well. The cadre schools should adhere to the principle of "While studying engage in production," keep in close contact with the public, practise industry and thrift, and make participation in productive labour and tempering in the production brigades important courses. In line with Chairman Mao's teaching that "in all its work the school should aim at transforming the student's ideology," the cadre schools should conduct all their activities with a view to transforming the students' world outlook and raising their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. All staff members of these schools should cherish the Party's cause of cadre education, take the lead in ideological revolutionization and run the schools consciously in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Party committees at all levels should do a good job in running "May 7" cadre schools and regard this as an important matter in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, strengthening Party building and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Socialist Industry

The Masses Innovate (II)

by Our Correspondents

This is the second of two articles on the mass movement for technical innovations in Shanghai. The first was published in our last issue. — Ed.

THE technical innovation movement on a mass scale at the Shanghai No. 3 Bicycle Plant has had its ups and downs. It was going full steam soon after the plant started production in 1958, and by the end of the third year, 1960, annual output had risen by five times.

Later, however, the workers' initiative ran up against a stone wall and the mass movement for technical innovations cooled down. Influenced by the revisionist line in running industry pushed by Liu Shao-chi and his gang, the plant leadership lacked complete faith in the workers. Technical personnel were isolated from the workers when they were put in offices to work on innovations behind closed doors. If a worker wanted to get going on an innovation, he had to present a design

to be approved by six departments. Then 13 seals of approval had to be stamped on the design before he could start working on it.

The Great Cultural Revolution dealt the revisionist line a telling blow. The plant's new Party committee firmly carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line to "whole-heartedly rely on the working class," and another technical innovation upsurge took place.

"What Should We Do?"

Chairman Mao has said: "The mass movement is necessary in all work. Things won't go without the mass movement." This, too, applies to technical innovations.

How did the Party committee of the No. 3 Bicycle Plant rely on and mobilize the masses? Two workers in the No. 1 workshop told us how a new technical innovation upsurge started in 1970. After several work-

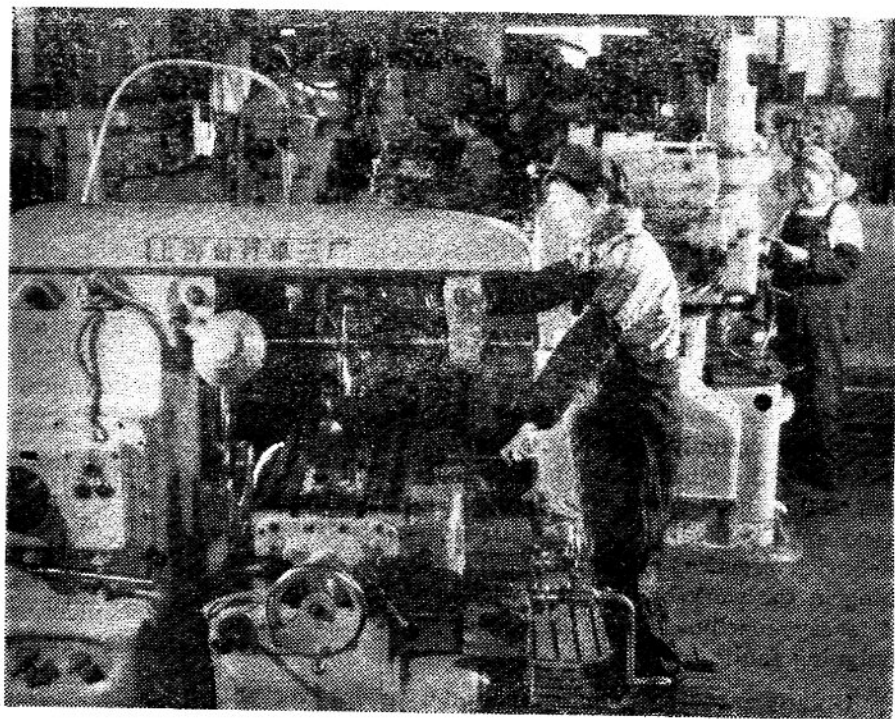
ers of the shop's fifth group visited the Shanghai Chiangnan Shipyard, they realized that technical innovations in their plant were far behind those at the shipyard. Together with the other workers in their group, they discussed the matter and decided to write a big-character poster to let the leadership know their opinion. They put it up in a conspicuous place, under the heading: "Chiangnan has done it, what about No. 3?"

As soon as the Party committee members saw the poster, their secretary, Kuo Sung-ting, went to the group to hear its detailed opinion of the plant's leadership and ideas on technical innovations. Kuo promptly supported the initiative and decided to send technicians to help with the innovations.

The leadership's support was a great encouragement. A plan to raise work efficiency was agreed to and a second big-character poster called "Chiangnan has done it, what should our group do?" was written by those who had put up the first one, pledging to increase the group's monthly output by 35 per cent. This was later overfulfilled.

After thoroughly discussing the two posters, the Party Committee decided to broadcast them over the plant's loudspeaker system, mimeograph them and send copies to each workshop and group. It called on the whole plant to learn from the fifth group. Leading comrades at all levels went down to the basic units, getting acquainted with the situation and helping solve problems. As a result, the movement began making headway.

"What should we do?" This question set off a chain reaction throughout the plant. As production in one group shot up, the other related groups also had to raise their output. When one link in the production process quickened the pace, the other links had to keep up. How could production be increased and the pace accelerated? Instead of burdening the workers with added labour intensity, advances were made by tapping potential through technical innovations. For a time big-character posters went up one after another and vigorous discussions took place around questions like "The fifth group has done it, what should our group do?" and "The No. 1 workshop has done it, what about our workshop?" The cooks also raised the question: "Production has gone up, what should we do?" Their answer was to provide tastier meals at moderate prices. There were numerous instances of shops or groups



Special machine tool made by the No. 3 Bicycle Plant.

catching up with one another. It was like "ten thousand horses galloping," as an old saying puts it.

"Three-in-One" Combination

Technical innovations by the masses need both a vigorous atmosphere and a close-knit organization and scientific approach. Not much can be done if things start all of a sudden and drift aimlessly. The "three-in-one" group is an effective form of organization.

Three members of the "three-in-one" group who had worked out the automatic painting line briefed us on how the line was introduced. They were Chien Jung-chu, director of the No. 4 workshop and Party branch secretary, old worker Hsu Teh-chang and technician Ho Po-hao.

Early last year the Party branch mobilized all the workers to discuss the annual production plan and called on them to "expose contradictions, find gaps, grasp the key link and introduce technical innovations." Many forums took place and workers found 41 big and small weak links which were contradictions and gaps in the workshop's production. But where was the key link? The main cause that retarded big rises in production was the painting, because too many processes were involved and high labour intensity was required. Someone soon suggested setting up an automatic line.

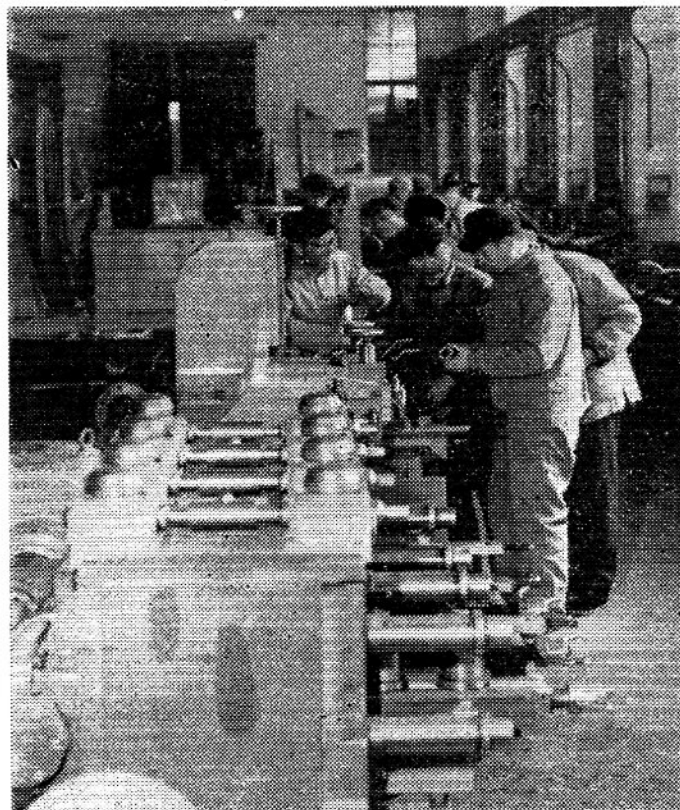
After careful investigation and discussion, the Party branch considered this suggestion practical though certain difficulties had to be overcome. It decided to make this automatic line a major technical innovation item in the workshop. For this purpose a "three-in-one" group—a leading cadre (secretary Chien), two technicians and four veteran workers—was formed.

The main role of the leading cadre in this group was to guide the work according to the Party's principles and policies, such as whether the plan conformed to the requirements of "achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" and the principle of "self-reliance." The leading cadre also carried out ideological work among the people. When work was hampered by difficulties, he helped keep people's spirit up. When things went smoothly, he reminded people not to become complacent. And when there were differing opinions, he helped solve the problems on time.

