

PEKING REVIEW

48

December 1, 1972

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報

Greeting the Albanian People's Glorious Festivals

Carved in the Cliffs

—The Story of the Red Flag Canal

China and Jamaica Establish Diplomatic Relations

China and Zaire Normalize Relations

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北京周報

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THE WEEK**Chinese Leaders Greet Albanian Leaders**

— Warmest congratulations on the 60th anniversary of the independence of Albania and the 28th anniversary of her liberation

Comrade Enver Hoxha,

First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour

Comrade Haxhi Lleshi,

President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Albania

Comrade Mehmet Shehu,

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania

Tirana

Dear Comrades:

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the independence of Albania and the 28th anniversary of her liberation, we wish to express, on behalf of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government and people, our warmest festive congratulations to you and to the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian Government and people.

After waging protracted and valiant struggles, the heroic Albanian people won independence and liberation and entered their great epoch of socialism.

In the 28 years since then the Albanian people have, under the wise leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by the great Marxist-Leninist Comrade Enver Hoxha, held high the red banner of Marxism-Leninism, upheld the dictatorship of the proletariat and won splendid victories in their socialist revolution and socialist construction. The Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian people firmly oppose modern revisionism with Soviet revisionism as its centre and imperialism headed by the United States and firmly

support the revolutionary struggles of all the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples of the world. Your revolutionary spirit has won the respect of the people of the world.

The friendship between the two Parties of China and Albania, the two countries and the two peoples is great and indestructible. Let us unite closely under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and fight shoulder to shoulder and advance together in socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction.

May the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian people win new and still greater victories!

May the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two Parties of China and Albania, the two countries and the two peoples remain ever-green!

Mao Tsetung,

Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

Tung Pi-wu,

Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China

Chu Teh,

Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China

Chou En-lai,

Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China

Peking, November 27, 1972

China-Viet Nam Agreements

An agreement on China giving Viet Nam gratuitous economic and military aid for 1973 and a protocol for China supplying military equipment and materials gratuitous to Viet Nam for 1973 were concluded on November 26 in Peking between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. The agreement and protocol were signed by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Le Thanh Nghi, Vice-Premier and head of the Vietnamese Government Economic Delegation,

on behalf of their respective Governments.

Premier Chou En-lai attended the signing ceremony.

The Vietnamese Government Economic Delegation arrived in Peking on November 15. During its stay in China, the delegation visited Kunming, Chungking and other cities.

Comrade Ceausescu Receives**Chiao Kuan-hua**

Chiao Kuan-hua, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of China, paid an official visit to Romania on November 20 and 21.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the State Council, received the Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

Chiao Kuan-hua conveyed to Comrade Ceausescu the cordial regards of Chairman Mao Tsetung. Comrade Ceausescu expressed thanks for this and gave his best wishes to Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Both sides had a further exchange of views on the development of the relations of friendship and co-operations.

tion between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Romania and on current international questions.

China and Jamaica Establish Diplomatic Relations

The Chinese Government and the Jamaican Government, through their specially appointed representatives meeting in Ottawa, have held friendly consultations and decided to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries as from November 21.

The joint communique on establishment of diplomatic relations signed on November 21 said: "Both Governments confirm their adherence to the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, of non-interference in the internal affairs of each other, of equality and of mutual benefit, and consider that the development of relations between the two countries on the basis of these principles will be to the mutual advantage of the two countries and of their peoples.

"The Jamaican Government recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal Government of China.

"Accordingly, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of Jamaica, in conformity with their common desire to develop friendly relations and co-operation between their two countries, have decided to establish diplomatic relations as from November 21 and to exchange ambassadors as early as practicable."

Friendly feelings have always existed between the peoples of China and Jamaica. Their friendship has constantly strengthened in the common struggle against imperialism. When Jamaica proclaimed its independence in 1962, the Chinese Government immediately recognized it.

The present Government of Jamaica came into power last March and emphasized the principle of independence, of not being under the control of foreign countries and of strengthening ties with countries of

the third world. Last July a Jamaican trade study group paid a visit to China. Recently a delegation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade paid a return visit to Jamaica. On November 1, the Jamaican Government determinedly decided to sever its relations with the Chiang Kai-shek clique. The Chinese people appreciate this just action of the Jamaican Government. Now, the formal establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Jamaica has opened broad prospects for the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries.

Renmin Ribao in its editorial on November 25 pointed out: "The formal establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Jamaica conforms to the interests of the two peoples and is conducive to the further development of the friendship between the people of China and the Latin American countries."

"The Jamaican people have a glorious tradition of revolutionary struggle against foreign aggressors. They achieved independence in August 1962 after a protracted struggle against colonialist rule. Since then, the Jamaican people, with a view to safeguarding state sovereignty and developing national economy, have carried on the struggle against imperialist aggression, control, intervention and plunder."

"In recent years," the editorial added, "the Latin American countries and peoples, being united and defying brute force, have achieved a series of heartening victories in the struggle against the imperialist policies of aggression and war and in the fight for defending national independence, protecting national resources and developing national economy. The Latin American people are becoming masters of their own destiny. Gone for ever are the days when the superpowers could ride roughshod over and do whatever they liked in Latin America. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the struggle of the Latin American countries for defend-

ing their rights over the 200-nautical-mile territorial waters, respect and support the just proposition of the Latin American countries on the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in Latin America, and firmly oppose the aggression, plunder, intervention and subversion against the Latin American countries by the superpowers."

China and Zaire Normalize Relations

A joint communique on normalization of relations between China and Zaire was signed by Chiao Kuan-hua, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, and Inonga Lokongolome, Deputy Commissioner of State for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Zaire, on November 19 in Paris.

The communique said: "The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Zaire, in conformity with the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence, have decided through friendly negotiations to realize the normalization of relations between the two countries as from November 24, 1972 and to exchange diplomatic representatives at the ambassadorial level."

Chinese Doctors Visit Canada And France

Following its friendship visit to the United States, the Chinese medical delegation went to visit Canada and France. The 14-member group is headed by Wu Wei-jan, Deputy Director of the Surgical Department of the Shoutu Hospital in Peking under the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences.

In Canada, the delegation visited universities, medical schools, hospitals, health centres and research centres in Edmonton, Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and other cities where members had extensive discussions with their Canadian counterparts on

(Continued on p. 23.)

Understanding the World Situation By Studying Geography

by Hua Chih-hai

GEOGRAPHY is that branch of science which studies the physical features of various countries and regions in the world, the disposition of their social production and the interrelationships between the two. Studying some natural and economic geography, with emphasis on world political geography, will help us grasp the world situation in its true perspective and understand the readjustments and changes in international relations.

Revolutionary Teachers Attach Great Importance to Geography

In studying the situation of international class struggle, the great revolutionary teachers without exception pay especial attention to using and analysing various kinds of social, political and economic materials, including geographical data.

In *Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism*, Lenin used and analysed a tremendous amount of relevant geographical data and tables of geographical statistics to show the changes in the world's political and economic geography before and after the partition of the world among the imperialist powers. On this Lenin founded the thesis of uneven development of the imperialist countries and drew the conclusion that "**imperialist wars are absolutely inevitable.**" (*Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism*, Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1969, p.5.)

In many of his works on international problems, Chairman Mao analysed the world revolutionary situation at the time in the light of world geography. In his well-known talk in August 1946, he pointed out that "**the United States and the Soviet Union are separated by a vast zone which includes many capitalist, colonial and semi-colonial countries in Europe, Asia and Africa.**" At that time, U.S. imperialism, which had replaced German, Italian and Japanese fascism, "**in the Pacific . . . controls areas larger than all the former British spheres of influence there put together; it controls Japan, that part of China under Kuomintang rule, half of Korea, and the South Pacific. It has long controlled Central and South America. It seeks also to control the whole of the British Empire and Western Europe. Using various pretexts, the United States is**

making large-scale military arrangements and setting up military bases in many countries." ("Talk With the American Correspondent Anna Louise Strong," *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*, Vol. IV., Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1969, p.99.) This thesis of Chairman Mao's, which scientifically epitomized the peculiarity of the international class struggle in those days, serves as our guide in observing the basic world situation after World War II.