Designing was mainly done by the technicians. Before this actually started, they wrote out their ideas and asked the workers for comments. After one section of the initial design had been finished, the workers were again asked to make suggestions. Because of their rich practical experience, familiarity with everything in the workshop and knowledge of the "temper" of every machine, they often corrected impractical designing faults.

Greatly encouraged and supported by every worker in the workshop and working together closely, the group took only three months to complete the automatic line. Dressed in greasy overalls, the secretary, a technician and an old worker talked to us and it was clear that they had amicable relations.

To push ahead with technical innovations, the plant's Party committee paid special attention to training technicians from among the workers. Five part-



A workshop's "three-in-one" innovation group.

time technical classes for old workers, more than 10 training classes in special techniques and over 30 classes in basic theory have been set up in the plant over the last 10 years or so. More than 1,000 workers have studied in these classes. The plant also has sent 32 persons to colleges. Of the plant's 97 technicians, 69 are workers who received training.

No Longer a Dream

From a leading member of Shanghai's Huakuang Slide Fastener Factory, Yang Chin-fang, we learnt that the technical innovation movement there was similar to what happened in the No. 3 Bicycle Plant.

She related some of her experience as a child labourer in old China, setting zipper teeth into their slots in a poorly lighted attic. At the end of a day's work, her hands ached, her back was sore and she couldn't see clearly. As to her sister workers who were older, either they became near-sighted or their hands were racked with rheumatic pains.

"I used to think," she said, "how wonderful it would be if the teeth could only fly into the slots by themselves! I was only a child, and once I saw just that in a dream." But it had been merely a dream.

What Yang Chin-fang, deputy secretary of the factory's Party general branch, dreamt of as a child has become a reality. We left the automatic teeth-setting workshop and followed her upstairs to another workshop where a young man and woman were examining a fairly complex machine. They turned to her, saying: "Though there are some minor defects, it will work all right." The workshop was working on an automatic line which included all 12 processes after the teeth were set. The deputy secretary told us that the young technician in the soiled overalls had just graduated from college and the girl was new in the factory. Both were very keen on technical innovations, she said.

"As labour productivity keeps rising, what happens to the surplus labour power?" we asked.

Deputy secretary Yang replied: "Don't worry about that. A factory that's doing what ours is doing will soon switch to wrist watches in accordance with the state plan."

"A zipper factory making wrist watches?"

"It will be helped by other state-owned watch factories. And there is socialist co-operation among plants and, above all, the inexhaustible wisdom and creative power of the working class!"

Back on bustling Nanking Road after leaving the zipper factory, we saw a big placard with a quotation from Lenin: "Living, creative socialism is the product of the masses themselves."

Shanghai is a good example of this profound conclusion. Though the level of industry's mechanization and automation has some way to go, prospects are bright.

Peking: Rail Centre

by Our Correspondents

FROM Tien An Men Square in the centre of Peking, the Peking Railway Station lies three kilometres due east along Changan Boulevard. Arriving and departing passengers daily number 50,000-60,000, including visitors from different parts of the world.

A product of the Great Leap Forward and the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism," the station was built in 1959 on the eve of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. This modern building with a total floorspace of 46,700 square metres was constructed in 7 months and 20 days. Early on the morning it was opened to traffic (September 15, 1959), Chairman Mao inspected the station and talked with railway attendants, ticket-agents and leading cadres. He wrote the three characters *Bei Jing Zhan* (Peking Station) in forceful and bold strokes. A facsimile in red is in front of the station.

Railway Network

China's political and cultural centre, Peking is also a rail hub. The Peking Station and several others in the vicinity, the marshalling yards, the administrative organization and the rolling stock maintenance and repair shops make up this centre of a complex railway network.

Standing in front of a huge national railway map, Wang Pao-yun, a deputy station master who had spent many long years as a cleaner, signal-man and dispatcher in the former Peking railway terminal, told us that in addition to the short-distance lines and lines serving the suburbs, many trunk lines link Peking with other important cities throughout China: Shanghai, the country's largest industrial and commercial city; Foochow on the southeastern coast; Tsingtao, a beautiful summer resort in the east; Wuhan, an impor-

tant city on the Yangtze in central China; Kwangchow, the leading city in south China; Shenyang, Changchun, Harbin and Tsitsihar, northeast China's industrial centres; Paotow and Lanchow, rising industrial cities in the northwest; Urumchi in Sinkiang; the ancient city of Sian; Chengtu and Chungking in the Szechuan basin in the southwest and Pinghsiang on the China-Viet Nam border.

The station's daily handling capacity is 92 trains (not including special or non-scheduled trains). When necessary, Wang said, capacity can be increased to 200 trains a day, and the maximum number of passengers in one day is 180,000, such as during the traditional Spring Festival holidays.

Only by comparing the railways in old China can one begin to see the big change that has occurred.

Less than a kilometre long and outside Hsuanwu-men Gate in Peking, the first railway in China was built in 1865 by a foreign company. In the following 84 years till liberation in 1949, total rail mileage was a little over 20,000 kilometres and only a portion of this was open to traffic. Most lines had been built with loans or direct investments by imperialist countries.

Of the railways connecting Peking with other places, for example, only the Peking-Changchiakou line was designed by the Chinese engineer Chan Tien-yu and his colleagues and built by the Chinese workers. The rest were financed by the imperialists who built them not to help develop China's national economy but to get hold of spheres of influence and tighten their political, economic and military control over China.



During the corrupt Ching Dynasty, the imperialists not only made enormous profits by building the railways and acquired the right to manage and run them, but controlled the trade, mining, forests and telecommunications along these lines. Sometimes they even got the privilege to station troops near the lines and to transport them whenever they liked. The Chinese people fought against this persistently. One event leading directly to the 1911 Revolution which toppled the Ching Dynasty was the people's struggle to protect their right to build railways. In the name of nationalization of the railways, the Ching court took over by force Chinese-operated rail companies and gave the rights to the imperialists by borrowing from the foreign banking consortium for railway construction.

The few existing railways before liberation were in the coastal areas. There were no links, for example, between Peking and Szechuan in the southwest or Sinkiang in the northwest. It took months to travel from Peking to Urumchi in Sinkiang. Rail traffic from Peking only went as far as Huhhot in Inner Mongolia. From there, passengers had to go by bus across the Gobi near the northern border, skirting Lake Chuyen to Hami and then to Urumchi. In some sections, there were practically no roads, and buses often got stuck in the desert and had to be pushed. From Huhhot to Urumchi by camel-caravan took more than 4 months.

The situation has greatly changed since liberation with the building of new lines and the extension of existing ones. Trunk lines have been set up in every province or region (with the exception of the Tibet Autonomous Region). Total mileage open to traffic is 4 times that of pre-liberation days. Daily direct passenger train from Peking to Urumchi over the northern part of China now takes 4 days.

Technical Renovation

Old lines were renovated along with the building of new rail lines. Li Ching-lu, a former worker and now an engineer in the Peking Railway Sub-Bureau, talked about the enormous changes he has seen in technical equipment on the Peking railways. He said that since railways linking Peking with other cities were mostly financed by the imperialist countries, rolling stock was imported from various countries in such an array as one would find at an international fair. In the early days after liberation, the few locomotives in Peking's four locomotive depots were of 25 types. Waggon's were even more varied.

Everything about the lines was poor. Even the rails were a conglomeration of various types — one stretch of railway less than 10 kilometres long had 30 different kinds. Night signal equipment was an oil lamp, and a signal arm in the daytime. There was no automatic blocking and siding was manually operated. Bridge and tunnel repair work had been neg-

lected for many years and traffic interruptions were commonplace.

China began turning out steam locomotives soon after liberation and diesel locomotives are being produced, engineer Li noted. One of Peking's 10 locomotive depots has shifted completely to using diesel locomotives made in China.

Rail equipment has been modernized and all trunk lines have been double tracked. Chinese-made standard heavy rails have replaced the former small and multi-type rails. The replacement of 12.5m. short rails by 1,000m. welded rails means smoother runs and higher speeds. Colour-light signals have been adopted, and automatic or semi-automatic blocking has been introduced.

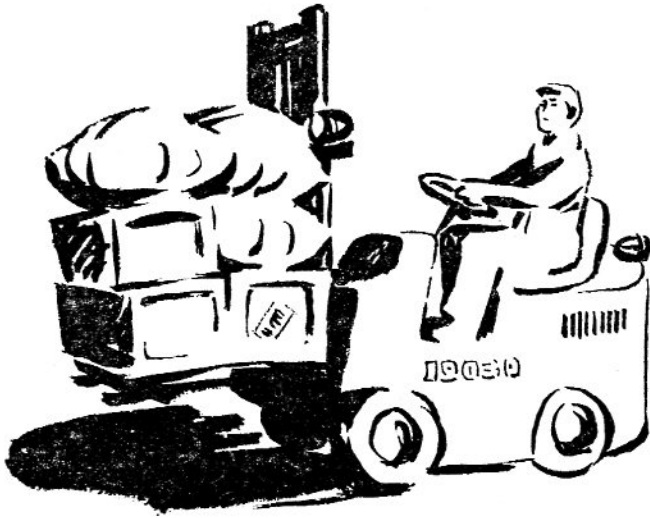
Ko Chung-li, a veteran locomotive driver on the Peking-Paotow (Inner Mongolia) line, told us about some major changes. In pre-liberation days, poor railway maintenance had led to misshaped road-beds, broken-down and loose-bolted sleepers. Speed on such sections was limited to 50 kilometres per hour. However, thorough renovations on the line have brought speeds up to 90 kilometres an hour for "Tungfeng" diesel locomotives. This is not high, but it is a big advance compared with the past. Going through the Pataling Tunnel near the Great Wall on this line, which had long been out of repair before liberation, drivers had to slow their locomotives down to a snail's pace for

fear of an accident. Tunnels have been completely renovated and the danger of accidents removed, and now drivers can let their diesel locomotives go full speed.



People's Railway

Rail construction and technical renovations are tied in with the question of "for whom." We have mentioned the imperialists' aim in building railways. In socialist China, a railway serves socialist construction and the people, first of all the workers, peasants and soldiers. Therefore every effort is made for their convenience. For the labouring people, travel in the past was a lot of trouble.



The attendants on this busy line keep the carriages spick and span. Cigarettes, matches, tea, envelopes, letter paper and stamps can be purchased day and night. These handy articles are also brought by the attendants to the carriages for the convenience of the passengers. For those who don't want to eat meals in the dining car, hot meals are wheeled in and served in the carriages. Quite a number of attendants have learnt how to give acupuncture, massages, or injections if first-aid treatment is required. Chang Shu-hua has learnt acupuncture and massage in her off-hours. Her enthusiastic service to the working people has often been commended by passengers.

Old cook Niu started as an apprentice in a restaurant when he was only 13 and had more than his share of suffering in the old society. Although he is past the retirement age, Niu likes to keep active and has continued working, preparing tasty meals and meeting the various requirements of passengers.

The dining car averages 1,000 meals each for breakfast, lunch and dinner. In addition to his regular work, Niu warms up milk for infants and the food some travellers bring with them. He also turns out special dishes for sick people. There was the time when a woman of 80 did not feel well. Told she wanted porridge, Niu prepared a bowl after the dining car meal was over. Not knowing if the old woman liked her porridge sweet or salty, he brought both sugar and pickles to her carriage.

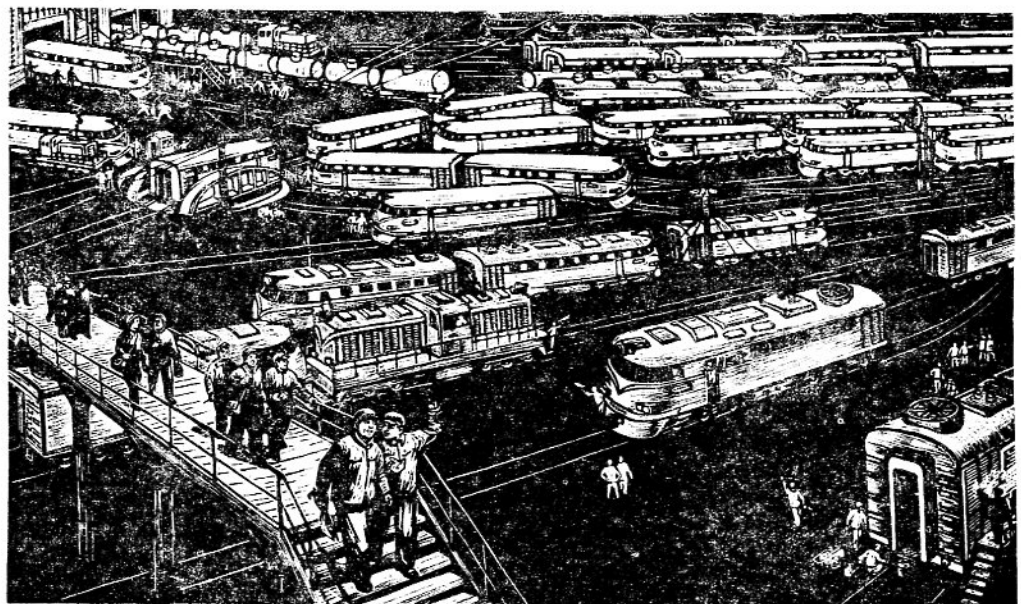
Built in 1903, the old Peking railway terminal, with an area under one-tenth the present station, had only one crowded and far from adequate waiting-room. Many people had to wait in the open, rain or shine, in winter and summer. Working people could only afford to travel in 3rd or 4th class compartments. They were packed into these dirty, smelly compartments like sardines, or in windowless baggage cars. There were times when trains were so jammed that passengers had to travel on top of the waggons. Accidents frequently took place—in 1946, over 40 people were killed when they fell from the top of a train pulled out of the Peking station.

The present Peking Station has 17 high-ceilinged and spacious air-conditioned waiting-rooms, accomodating a total of 14,000. Film and TV rooms, postal and telegraph services, TV and telephone facilities for inquiries and escalators are some of its modern facilities. Outside, the automatic striking-clocks on two towers are four metres in diameter, controlled by a mother-clock and equipped with an apparatus which is synchronized with the time from an observatory.

Guided by Chairman Mao's teaching to "serve the people," train crews try to give travellers better service. We interviewed Chang Shu-hua, a young woman attendant, and Niu Yu-chun, a cook in the dining car who is in his sixties. Both work on the Peking-Shanghai line.

Freight Transport

In addition to heavy passenger traffic, Peking's railways also handle a large volume of freight,



Streams of rolling stock are sent out of a plant (Woodcut).
by Workers' Creative Art Group of Talian Rolling Stock Plant

including daily necessities for Peking's residents, such as grain and meat; books, newspapers and periodicals; and industrial materials needed or produced by the city's factories and mines, including iron, steel, machinery, coal and building materials. Many products from various parts of the country go through the Peking Station, and quite a large amount of goods going to or coming from foreign countries are also handled there.

The handling and transportation of this great amount of goods is aided by remote-control. The dispatcher on duty watches the progress of all trains on his two-square-metre centrally controlled board. By pushing buttons, he directs the movement of the trains over considerable distances. Formerly it took several minutes for seven or eight shunters working laboriously

to clear a line. Now it takes only 10 seconds with two men at the control board. This electrically operated device was designed and manufactured by Chinese workers and technicians.

Loading and unloading also differs greatly from the past. Wang Jui-sheng who is now 48 recalled the life of the porters who were known as "coolies" before liberation. He often had to go half a kilometre with a 100-kg. salt bag on his back, and any slight hesitation would have meant a heavy beating from the foreman. Looking at the fork-lifts and trailers now on the platform, he said with deep feeling: These vehicles made by ourselves have done away with the heavy labour of loading with our shoulders. Loading and unloading is basically mechanized today.

No Massacre Can Intimidate The Heroic Mozambique People

THE Portuguese colonial troops' fascist atrocity in massacring over 400 African people in the village of Wiriyamu in Tete Province, Mozambique, as recently revealed by *The Times* of London, has aroused world indignation and enormous wrath among the African people. Many African governments, popular organizations, newspapers and radios have, in statements, editorials and commentaries, sternly condemned the Portuguese colonialists for their fascist atrocity. In one voice, they have pointed out that the Portuguese crime "is not an affront to the Wiriyamu people only. It is an affront to the whole of Africa."

In the face of angry condemnation by world opinion and the African people, the Portuguese colonial authorities were struck with fear and tried in every way possible to cover up their crimes. The spokesman of the Lisbon authorities, their governor and commander in Mozambique as well as Portuguese ambassadors in many capitals, went into action and issued successive statements to the press. Lisbon's official spokesman said "there was no such massacre" and that the village of Wiriyamu simply "does not exist." Kaulza de Arriaga, commander-in-chief of the Portuguese colonial troops, had the nerve to say "atrocities such as *The Times* alleges are exactly opposite to my policy."

Conclusive Evidence

Murderers always try to pass themselves off as the god of mercy and to absolve themselves by denial. But no amount of denial can obliterate the evidence of their bloody crimes. It was reported that a Spanish priest, Father Vicente Berenguer, who has worked in

the San Pedro Mission not far from Wiriyamu since 1967, revealed that the Bishop of Tete had protested to the Portuguese colonial authorities after hearing about the massacre and that an inquiry delegation flew over Wiriyamu in a helicopter and spotted corpses on the ground. This gave the lie to the official spokesman of Lisbon.

It is known to all that the Portuguese authorities have all along followed a colonialist and racist policy in Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Mozambique. It may be recalled that commander Kaulza de Arriaga, explaining the Portuguese policy, has said: "Portuguese strategy in Africa should be aimed at achieving an equilibrium between the black and white population . . . on the one hand, the growth of the white population, on the other, the limitation of the black population." It is "to limit the black population" that the Portuguese colonial authorities resort to genocidal massacre. As pointed out by the Mozambique Liberation Front in a statement, the Wiriyamu massacre was the embodiment of Portugal's fascist genocidal policy.