With the emergence of socialist China and other socialist countries, the development of the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed nations and peoples of the world, particularly those in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and the restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union which later became a social-imperialist country, a profound change took place in world political geography.

Two Superpowers and Two Intermediate Zones

Taking advantage of the decline of U.S. imperialism, Soviet revisionism has stopped at nothing in stepping up its infiltration and expansion overseas; with whetted appetite it has become a superpower contending with U.S. imperialism for world hegemony. The pursuance of the "jungle law" policy by Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism has given rise to re-division and realignment in the capitalist world. Thus, in the world atlas, one finds two vast intermediate zones lying between the socialist countries and the two superpowers — U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism. The Asian, African and Latin American countries are in the first intermediate zone, and the second intermediate zone embraces a number of major capitalist countries, except the Soviet Union and the United States, both in the West and in the East.

Covering 63 per cent of the world's land mass, the Asian, African and Latin American countries have a population amounting to three-quarters of the world's total and are fabulously rich in natural resources. West Asia has approximately 58 per cent of the world's known oil reserves, and about 60 per cent of the world's tin deposits are in Southeast Asia. The gold, uranium, diamond and copper deposits in Africa

occupy an important place in the world. Latin America is well known for its iron, oil, copper, bauxite and nitrates, while paddy rice and natural rubber produced in Asia make up more than 90 per cent of the world's total. In Latin America, sugar-cane or banana grow in abundance in the Caribbean region and countries like Ecuador, Guatemala and Honduras. All this accounts for the fact that the Asian-African-Latin American region is where the two superpowers contend with each other in their bid for world hegemony.

Strategically speaking, the second intermediate zone is also of political, economic and military significance to the two superpowers in their struggle for world domination. This being the case, countries in the first and the second intermediate zones suffer to varying degrees the control, plunder and bullying by imperialism and social-imperialism; to put it graphically, they are like meat sandwiched between two slices of bread, which are the two superpowers, both being out to contend for the countries in the intermediate zones and to devour them as if they were the "relish" in the sandwich.

The national-liberation movement in the broad region of the first intermediate zone is an important force opposing the two superpowers; it is an important component part of the proletarian world revolution. Countries in the second intermediate zone, which have contradictions with the two superpowers and are often at odds with them, also constitute a force which must not be neglected in opposing the one or two superpowers.

Root Cause of World Unrest

Collusion as well as contention between the two superpowers are the root cause of unrest in the world today. Contending with U.S. imperialism for world hegemony, Soviet revisionist social-imperialism takes pains to set up a network of bases extending from the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf (Arab Gulf) to the Indian Ocean, turning this area into its sphere of influence; moreover, it is carrying out expansion in the Pacific. Thus, on the international scene as a whole, the struggle for hegemony between the two superpowers — Soviet revisionism and U.S. imperialism — is bound to become increasingly acute.

The so-called "Middle East crisis" is a case in point. From a geographical point of view, the Middle East region, situated at the centre of the Eastern Hemisphere mainland, is where the three continents of Europe, Asia and Africa meet. Sometimes known as "the land of the five seas," because it is surrounded by the Caspian Sea, the Black Sea, the Mediterranean Sea, the Red Sea and the Arab Sea, the Middle East has since antiquity been the passage-way of East-West traffic. The opening in 1869 of the Suez Canal, the "throat of the Middle East," shortened by several thousand kilometres the sea voyage

between Europe and the Indian and Pacific Oceans which usually took the route via the Cape of Good Hope at the southernmost tip of Africa. More than ever, the Middle East region has become the hub of both land and sea communications between the three continents. This region has 60 per cent of the world's known oil reserves, and of the 14 countries and regions in the world each with an oil deposit of over 1,000 million tons, six are in the Middle East. All this makes the two superpowers' mouths water. Besides vying with each other in building military bases to realize their wild ambitions of carving up spheres of influence in the Middle East, they also lend their support to Israeli Zionism so as to fish in troubled waters. At the same time, they extend their velvet paws in their dealings with the small and medium-sized countries in the region, carrying out aggression, subversion, control and intervention under the guise of support and aid, making these countries chips in their political bargains. The present situation of "no war, no peace" in the Middle East is created solely by the two superpowers to suit their respective interests.