Development of Patriotic Armed Forces

It may also be recalled that the same Kaulza de Arriaga bragged three years ago when he became commander-in-chief of the Portuguese colonial troops that he would end the Mozambique war in one year. Three years have passed and he will soon "leave his post" and get out of Mozambique. The Mozambique patriotic forces have not been annihilated in the last three years but have, instead, liberated vast areas in the north, entered mineral-rich and strategic Tete Province, crossed

the heavily guarded Zambezi River and in July last thrust like a dagger into the enemy heartland, Manica-Sofala Province. The patriotic forces have launched frequent attacks from this province, the communication hub between south and north—raiding enemy posts, ambushing convoys and disrupting communication lines. This is posing a grave menace to the reactionary rule of the colonial authorities. Suffering heavy blows at the hands of the patriotic forces, the Portuguese colonial authorities have in the past few years stepped up genocidal massacres against the African people of Tete Province in an attempt to check the victorious advance of the patriotic forces. But the dauntless Mozambique people can never be exterminated or cowed. Xavier Sulila, representative of the Mozambique Liberation Front in Lusaka, said on July 12: "The enemy resorts to savage massacre to make the Mozambique people give up their armed struggle against Portuguese colonial domination. This is a sheer pipe dream." "Our people are determined to fight to final victory," he added.

Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, has said: "Lifting a rock only to drop it on

one's own feet' is a Chinese folk saying to describe the behaviour of certain fools. The reactionaries in all countries are fools of this kind. In the final analysis, their persecution of the revolutionary people only serves to accelerate the people's revolutions on a broader and more intense scale." The atrocities by the Portuguese colonial authorities have infuriated the people of Mozambique and the whole of Africa, strengthening their determination to completely eliminate colonialism and racism from the African continent by redoubled efforts. A *Zambia Daily Mail* commentary pointed out rightly on July 12 that the Portuguese colonialists' atrocities could only "inspire the African continent to unite against the enemy and to ensure that those now carrying out the liberation struggle are given weapons with which to liquidate the enemy and get him out of Africa once and for all."

The Mozambique people's liberation struggle is a just one. The Chinese people firmly support their anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle. Victory belongs to the heroic Mozambique people and those who butcher them will certainly be put in the dock by history!

Facts on File

Portuguese Colonialists In Africa

EVEN though they are falling apart and on the skids, the Portuguese colonialists still hold large tracts of land in Africa where they ruthlessly rule the people.

History of Criminal Rule

As old colonialists, they were the first to make inroads into Black Africa. The first European "merchant marine" along the west African coast in 1415 belonged to Portugal. These colonialists have been in the African slave traffic since the 15th century, acquiring wealth and colonies there. Propped up by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, Portugal by now has continued to occupy Angola (including Cabinda) on the west coast of southern Africa, Mozambique on the east coast of southern Africa and Guinea (Bissau), the Cape Verde Islands, Sao Tome, Principe, the Madeira and Azores Islands in western Africa. Peopled by over 13 million Africans, these countries or regions encompass an area of 2,070,000 square kilometres, 22 times the size of Portugal proper.

The first large-scale slave traffic by Western colonialists began in 1441. The first shipment from the west African coast was made by the Portuguese colo-

onialist Prince Henry. Towards the end of the 16th century, the Portuguese colonialists were in the forefront of the slave traffic. Lisbon, the Portuguese capital, at that time served as the world's biggest centre of slave trade. Even today the slave trade and slave labour in a disguised manner are being continued. Having actively introduced the "contract system" and the "indentured labour system," the Portuguese sell large numbers of Africans to do hard labour in mines and plantations at home and abroad that are run by white monopoly capital. The Portuguese colonial authorities yearly send over 100,000 Africans in Mozambique under escort to South Africa and other places to do hard labour from which they make a profit of over one million U.S. dollars. There are now around one million Mozambique labourers in South African mines and large plantations in Rhodesia. In the Cape Verde Islands, Sao Tome and Principe, there are also many Africans sent to the colonialists' mines as "indentured labourers." Many have died of harsh treatment.

As early as 1951, in a vain attempt to perpetuate their occupation, the Portuguese in their constitution blatantly included the main regions of "Portuguese Africa" as "overseas provinces" directly under the Portuguese governors. These colonialists, moreover, also use the policy of "assimilation" towards these regions where racial oppression is exercised. Classified as "uncivilized," the bulk of the African inhabitants in these regions is deprived of citizenship. While the overwhelming majority of the Africans are forced to move into barren "African settlements," the greater part of

the fertile land, farms and mines are in the hands of Portuguese colonialists and white monopoly capital.

To hold on to their rule, these colonialists have sent nearly 160,000 troops to Mozambique, Angola and Guinea (Bissau) to fight criminal colonial wars. The authorities also rule by white terror over the African inhabitants through their police and special agent bodies they have set up. In the February 1953 uprising on Sao Tome, more than 1,000 Africans were killed while the number arrested or reported "missing" was half the island's population. Since 1970, the Portuguese colonialists have organized many carnages in Tete and other parts of Mozambique where Africans were brutally massacred en masse. The authorities also have made massive arrests of Africans under various pretexts; in June 1972 alone, 1,800 people in Mozambique were taken away.

The recently exposed outrageous atrocity involving the killing of the 400 peaceful Mozambique people of

the village of Wiriyamu by the Portuguese colonialist troops is one more debt in blood owed the Mozambique people by Portugal.

Africa Awakened

The daily awakening African people are taking up arms to wage tit-for-tat struggles against the Portuguese colonialist troops and have already achieved great success. After 11 years of fighting, the people of Angola have liberated one-third of their territory and one million people. In Guinea (Bissau), the patriotic armed forces in nine years of heroic fighting have liberated over two-thirds of the land and half the population. The armed struggle in Mozambique which 250 guerrilla fighters started nine years ago has now spread to six of the nine provinces.

The African national-liberation movement which is surging ahead will surely crush the rule of the old and new colonialists and win final victory.

Latin America: Struggle to Defend State Sovereignty

THE Latin American countries' struggles to defend national independence and state sovereignty have made new progress in recent years. They are merging into an irresistible current battering at imperialist power politics and big-power hegemony.

Opposing Economic Plunder and Control

Spurred on by the people's revolutionary struggle against imperialism, Mexico, Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Venezuela and other Latin American countries have risen to oppose imperialist economic exploitation and control. They have nationalized copper, iron, coal, petroleum, nitrate, sulphur and other major mining resources in defiance of pressure and retaliation by the superpowers. Many Latin American countries have taken active measures to protect and develop national industry and commerce, energetically exploited national resources, promoted industrial and agricultural production and expanded exports in an effort to eliminate step by step the economic backwardness caused by long-time colonialist and imperialist control. In defending the sovereignty over their territorial waters and marine resources, most Latin American countries have persisted in their just stand for 200-mile territorial waters.

Mexican President Luis Echeverria has warned that imperialism "should depart from the dispositions of old

totalitarian empires" and that big powers should realize that the third world is no longer "zones of invasion or colonization, subversion or political influence." Guyanese Prime Minister Forbes Burnham has stated that "we want to be truly independent politically and economically"; "we do not want to be pawns in the game between the major powers and blocs." Peruvian President Juan Velasco has solemnly declared: "We will not allow Peru, a country fighting for economic independence and for getting rid of under-development, to become a victim of powerful countries."

United Struggle Against Hegemonism

Today, the struggles of Latin American countries to defend state independence and sovereignty have developed into a massive joint struggle against imperialism and big-power hegemonism. Through bilateral contacts, regional co-operation and international conferences, these countries are strengthening unity and mutual solidarity among themselves, and, by joining with other third world countries, are playing an ever greater role in international affairs.

There have been frequent bilateral contacts between leaders of Latin American countries in recent years. Mexican President Echeverria visited Chile and Peru early last year; Chilean President Allende visited Peru, Mexico and Cuba at the end of 1972, and Vene-

zuelan President Caldera visited six Latin American countries, including Colombia, Ecuador and Argentina, at the beginning of this year. In their joint statements or joint communiques, they reaffirmed the common aspiration to defend state sovereignty and independence and oppose interference and control by big powers. These documents demonstrate the strong will of Latin American countries to unite in the struggle against big-power hegemony. Venezuelan President Caldera has pointed out that the Latin American countries are bound up by "a great nationalist current that exists in every one of our countries." He stressed: "We have to be united today so that we will not be devoured by foreign interests."

In regional co-operation, there has been the establishment and development of trade transactions and economic co-operation among countries of the Andean, Caribbean and other regions. In recent years the Andean Pact Organization which consists of Chile, Ecuador, Peru and three other countries has made new advances in restricting and eliminating foreign monopoly capital, reducing imports of industrial goods and co-ordinating their programmes for industrial development. During the past three years the trade volume among member states has more than doubled. Those Latin American countries whose economy depends mainly on exporting oil, coffee and bananas have closed ranks and achieved positive results in their struggle against international monopolies trying to keep down prices on the world markets.