Common Enemies of the Third World

But where there is oppression, there is resistance. As the basic situation of world political geography shows, so long as the superpowers push expansionism by various means and strive for world domination, the struggle between aggression and anti-aggression, interference and anti-interference, subversion and anti-subversion, control and anti-control will continue for a long time to come. Contradictions between the two overlords and the third world countries will inevitably grow ever more intensive. Today, the four seas are rising and the five continents are rocking. The three Indochinese peoples' war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has battered U.S. imperialism black and blue. Many countries and people in the Middle East, the Persian Gulf (Arab Gulf) and Latin America have taken the lead in launching the struggle to defend their national rights and interests. In doing research work on the experience of the popular revolutionary struggles in various lands, we should also study geography in order to learn something about the geographical positions, natural conditions and resources as well as production of various countries, especially the oppressed nations and states. This will help us to know why it is entirely just for the peoples of the small and medium-sized countries to unite and carry out struggle against expansionism and colonialism of all descriptions and why they deserve sympathy and support.

When we have learnt some knowledge about the oceans, for instance, we will understand both the profound political significance and the great economic significance of the 200-nautical-mile claim of the Latin American countries and people in regard to the width of their territorial seas and fishing areas and of the struggle

arising therefrom. In Latin America, the cool Peruvian current in the coastal waters of Chile, Peru, Ecuador and other countries extends at least over 200 nautical miles. This and other related natural conditions account for the fact that the region abounds in fish and is one of the world's famous fishing grounds. Peru tops the world in the catch of fish and its export of fish meal makes up more than half of the world's exports. The amount of tuna hauled by Ecuador from its territorial seas accounts for 20 per cent of the world's total. But for many years the fish resources of these countries have been plundered by the imperialist countries. U.S. imperialism clamours that the United States is "entitled" to fish anywhere fish can be found. Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, too, says "no" to the 200-nautical-mile limit. Completely disregarding the Latin American countries' territorial sea rights, they spare no effort in bullying others. It is entirely just for the Latin American countries to protect their national resources and develop their national economy by uniting and seizing imperialist pirate fishing boats engaged in illegal fishing on their territorial seas.

Since the 15th century, many European colonialist countries have time and again summoned up zeal for "geographical exploration" in the Asian-African-Latin American region. This was followed by scramble among the colonialist robbers for land and spheres of influence in this region. After World War II, in the 24 years between 1946 and 1969, the United States had grabbed a profit of 23,490 million dollars from direct investments in Latin America alone. Since the 1960s, Soviet revisionist social-imperialism has also been carrying out expansion and aggression in a big way in Asia, Africa and Latin America. By early 1971, it already had a finger in 353 enterprises and other projects in countries there. Aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism has aroused strong opposition from the people of these countries.

In the era of imperialism and proletarian revolution, the revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries support each other and are merged into one. China is a developing country and belongs to the third world. The Chinese people and the oppressed nations and peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America had the same experience in the past and are now facing common enemies. The Chinese people regard victory in the anti-imperialist struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American people as their own victory and give warm sympathy and support to all their anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles.

Bourgeois Geography Criticized

Geography is a branch of science with a clear-cut class nature. The science of geography of the bourgeoisie has from the very outset been soaked through with the aggressive and predatory nature of colonialism and im-

perialism. Some tsarist Russian "geographers" once publicly acknowledged that geographical research should go hand in hand with the tsarist colonial policy and move in advance of territorial acquisition and the forward movement of the boundary line. This reactionary concept of geography was based on a "theory" which cropped up towards the end of the 19th century — the "theory" that social development depends entirely on whether the physical surroundings are good or bad.* From this stem other reactionary concepts of geography such as human geography and geopolitics. There is in the United States the so-called "hunger geography" which holds that the hunger and poverty of the people in the Asian-African-Latin American region result from the lack of land suitable for growing agricultural crops, from poor climate and natural resources and from the physical phenomena of too many mountains and plateaux. But the fact is just the opposite: The Asian-African-Latin American region with its vast expanse of land has rich natural resources. And the source of affluence of the imperialist countries is their ruthless exploitation of Asia, Africa, Latin America and other regions.

The *lebensraum* (living space) theory, the kernel of geopolitics, is imperialist geography in another form. This theory is used to base a nation's foreign policy on its natural environment. It fanatically preaches that the unlimited expansion of *lebensraum* is the inevitable "law" in the course of development of the state organism. And it was in accordance with this gangster logic that Hitler not only included most of Europe in his sphere of fascist *lebensraum* but had actually dispatched his troops to Africa. In the 1950s, U.S. imperialism, too, played up its theory of filling the power vacuum. This theory, in essence, denies the right and strength of the people in a given region to decide their own destiny, and insists on dividing up the world into various spheres of influence in the interest of a few imperialist countries. Basing themselves on this theory, the two superpowers are dreaming of becoming overlords of the world. Following the old imperialist "gunboat policy," Soviet revisionist social-imperialism is sending its fleets to the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean, the Pacific and the Atlantic in a bid for world hegemony.

The geography of the bourgeoisie is, in the last analysis, a reflection of the idealist conception of history. In the course of studying geography, using Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as our guide to thoroughly repudiate these bourgeois concepts of geography will help us distinguish materialism from idealism and establish the dialectical and historical materialist world outlook.

*For a critique of this fallacy, see "On Contradiction," Section I, *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*, Vol. I, Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1969, p. 313 ff. — Tr.

At the U.N.

The First Committee Adopts 52-Nation Draft Resolution

THE First (Political and Security) Committee of the U.N. General Assembly adopted on November 22 a resolution calling for the establishment of a special committee made up of 35 member states "to examine all the views and suggestions expressed by governments on the convening of a world disarmament conference and related problems and to present, on the basis of consensus, a report to the General Assembly at its 28th session."

The Chinese Delegation voted in favour of the resolution tabled by Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Zambia and 48 other countries in the belief that it reflects the efforts made by many small and medium-sized peace-loving countries.

The resolution was adopted 111 to nil with one abstention.

The Soviet revisionist leading clique has always tried to make demagogic use of the call for disarmament to create a false sense of security and so lull the vigilance of the world's people against the aggressive and expansionist activities of social-imperialism. Back at the General Assembly last year, the Soviet Delegation proposed the convocation of a world disarmament conference, without setting forth any definite aims or any practical steps for it. Many countries opposed or cold-shouldered the proposal, which was therefore shelved. At the current session, it renewed its proposal and, in disregard of the objections of other countries, insisted on fixing the date, venue and preparatory set-up for a world disarmament conference. At meetings and outside the meeting hall, the Soviet Delegation did its best to peddle this proposal, presenting it in glowing terms to make believe that everything is ready for the conference and once the conference is convened peace will reign in the world.

This fraudulent Soviet assertion was refuted by representatives of many countries. Some of the representatives stressed that "the world disarmament conference should be carefully prepared," and "the world disarmament conference should have definite aims." Some others doubted the meaning of such a conference. One representative pointed out, "Despite 10 years of negotiations in the conference of the (Geneva) committee on disarmament, it has not been possible to achieve disarmament. The arms race has continued." Another representative said, "We do not have many illusions regarding the results of such a conference."

Some pointedly refuted the Soviet allegation that "a world disarmament conference is conceived first and foremost." An African representative said, "With regard to disarmament, it is impossible to put the aggressor and the victim on the same level. This political problem must be resolved before real disarmament could be brought about. The problem of ending spheres of influence and hegemony must also be resolved before there could be real disarmament." An Arab representative said, "Before a world disarmament conference is considered, it has to be remembered that there are still people in the world valiantly struggling for independence and freedom. They have taken up armed struggle against their oppressors. Are they to be told to lay down their arms and to live peacefully with their oppressors?"