The Latin American countries have demonstrated the strength of their unity against big-power hegemony at American regional conferences, at meetings held by third world countries and the United Nations Organization. At the Third Session of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development in April and May of 1972 and at the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries last August, Latin American countries and many other developing countries voiced their firm stand in defence of national independence and the principle of non-intervention. They denounced the imperialist countries for using trade, tariffs and monetary means to manipulate international economic affairs, shift the burden of their economic crises, especially monetary crises, on to other countries, plunder the latter's resources and interfere in their internal affairs. They advocated the equality of all countries, big and small, in international affairs and demanded a fair and reasonable international economic relationship and an end to the situation in which "the rich are getting richer and the poor poorer." At the U.N. Sea-Bed Committee meetings, the Latin American countries took a concerted and principled stand and struggled indefatigably for international recognition of the 200-mile limit of their territorial waters and against the maritime hegemony of the two superpowers.

Confronted with the joint struggle of the Latin American countries, the United States has found its

status as overlord in the inter-American system steadily declining. At the O.A.S. and other inter-American meetings in recent years, delegates of the 22 Latin American countries often held discussions to the exclusion of the U.S. delegate and took a concerted stand on the defence of their national rights and interests and on other questions of common concern, and then put their draft resolution to the vote, leaving the United States isolated. What merits particular attention is that at the recent Inter-American Social and Economic Council meeting and the Third Session of the O.A.S. General Assembly, representatives of many Latin American countries called for the reorganization of the inter-American system and the establishment of equal economic and political relationships between nations. This is a new major development in their struggle against U.S. imperialist intervention and control. The Latin American nations have taken "remarkable steps towards economic unity and independence," the French news agency AFP reported.

Infiltration by Social-Imperialism

Though faring no better, the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists have seized every opportunity to step up their infiltration and expansion in Latin America. Their hegemonic ambitions conflict with the principled stand of the Latin American countries in defending national rights, interests and security. While talking loudly about "peace" and "disarmament," they have repeatedly sent nuclear-armed warships and submarines to Latin America. While paying lip-service to supporting the stand of the Latin American states in defence of their state sovereignty, they have repeatedly created pretexts for not committing themselves to safeguard Latin American security and support the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Latin America. While pretending to be "friends" of Latin America, they have sent big fishing vessels and "research" ships into the territorial waters of Latin American countries to plunder marine resources and collect maritime intelligence. At the U.N. Sea-Bed Committee meetings, they publicized the need "to make the food resources in the seas serve mankind" and unscrupulously accused those coastal states which took measures to defend their 200-mile maritime rights of having taken "unilateral actions," "violated international law" and "infringed on the legitimate rights and interests of other nations." The hegemonic practices of the Soviet revisionists and their hypocrisy have shed additional light on their true social-imperialist features and aroused the vigilance and opposition of the Latin American countries.

The struggle of the Latin American countries against imperialism and big-power hegemony is forging ahead forcefully. The days when the superpowers could dictate the Latin American people's destiny have gone for ever.

South Korea Under Tyranny

by Chang Hai

SAGGING national industries, a bankrupt countryside, monetary inflation and soaring prices — this is south Korea today under the tyranny of the Pak Jung Hi clique. By tightening their fascist grip, the reactionary authorities have plunged millions into untold suffering. But, where there is oppression, there is resistance: in south Korea, a popular struggle involving people of different social strata fighting for democracy and freedom and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland is gaining momentum daily. This clique is faced with extremely grave political and economic crises.

Industry and Agriculture Dwindle

Since coming to power, the Pak clique, while exacting exorbitant and multifarious levies on small and medium-sized industrial and mining enterprises, has concentrated the bulk of south Korea's economic investments on heavy industry for military purposes. It has done this in the name of "developing the key industries," namely, railways, ports and harbours and the transport and telecommunication systems. At the same time, it has kept the door wide open to the flow of monopoly capital from the United States, Japan and Western countries. With the entire south Korean economy subjected more and more to control and exploitation by foreign monopoly capital, national industry, already on its back, is completely paralysed.

With many of south Korea's land, sea and air interests and rights as well as key branches of the economy surrendered or sold by the Pak clique to foreign countries, the process of the colonization of the economy is being pushed ahead. Many economic sectors are in the hands of foreign capital. The polyvinyl chloride industry, for instance, is exclusively controlled by Japanese monopoly capital. In the first quarter of this year alone, 46 new engineering projects were built with foreign capital amounting to 98.4 million U.S. dollars, equivalent to the 1972 total foreign investment. According to a plan made public by the south Korean authorities, there will be 140 foreign economic organizations permanently stationed in the "Masan Free Trade Zone" by 1975. As a result of the clique's policy of subordination to and dependence on foreign countries, south Korea has in the last 12 years incurred an external debt of 4,000 million U.S. dollars.

This is not all. The clique is bleeding the people white by extortionate measures euphemistically known as an "economic development programme," "more social welfare" and the "new countryside movement." Many small and medium-sized industrial and mining enter-

prises — chemical, iron-smelting, textiles, etc. — found the going too tough and had to close down. Last year, more than 100 factories in Pusan alone either temporarily closed their doors or shut down in three months.

The agricultural situation has also gone from bad to worse. There have been yearly crop failures. Once known as Korea's granary, this southern half of the country today finds it necessary to import 2 to 3 million tons of food annually. In recent years, moreover, the Pak clique has seized from the peasants over 130,000 hectares of cultivated land to build or expand military bases and highways.

The utter bankruptcy of industrial and agricultural production has brought a sharp rise in unemployment and a growing impoverishment of the people. There are several million city unemployed and semi-unemployed struggling for enough to eat. Unable to go to school, 3 million youngsters are roaming the streets, or becoming beggars. The authorities themselves had had to admit that in a year there are some 200,000 pupils who are kept out of school because they do not have the money to pay the tuition fees. An annual average of 1.6 million households in the countryside need emergency food relief. Of south Korea's population of 30 million, more than 1.2 million have tuberculosis.

Intensified Fascist Rule

Notwithstanding its expressed agreement on dialogues and contacts between the south and the north, the Pak clique has continuously violated the Korean Armistice Agreement and the Joint Statement of North and South Korea, speeding up arms expansion, steadily bringing in large amounts of arms and military equipment from the United States, continuing to create tension and intensifying its fascist dictatorial rule over the south Korean people.

Since seizing power, it has issued no less than 2,000 fascist decrees, including the so-called "law of purifying political activities," "the national security law," "the anti-communist law" and "the special national defence law." Altogether, 271 reactionary ordinances were proclaimed in the four months between promulgation of "martial law" on October 17, 1972 and this past February.

The authorities also wilfully suppress the democratic forces and get rid of dissidents by detaining and arresting political figures, young students and patriots, including those standing for the peaceful reunification

(Continued on p. 23.)

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Visits Yugoslavia

Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the State Council of Romania, paid a visit to Yugoslavia on July 15 and 16. While there, he and President Tito exchanged views on the further development of the relations of friendship between the two countries and on pressing world questions. A joint communique was issued at the end of the visit.

In the communique, both leaders stressed the need to strengthen cooperation and good-neighbour relations among all Balkan countries. The two sides pointed to existing hotbeds of war with anxiety and drew attention to "remainders of colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid, neo-colonialism, pressures and interference in the internal affairs of individual countries as posing threats to global peace and security."

President Tito and President Ceausescu demanded the complete implementation of the agreements on the restoration of peace in Viet Nam and Laos, condemned continued aggression against Cambodia and called for an end to this aggression at once.

The joint communique pointed out that the sovereign right of each country to the free disposal of its natural wealth and all other resources should earn every respect. It demanded that participation on an equal footing by the developing countries be ensured in the examination and settlement of international economic and monetary questions.

"ERA SOCIALISTA" (ROMANIA)

"Limited" Sovereignty Theory Is Unjustified

Strict respect for the state sovereignty of every socialist country is a prerequisite for strengthening internationalist unity and establishing a kind of new relationship in inter-

national life—an example for the future relations among nations in the world. The assertion of "limited" sovereignty runs counter to objective reality in the present-day world.

This was the theme of an article in the No. 13 issue of *Era Socialista*, the theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

After explaining that all countries, big and small, should be equal and free of outside interference and threat of force, the author pointed out: "The existence of sovereign states necessarily demands that every country has the right to establish political-diplomatic relations at such a level as it desires, sign bilateral or multilateral treaties in accordance with its political and economic needs and take part in the activities of international organizations and so on. At the same time, the existence of a sovereign state means that other countries have the obligation to respect its dignity and national survival, borders, social and state systems and political regime, and to renounce interference in its internal affairs and the use of force or threat of force against it in any form."

"Experience shows that so long as the people of various countries have been denied their rights, so long as the sovereignty of those weaker and small nations has been trampled underfoot and so long as some countries have been prevented under various pretexts and by various means from participating in the solution of those international issues which are detrimental to their interests or to the interests of the international community as a whole, then general peace and security will be in grave danger and serious obstacles will appear on the road of understanding and co-operation among nations. Therefore, the solutions adopted in these circumstances will never materialize."

Hence, the article held that "the assertion concerning the necessity to 'limit' the prerogatives of a sovereign national state and establish a supra-national set-up runs counter to objective reality in the present-day world."

DETENTE AND ARMS EXPANSION

Relaxing Vigilance Is Dangerous

Many Western European newspapers and magazines have recently published commentaries which have emphasized over and over that while the Soviet Union makes a fanfare about European detente, it is working overtime to beef up its military strength in Europe. The publications held that it is necessary to remain vigilant against the Soviet military menace and that it would be very dangerous if Europeans disarm themselves morally and materially.