The resolution adopted on November 22 stressed that the participants to the committee meeting were convinced that "substantial progress in the field of disarmament can be achieved only by ensuring adequate conditions of security for all states." This conviction is a confirmation of the correct stand of the many small and medium-sized countries on the

question of disarmament as well as a repudiation of the absurd Soviet assertion that disarmament "is conceived first and foremost."

On behalf of the 52 co-sponsors, Zambia's Representative Lusaka explained the functions of the special committee to be set up under the resolution. He said that the report to be provided at the end of the work of the special committee to the 28th Session of the U.N. General Assembly "will be merely a report of views and expressions of the different delegations. It will not be binding at all." His explanatory remarks earned ready approval of many representatives. The representative of Canada was also of the opinion that the special committee "will not adopt decisions or recommendations of any kind" but will simply adopt a report to the General Assembly.

Chinese Representative Chen Chu, after voting for the resolution, made a statement expounding China's stand. He declared, "In our opinion, if there is to be disarmament, it must be a genuine disarmament, and the one or two superpowers must not be allowed to use the slogan of disarmament to deceive the people of various countries; if a world disarmament conference is to be convened, it must help promote the struggle of the people of various countries against the imperialist policies of aggression and war, it must be truly conducive to world peace, and it must not allow the one or two superpowers to carry out arms expansion and war preparations under the name of disarmament. Both the past experience and the present state of affairs tell us that the high-sounding talk about general and complete disarmament over the past decade and more has resulted in the general and complete arms expansion by the two superpowers and in all the small and medium-sized countries still being

constantly under threat. The disarmament fraud of the one or two superpowers should not be allowed to continue."

Chen Chu stressed, "In the opinion of the Chinese Delegation, in order not to turn the world disarmament conference into a kind of deceptive empty talk and to enable it truly to make a start and proceed fruitfully, a clear objective must be set and the necessary conditions created, that is: All nuclear countries, particularly the Soviet Union and the United States which possess the greatest amount of nuclear weapons, must first of all undertake unequivocal obligations not to be the first to use nuclear weapons at any time and under any circumstances not only against each other but, more importantly, against the non-nuclear countries; they must withdraw all armed forces, including missile and nuclear armed forces, from abroad and dismantle all their military bases,

including nuclear bases, on the territory of other countries. Only thus can there be a guarantee for all countries, big and small, to participate on an equal basis and free from any threat in the discussion and settlement of such major questions as the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and the reduction of conventional arms. If the two nuclear superpowers have no intention even to do these elementary things, while some of them still keep on talking about convening a world disarmament conference and making preparations for it, their talk is not worth a penny, and that only shows that they harbour ulterior motives. There is an old Chinese saying which goes like this: 'Hear their words and judge them by their deeds.' The Chinese Delegation categorically cannot agree to, nor will it ever participate in, such a world disarmament conference and its preparatory work."

"The Chinese Government fully understands the good intention of many peace-loving and justice-upholding countries which oppose the superpowers' arms race and demand their disarmament, and we are ready to work together with them to promote the convening and smooth progress of a true world disarmament conference. But historical experience merits attention, and we should not be under fond illusions. In view of the fact that the draft resolution which has been voted upon reflects the efforts made by many small and medium-sized peace-loving countries, we are ready to support it. Just as the Chinese Delegation has stated many times during the consultations on the draft resolution: Although China will not participate in the special committee referred to therein, the Chinese Delegation can agree to maintain contact with the special committee and exchange views on the question of disarmament," Chen Chu concluded.

China's Stand on Prohibition of Chemical and Bacteriological Weapons Expounded

The First (Political and Security) Committee of the United Nations General Assembly on November 21 adopted a resolution on chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons.

Chinese and French representatives abstained in the voting on the draft resolution. After the voting, Lin Fang, Adviser to the Chinese Delegation, made a speech at the meeting to expound the stand of the Chinese Government. Following are excerpts of his speech:

EXPLICIT provisions have been made early in the Geneva Protocol of 1925 on the question of prohibiting chemical and bacteriological weapons. On December 5, 1966, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution, calling for the strict observance by all states of the principles and objectives of the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and inviting all states to accede to it. On December 16, 1969, the United Nations General Assembly adopted another

resolution, declaring as contrary to the generally recognized rules of international law, as embodied in the Geneva Protocol of 1925, the use in international armed conflicts of "any chemical or biological agents of warfare" and urging all states to accede to or ratify the Geneva Protocol in 1970. On December 7, 1970, the U.N. General Assembly reaffirmed at its 25th Session its resolution of December 5, 1966 and pointed out that both chemical and bacteriological weapons should be prohibited simultaneously.

It must be pointed out at this rostrum that the U.S. Government has thus far refused to ratify the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and, in disregard of the relevant U.N. resolutions, has been using toxic chemicals and gases on a large scale in barbarously slaughtering the Vietnamese people in its war of aggression against Viet Nam. The Portuguese colonialists have also frenziedly resorted to chemical warfare in brutally sup-

pressing the African people's struggle for national independence. They have all committed towering crimes. They should all be severely condemned.

The so-called "Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxic Weapons and on Their Destruction" is a product manufactured by the two superpowers after long back-stage deals and is another fraud of sham disarmament they have cooked up. As is known to all, the Geneva Protocol of 1925 declares in explicit terms that the contracting parties accept the principles of prohibiting the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons and agree to be bound as between themselves according to the terms of the protocol. In disregard of the objection of many justice-upholding countries and in violation of the relevant provisions of U.N. resolutions, the two superpowers concocted in separate form this so-called

“Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxic Weapons and on Their Destruction,” in which there is no mention at all about the prohibition of the use of such weapons, thus leaving a leeway for their using bacteriological weapons to commit aggression. The two superpowers also talk glibly about prohibiting biological weapons first while leaving aside the chemical weapons which are being used on a large scale and whose simultaneous prohibition has been urgently demanded by the people of all countries. Their true purpose is to enable themselves to continue their possession and development of chemical weapons so that these weapons can be used freely. Evidently, all this constitutes a violation of and retrogression from the Geneva Protocol of 1925. Such a con-

vention is intended only for deceiving the people, and it has no practical meaning at all.

When the so-called “Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxic Weapons and on Their Destruction” was open for signature in Washington, Moscow and London after its production, the Chiang Kai-shek clique was even allowed to put its signature on the convention. The Chinese Delegation expresses its indignation at this. The Chiang Kai-shek clique has no right at all to represent the Chinese people. The signature of the Chiang Kai-shek clique is illegal and null and void. No scheme of creating “two Chinas” will ever succeed.

The Chinese Delegation solemnly declares: The Chinese Government

and people have consistently stood for the prohibition of the use of all biological and chemical weapons and had back in 1952 recognized the 1925 Geneva Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare. The Chinese people will, as always, continue to work together with the people of all countries and persevere in the struggle for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of all biological and chemical weapons.

In view of the fraud concocted by the two superpowers on the question of prohibiting biological and chemical weapons and at the same time in consideration of the good will of the people of all countries for the true prohibition of biological and chemical weapons, the Chinese Delegation abstained in the voting on the draft resolution.

Israel's Outrageous Actions Stem From Two Superpowers' Aggression and Expansion Policies

The Special Political Committee of the U.N. General Assembly concluded on November 21 its debate on relief for Palestinian refugees.

From the start of the debate on November 2, representatives of many Asian and African countries had spoken out exposing Israeli Zionism's crimes of aggression and expressing support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people to restore their national rights.

Among the resolutions finally adopted is one affirming that the Palestinian people are entitled to equal rights and self-determination.

Following are excerpts of the speech by Chinese Representative Chang Shu at the November 21 meeting:

THE Chinese Government and people have always firmly supported the just struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples and rendered support to the Palestinian people to the best of our capabilities.