Stepping Up Arms Expansion to Gain Superiority. In its recent issue, the French weekly *L'Express* said that military observers have taken note of an exceptional reinforcement of Soviet troops stationed in Eastern Europe and the considerable increase in their fire-power. *Die Welt*, a newspaper in the Federal Republic of Germany, pointed out editorially on July 16 that "the superiority of the conventional armed forces of the Warsaw Pact over that of NATO's is more than two to one and continues to grow." The July 3 leading article of the London *Times* said: "It is difficult to reconcile the Soviet Union's declared policies with the massive accumulation of armed forces in Eastern Europe, which far outweigh NATO forces in Western Europe."

What Is Behind the Jovial Mask? "But what is the meaning of detente while armament is going on? Why does a state need to increase its military superiority in time of peace?" F.R.G.'s *Die Welt* asked. It noted: "Detente is a word while armament is a fact. . . . If detente is identical with Soviet superiority and superiority is a means to make others pliable, then increasing detente is the Soviet synonym for oppressing others and for weakening foreign resistance

to ever mounting Soviet demands. . . . It is a weapon for the spiritual disarmament of the West." Roland Faure, Editor-in-Chief of the French paper *L'Aurore*, wrote that Brezhnev always "exalted the independence of the peoples, but invaded Czechoslovakia. Tomorrow . . . he will exert pressure, maybe alas! irresistible, on a disarmed Western Europe, after obtaining, by his reassuring game, the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Germany and the demobilization of Western opinion." In the opinion of the British *Sunday Telegraph*, there are "grounds for caution about all Mr. Brezhnev's jolly smiles." The weekly said that only when the Soviet Union's attitude at the Helsinki conference together with its attitude adopted at the Vienna talks on Central European force reductions is taken into consideration is it possible "to guess where the jovial mask of Soviet detente ends and where its real face lies."

Soviet Power Politics Has Not Faded Away. In an editorial on July 3, the French paper *Combat* noted that "people said that the U.S.S.R. desired to establish a durable peace on its west flank . . . but facts contradict such an analysis. The Soviets continue to increase their military means, personnel and materiel in Europe, whereas the Western nations, crippled by inflation and budgetary deficits, are thinking only of reducing their armies. . . . Such an imbalance is dangerous." A July 13 article in the F.R.G. weekly *Die Zeit* said that "recent years have not yet provided any proof for the assumption that traditional Soviet power politics has faded away to the extent that a common effort by the West to safeguard security has become unnecessary." "Detente fanatics should know that a policy of detente does not mean detente and good will alone could remove neither the existing root cause of conflict nor the instrument of force in the world," it stressed.

ARMS DEALERS: U.S.A. AND U.S.S.R.

A Dangerous Race

In the decade ending 1971, exports of U.S. arms totalled 22,747 million dollars and those of Soviet arms

14,766 million dollars. The aggregate exports by these two merchants of death account for some 80 per cent of the world's arms market.

What are the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, seeking by vying for sales of such deadly items? A commentary in the June 9 issue of the Japanese weekly *Toyo Keizai* pointed out: "The two superpowers are boosting their influence among their friendly countries through arms exports. The Soviet Union tries to threaten the oil line from the Middle East to Japan and the United States, whereas the United States tries to contain such Soviet activities and also to put pressure on the Soviet presence in the Indian Ocean." Such "dangerous competition" is undoubtedly the "basic cause" for their arms exports.

The commentary said: "It is noteworthy that since 1969-70, arms supplies to the Near and Middle East have rapidly increased. In other words, these areas have fast become arms markets as tension mounts in the wake of Arab-Israel rivalry and the political instability in certain Arab countries."

JAPAN

Tanaka on Japan-U.S.S.R. Peace Treaty

Speaking at a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Japanese House of Councillors on July 17, Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka said that the purpose of his planned autumn visit to the Soviet Union "is to strengthen the dialogue between Japan and the Soviet Union and to conclude a peace treaty with the solution of the northern territory problem as the prerequisite." "My visit may not bring about a clear-cut settlement of the peace treaty problem, but I will negotiate doggedly," he stressed.

Tanaka also said: "It seems that the Soviet Union intends to conclude the peace treaty by returning the two islands of Habomai and Shikotan, but we want the return of the four islands, including Etorofu and Kunashiri." "How to settle this problem is

the heart of the matter [the talks between Japan and the Soviet Union]. I will explain straightforwardly the reason for demanding the return of the four islands, and seek their understanding."

The same day, four Japanese organizations held a meeting in Sapporo and issued a joint statement stressing the unconditional solution to the territory problem related to the four islands. The statement said: "We reaffirm that the solution of the territory problem is the prerequisite for a Japan-U.S.S.R. peace treaty. The scope of the territories which must be solved covers the four islands of Habomai, Shikotan, Etorofu and Kunashiri, and it can only be a package solution without any conditions."

PALESTINE

Arafat: Fight Till Victory

Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, received reporters of *Al Gabas* on July 12 during a visit to Kuwait. He told them that the Palestinian revolution will certainly result in final victory no matter what the difficulties.

He stressed that the Palestinian guerrilla fighters will not be forced to put down their arms because of sacrifices. "There is no other choice. Freedom will never be gained without sacrifice," he added.

Asked about the establishment of a Palestinian state, Arafat pointed out: "When we started our revolution, we set our target, that is to establish a democratic state irrespective of race. We will continue our struggle for this target. We never engage in any activities beyond this target."

While visiting Egypt, Arafat further explained this question. In a July 20 statement to the Voice of Palestine Radio in Cairo, he said that the reported Palestine state plan is only "a manoeuvre aimed at splitting the Palestinian position." "We have to realize that this land will never be recovered except through

fighting, and fighting alone," he stressed. "It cannot be recovered if we beg the U.N., or the Security Council, or big power meetings to help us."

VICTOR LOUIS IN ISRAEL

A Man With Many Aliases

What after all is "Victor Louis," a man who comes and goes like a will-o'-the-wisp? The Zairian paper *Elima* in a recent article "Soviet Confidential Agent Again Makes Pilgrimage to Israel" exposed the true face of the Soviet "journalist" who uses the name of Victor Louis and his recent secret activities in Israel.

The article said: "Louis" is only one of the aliases used by Vitaly Yevgenyevich, a 45-year-old Soviet Jew who has become rich and enjoys privileges beyond the imagination of ordinary Russians, as a result of his remarkable career. "Apart from his activities of a journalist, he is entrusted with delicate diplomatic missions which he knows how to combine with his various roles as businessman, painting dealer, literary broker and impresario. He is said to be an agent of the Soviet secret police and the espionage organization K.G.B. [the State Security Committee]."

Elima reported that Louis arrived in Israel on June 12 ostensibly to "attend" a meeting of the "international press institute," "but was in time only to attend the last session." He said after the meeting he "would remain for another week." Prior to this, Louis had gone to Israel in 1971 under the pretext that "he suffered from lumbago and wanted a thorough medical examination." But his contacts were Israeli officials — a former ambassador to the Soviet Union and a diplomatic envoy now in Washington who was then a political adviser to the prime minister.

The article said that Louis "showed up in Israel in circumstances which inevitably provoke in Middle Eastern capitals and elsewhere a new round of speculation."

Referring to the object of Louis' recent visit, the article said: "Speculation wavered between the following two possibilities — the visit was part of a re-establishment of diplomatic relations [between the Soviet Union and Israel] or it represented a threat to the Arab countries. This is a card Moscow has used many times when its relations with the Arabs become difficult."

WORSENING U.S. INFLATION

Wage-Price Control — "Phase 4"

With prices skyrocketing at home, President Nixon announced on July 18 his "Phase 4" Programme for wage and price control. He laid down strict stipulations on control and described them as compulsory.

To cope with soaring prices and growing inflation, the U.S. Government declared a 90-day freeze on wages and prices on August 15, 1971, which was known as "Phase 1." On October 7 the same year, the wage-price freeze was changed to control of wages and prices, or "Phase 2." But both got nowhere and prices and inflation continued to rise and worsen. On January 11 this year, the U.S. Government made public its "Phase 3" Programme which continued wage-price control but made some amendments to the measures taken, which boiled down to relying mainly on "the voluntary co-operation of the private sector." But five months later, the situation had not turned any better. Hence the 60-day freeze on prices announced by President Nixon on June 13. The "Phase 4" Programme was the third measure by the U.S. President since the beginning of this year to deal with the ever worsening inflation.

In his announcement, Nixon said: "The tendency for prices to rise in the remainder of 1973" will be "greater than anyone would like. Particularly, there is no way, with or without controls, to prevent a substantial rise of food prices."

He also touched on the fact that, with price control, the U.S. Government is in a dilemma. In his

words, "inflation would break out if the controls were removed," while "the freeze on prices is holding down production and creating shortages which threaten to get worse and cause still higher prices as the freeze and controls continue."

Under "Phase 4," an increase in workers' wages is still under strict control and does not surpass 5.5 per cent each year. This margin is far narrower than that of soaring prices in recent months, which means a further drop in the real wage level of the worker masses.

After the "Phase 4" Programme had been announced, AP reported that "leading American economists generally voiced little enthusiasm Wednesday [July 18] for President Nixon's economic programme." They held that the programme "eventually would lead to higher costs by not dampening demand for items in scarce supply."

U.N. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Economic Aid for Zambia

Representatives of various countries to the July 18 meeting of the Co-ordination Committee of the United Nations Economic and Social Council unanimously adopted a resolution on economic assistance to Zambia as an act of sanctions against the South Rhodesian racist regime.

The resolution praised Zambia for its "courageous and determined stand" in implementing the U.N. policy of sanctions against that racist regime, and emphasized the importance of providing Zambia with assistance. It "calls upon all member states to make the required additional contributions, either bilaterally or multilaterally, as soon as possible."

Speaking at the meeting, many representatives of developing countries, the Chinese representative included, condemned the racist regime in South Rhodesia as a criminal instrument of imperialism and colonialism for opposing the African people. They voiced strong support for the just struggle of the Zambian people and Government to safeguard their independence and national economy.

THIRD WORLD CHRONICLE

Mauritania Issues National Currency.

A June 28 Radio Mauritania broadcast announced a decree on issuing the nation's own currency by the newly established Central Bank of Mauritania as from June 30. One ouguiya, the new monetary unit, is equal to five CFA (African Financial Community) francs. The decree stipulated that by midnight July 8, 1973, banknotes and coins issued by the Central Bank of West African States under the CFA would cease to circulate in Mauritania as legal tender.

Prior to the proclamation of the decree, President Daddah described the decision as one that "secures . . . the possibility of independently employing our monetary means in the service of further developing the different sectors of our economy. The decision will permit us in particular to define and carry out a more comprehensive policy of development."

The issuing of the new currency represents the fulfilment of the Mauritanian people's long-cherished desire and is evidence of genuine independence. It has won nationwide support and acclamation.

Educational Undertaking in Algeria.

Before independence in 1962, 80 per cent of Algeria's adults were illiterate and less than 20 per cent of the school-age children were in school; middle schools and colleges were open virtually for Europeans only, with very few Algerians attending.

Since independence, the Algerian Government has made great efforts to develop education and enrolment has soared. In the 1972-73 academic year, over 2 million, or 70 per cent of the school-age children, were in school, three times the 1962 figure; the number of middle school and university students was around seven times as many as in pre-independence days.

Before 1962, the colonial authorities made French compulsory in

teaching while Arabic, the mother tongue of the Algerian people, was treated as a "foreign language." To restore the national language and promote the national culture after independence, the Algerian Government has devoted itself to training native teachers and gradually popularized the Arabic language in teaching.

Instruction in the lower grades in primary schools today is entirely in Arabic while some courses in middle schools and universities are also taught in Arabic. The number of Algerian teachers also has grown by leaps and bounds.

Kenyan Athlete Batters World Record.

Kenya's young athlete Ben Jipcho in an international contest in Helsinki on June 19 clocked 8min. 19.8sec. to better the world record of 8min. 20.8sec. in the 3,000-metre steeplechase event which he had shared with a Swedish athlete. On June 27, he did the distance in 8min. 14sec. to improve on the world record he had set eight days earlier.

Jipcho came into the limelight by his excellent performances in a number of international contests last year.

Kenya's track and field athletes are among the world's best, especially in middle and long distance running. The others are Kipchoke Keino, Mike Boit, Amos Biwott, Robert Ouko, Charles Asati and Julius Sang who have had good results in many international contests.

Lebanon Cultural Relics Exhibition.

An exhibition of Lebanon's ancient cultural relics opened on June 28 at the Beirut National Museum.

Exhibits include archaeological findings in recent years in Lebanon, such as 15th and 14th century B.C. ornaments, 7th century B.C. gold and silver coins, Phoenician pottery and glass ware, and gold ornaments of ancient Rome and Byzantine.

Guyana Builds First Power Station.

The nation's first power station which was designed and built by Guyanese technicians and workers went into operation on July 8. This 8,000 kw. station was completed in one and a half years.

The Guyanese Government is now working on a 35 million U.S. dollar

programme for the active development of electric power in the country.

Panama's Own Mail Bags. The first batch (5,000) of Panamanian-made mail bags with the words "National Postal Service, Panama" and the national emblem on them were recently turned over to post offices throughout the country by Director Reginaldo L. Macias of the General Postal and Telecommunications Administration.

Because for more than two decades the country used bags with foreign markings, the making of Panama's own mail bags is actually a question of sovereignty, dignity and economy. This had put an end to an ignominious situation, said Macias.

(Continued from p. 4.)

The woman's age is estimated at about 50. She was fat and free from bedsores, indicating death from an acute disease. Pathological studies suggest it most probably was from a heart attack brought on by biliary colic.

X-ray examination showed that the fourth lumbar intervertebral disc had become narrower. Calcified foci of tuberculosis in the left upper lung and malunion of a fracture of the right forearm are recognizable.

Ova of whipworms, pinworms and schistosoma were detected in the rectum and liver.

Gynaecological examination showed that the woman had given birth.

Advancing many reasons for the corpse being so well preserved, scientists believe this was mainly due to it being buried deep in an air-tight environment cutting off all contact with oxygen through the centuries.

The liquid inside the coffin is acidic and contains mercurides with a low bacteriostatic action.

Externally, the corpse looks exactly as it did before the autopsy, although the internal organs have been removed and, along with the body, have been treated for proper preservation. Further studies are being made.

A film of the autopsy was made by the Peking Scientific and Educational Film Studio and is currently shown.

Summer Harvest News

VERY little snow or rain fell over north China in winter and spring, resulting in serious drought. Low temperatures, prolonged rain and overcast skies prevailed in the south, with some areas struck by hail and attacked by insects. Nevertheless, many regions reaped rich wheat harvests because Party organizations at all levels held firmly to the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the working style, carried out deep-going education in ideology and political line and raised the awareness of cadres and commune members to farm for the revolution. All this spurred them on to give full play to the revolutionary spirit of working hard and disregard hardships in waging unremitting struggles against natural calamities.

Hopei Province. In the Shihchia-chuang region more than 4 million *mu* (15 *mu* to a hectare) of wheat brought in a harvest about 10 per cent greater than the record 1972 harvest. The region was hit by the worst drought in decades last year and there was no drenching rain in spring this year. But because of the 9,616 power-operated wells drilled from last October to April this year by cadres and commune members, which added 20 per cent more deep

wells to the region's total, and the addition of extra water conservancy facilities, the irrigated acreage of wheat last winter nearly doubled that of the year before. Irrigation was also more frequent this spring. Though drought hit many counties and towns, there was little sign of severe drought.

Shansi Province. The wheat harvest on the more than 5.5 million *mu* in the Yuncheng region was about 10 per cent above that of 1972. Wheat makes up at least 80 per cent of the grain-crop acreage there and accounts for nearly 70 per cent of the region's annual grain output. Here again drought had been severe since winter, but extensive and energetic building of water conservancy works, improved irrigation and expansion of the irrigated area (winter irrigated acreage and spring irrigated acreage were respectively nine and three times those of the previous year) helped ensure healthy wheat growth.

Shensi Province. Harvests of wheat, barley, peas, rapeseed and other summer crops were good. In providing leadership in agricultural production, the Party organizations at all levels mobilized the masses to carry out capital construction on the cropland, paying attention to both irrigation and improving the soil and

working hard to increase the ability of the land to meet natural adversity. Since autumn last year more than 1.3 million *mu* of terraced fields have been built in the province, over 1.1 million *mu* of land were levelled and more than 7.1 million *mu* deep-ploughed. In addition, more than 9,300 different kinds of water conservancy projects were completed, more than 6,000 power-operated wells were sunk and an additional half a million *mu* of land were brought under irrigation. All this provided favourable conditions for a good harvest this summer.

Kiangsu Province. Low temperatures, persistent rain, crop diseases, insect pests and other natural adversities plagued Kiangsu this year but did not stop the people of this province from bringing in bumper harvests of barley, hull-less barley, wheat, broad beans, peas and other crops on more than 35 million *mu* of land. Yields continued to show a rise on both banks of the Yangtze where they have always been quite high. Higher average yields were registered on relatively large tracts in the northern part of the province where yields have traditionally been fairly low. All wheatland in Kiangsu received one to two dressings of manure in winter and spring. As the drainage networks in most of the wheat-growing areas had been cleared earlier fairly good harvests were reaped, despite too much rain. Insect damage was greatly reduced in Nantung, Soochow and other areas by better prevention work.

Hupei Province. There were some increases in summer grain crops compared to last year. Cadres and commune members made "Fight adversities, win bumper harvests" their motto. Right after last year's autumn harvest Party organizations at all levels led commune members to seize the hour to put 25 million *mu* under summer crops, an area 500,000 *mu* larger than the previous year. Heavy, continuous downpours fell over areas along the rivers and lakes, but by concentrating manpower and machines the water was quickly drained off and the grain-producing area affected was reduced to a minimum.



Peasants in Luancheng County, Hopei, delivering grain to the state.

Szechuan Province. The Wenchiang region beat off natural calamities in the form of drought, wind, hail and pests to get its fourth bumper harvest of wheat in a row. A 10 per cent larger harvest of wheat this year was obtained from the region's 2 million *mu*. Thirteen out of 14 counties in this wheat region had higher yields, seven of which topped the 400 *jin* per *mu* mark.

Traditional Chinese Painting Serves Socialism

WELL-KNOWN 76-year-old traditional Chinese painter Chien Sung-yen recently engraved a new seal for his works containing the words "As long as there is breath." He explained: "The Great Cultural Revolution has made me young again; I'll go on creating works of art as long as there is still breath in my body."

Chien was one of the first to introduce industrial themes into traditional paintings in the early fifties. This spring he completed a new painting *Miyun Reservoir* which depicts the heroism of the hundreds of thousands of north China commune members who built that gigantic artificial lake on Peking's outskirts. His work grew out of a vast number of sketches made during two visits to the site. He is now working on a painting of the magnificent bridge across the Yangtze River at Nanking.

He has produced more than a thousand paintings since liberation, and six albums of his works have been published in Peking and Shanghai. Exhibitions of his works have been held in Peking and Tientsin as well as in more than ten countries.

Chien Sung-yen's landscapes have none of the former limitations of narrow individual perspectives and the sentiments of the feudal literati. He has brought revolutionary *élan* and the fresh breath of contemporary life into his magnificent landscapes which reflect socialist construction, a change greatly welcomed by the masses.

Going from the old to the new was not easy for this artist who was brought up with a feudal and bourgeois education. He says his transi-

tion in painting has followed a tortuous course of constantly revolutionizing his ideology.

Before liberation, Chien Sung-yen taught art in a middle school. Because his salary was not enough to support his family he painted to augment his meagre income. In those days both teachers and artists were politically oppressed and socially slighted. What the artist thought and felt then can be seen in his many paintings of solitary pines perched precariously on cliffs.

With the founding of New China in 1949 Chien gained emancipation politically and his livelihood became secure. He found excellent conditions for his creative life. He seriously studied Chairman Mao's article *Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art* which opened his eyes, and showed him that his brush "had been serving the landlords and the bourgeoisie for the past 30 years." He told himself: "From now on I shall use a different approach to teach art and paint."

He sought and began coming into close contact with the life and struggles of the labouring people. Into his scrolls he introduced the big mass movements. Scenes of peasants uprooting the poplar boundary markers of the landlords during the land reform, peasants cultivating collective land during the co-operative movement in the countryside and future panoramas of rural people's communes appeared from his brush.

In 1957 he left teaching to devote himself wholly to traditional painting. The Party and People's Government provided him facilities and means and helped him go among the workers, peasants and soldiers. From 1960 to 1972, Chien Sung-yen covered more than 50,000 kilometres, making five trips across the country and taking in more than ten provinces. He saw major construction projects, advanced production units, historic revolutionary sites and got well acquainted with many workers, peasants, heroes and outstanding people.

Practice made him deeply aware of the limitations of traditional techniques in portraying the beauty and glory of this socialist society. "The

world is constantly making progress and art forms must change as content changes. This is the only way to maintain the vigour of traditional painting," is how he sees things.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Make the past serve the present" and "Weed through the old to bring forth the new" he added something new in traditional painting technique.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution he created a work using Yen-an, the famous revolutionary centre, as its theme in which he introduced a new type of *tsunfa* brushwork which achieved a powerful artistic effect. (*Tsunfa* or "wrinkles" is a type of brushwork created by the old masters of classical Chinese paintings to depict mountains.) In this work Chien Sung-yen captured the peculiar contours of the loess plateau around Yen-an and gave expression to the invigorating emotions which that one-time revolutionary base inspired.

Among other new works, *Landscape South of the Yangtze* is one in which the artist used traditional landscape techniques while giving a bird's-eye view of the rice paddies amid lush, fertile countryside south of the Yangtze River.

Lively Sports Competitions

A SPATE of national competitions in the first half of this year has helped promote mass participation and raised standards of play.

National track and field contest held from mid-May to early June were centred in three cities: Nanning in south China, Hofei in east China and Taiyuan in north China. There were over 1,400 entries. In the women's pentathlon and the men's decathlon, five athletes smashed national records. Fourteen national junior records were bettered by 37 up-and-coming athletes.

National gymnastics competitions took place in Tientsin from May 12 to 21. Most of the participants were newcomers. Rapt attention focused on the holders of last year's junior team title, a Hunan Province girls' team with an average age of 14. This year they again displayed their calm,

bold style of daring to execute difficult movements. Competing against adults, they came in second in the team event.

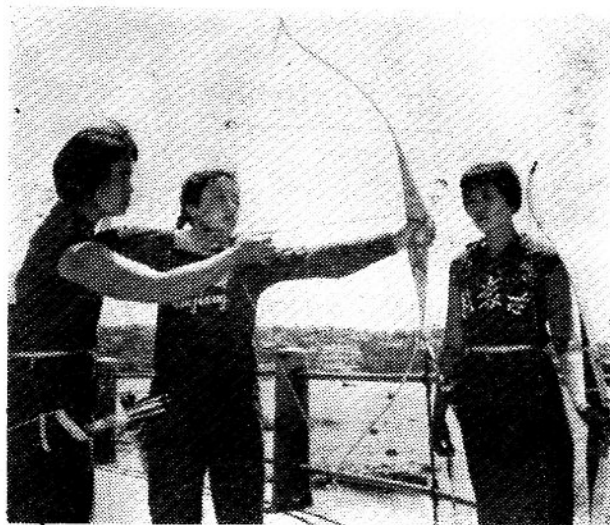
Badminton contests for the national titles were played in Hangchow, east China, between May 4 and 21, with more than 300 competitors. This sport is fast gaining popularity in China.

National table tennis competitions were held separately in different parts of the country — Harbin (northeast China), Lanchow (northwest), Kwangchow (south), Kweiyang (southwest), Wusih (east) and Huhehot in Inner Mongolia. Many youngsters had trained and practised hard to improve their skill. Each game was fought stubbornly and fiercely, with the contestants learning modestly from each other. During the series, the former world singles champion Chuang Tse-tung offered the participants pointers from his own experience to help them improve their skill.

The first round of national men's and women's volleyball competitions was played in a number of cities in April. Sixty-seven teams took part — eight more than last year. The second round is scheduled for November.

National weightlifting tests were held in Nanning March 17-24. Kwangtung Province's Chen Man-lin jerked 141 kilogrammes, half a kilogramme more than the listed national record for the bantam weight.

Ice sports events on a national level for men and women took place in Kirin in northeast China from January 15 to 29. More than 780 entered, with 70 per cent junior aspirants, among whom the youngest was nine.



Help from a veteran.

Seven junior national records in speed-skating were smashed by nine children.

National competitions organized in the first half of this year also included archery, tennis, junior basketball, football and a sports meet of the People's Liberation Army.

(Continued from p. 16.)

of the fatherland. There is also "martial law" which the Pak clique frequently resorts to. Every time this "law" is in force, Seoul immediately becomes a huge barracks. According to one foreign correspondent, an air of foreboding hangs over the whole city whenever there is a curfew. Patrolling tanks and armoured cars rumble through the streets. By dusk business is suspended and no inhabitants are out of doors.

On June 30, a so-called spy ring case was deliberately fabricated and seven members of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification who were fighting for democracy, freedom and unification of the fatherland were arrested on a trumped-up charge. Many newspapers, publishers and other mass communication media were either banned or ordered to stop functioning. In March the Donghwa News Agency and a paper covering economic news had been told to suspend. As for the patriotic masses in south Korea, they are living in a prison without iron bars.

With a view to keeping its military fascist dictatorial rule alive and realizing its ambition of reunification by "prevailing over communism" through "building up national strength," the Pak clique has been speeding up arms expansion and war preparations without any let-up. In the year between July 1972, when the Joint Statement of North and South Korea was issued, and June this year, the Seoul regime received U.S. "military aid" worth 215.7 million U.S. dollars. Since the beginning of 1973, south Korean troops, in co-ordination with the U.S. aggressor's armed forces,

have frequently carried out military manoeuvres with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the imaginary enemy.

People's Struggle Develops

Carrying forward their glorious tradition of revolutionary struggle, workers, peasants, young students and patriots from all walks of life in Seoul, Pusan, Taegu and also in rural areas, are fighting ceaselessly, heroically and doggedly in defiance of the Pak clique's ruthless suppression. In Seoul, some 1,000 workers who had been dragooned into the army and sent to south Viet Nam as cannon-fodder assembled to oppose the clique's stepped-up war preparations and its acts of deception and bullying and plundering of the people. Workers and employees in some factories swarmed into the offices of the reactionary owners to confront them face to face. Many young students went into the streets to demonstrate and fight for freedom and democracy.

Following publication of the Joint Statement, the south Korean people's struggle for democracy, freedom and the right to live and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland has been expanding daily. On the western coast of south Korea, more than 100,000 fisherfolk have thrown themselves into a new struggle, demanding freedom of movement and fishing on the seas in both the north and the south. "Reunification is the only way for survival!" "Get rid of the outside forces and reunify the fatherland!" These have become the common militant slogans of south Korea's patriotic masses.

In English

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(Some of the works from 1937 to 1939)

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