The so-called question of Palestinian refugees was created single-handedly by imperialism and colonialism. Over the past two decades and more, the Israeli Zionists, with the support of the United States, have repeatedly launched wars of aggression against the Arab countries and forcibly occupied large tracts of Arab territories, driving 1.5 million Palestinian people out of their homeland, who have been wandering and leading a miserable life. Israel has continuously dispatched large numbers of airplanes and ground troops to carry out raids and bombings against and inflicted heavy casualties on such Arab countries as Syria and Lebanon in an attempt to eliminate the Palestinian people's liberation struggle and bring the Arab countries to their knees.

Israel had run wild because of the two superpowers' policies of aggression and expansion. On the one hand they want to maintain certain tension in the Middle East so as to expand

their respective spheres of influence; on the other hand, they wish to collude with each other and avoid direct conflict so as to serve their division of the Middle East. As a result, the man-made 'no war, no peace' situation in the Middle East is dragging on for a long time, Israeli Zionism is obtaining ceaseless support and abetment, the territories and sovereignty of the Arab countries continue to be made stakes for political deals, and the so-called question of Palestinian refugees remains unsettled over a long period.

We are deeply convinced that so long as they have firm confidence in their own strength, uphold unity and persevere in struggle, the Palestinian and other Arab peoples, with the support and assistance of the justice-upholding countries and people throughout the world, will surely recover their occupied homeland and regain their deprived national rights. Final victory certainly belongs to the Palestinian and other Arab peoples!

Latin American Nuclear-Free Zone

Soviet Double-Dealing

— A Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent

EVERYONE at the United Nations must have noticed the performance of those who indulge in endless empty talk about "peace." Professedly, they propose the non-use of force and the permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons. Everything they say is presented with great flourish. The truth is, however, that they are seeking sanction of their sabre-rattling while binding others with commitments for "peace." They are like, as a Chinese anecdote goes, the magistrate who sets houses on fire and who nevertheless forbids ordinary folk to light up their lamps.

The debate on the creation of a nuclear-free zone in Latin America at the First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly had put them to the test.

Soviet Representative Roschin made a speech on November 10 with, as usual, "peace" incantations. He indicated that the Soviet Union attached "great significance" to the draft resolution tabled by the 16 Latin American countries on the creation of a Latin American nuclear-free zone. But the very essence of his speech lays bare the Soviet revisionists for what they are — social-imperialism.

Consolidating Its Position of Nuclear Monopoly

To begin with, Roschin declared that "in supporting the creation of nuclear-free zones, the Soviet Union proceeds from the necessary premise that the creation of such zones should effectively limit the sphere of installation of nuclear weapons and be totally and fully in keeping with the aim of preventing the direct or indirect proliferation of those weapons. It is precisely that approach of principle which determines the attitude of the Soviet Union to the specific proposals for the creation of nuclear-free zones."

His remark makes it crystal clear that Soviet considerations for support of such zones do not proceed from any desire to support the peaceful aspirations of the peoples of these areas, much less to undertake any obligation, but from its desire to prevent the "proliferation" of nuclear weapons. This is to say that only a superpower like the Soviet Union, not any of the small or medium-sized countries, is entitled to possess nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union proceeds from the very premise of restricting others to consolidate its position of nuclear monopoly.

One Condition After Another

Proceeding from this premise, the Soviet representative raised one condition after another to bind the

Latin American countries hand and foot. He even made undisguised utterances of intervention in their internal affairs and sovereign rights.

For instance, the Soviet representative refused to recognize the limit defined by the Latin American countries for the nuclear-free zone. This, in effect, is a stand taken against their right of 200-nautical-mile sea limit for this precludes Soviet nuclear warships and submarines from prowling about in Latin American waters and sea-beds.

Roschin also made the commitment of other nuclear powers a *sine qua non* for Soviet support of a nuclear-free zone in Latin America. While inventing this as a pretext to withhold Soviet support, he revealed the customary Soviet practice of using the small and medium-sized countries as bargaining chips in its rivalry with the other superpower for spheres of nuclear influence.

Roschin also produced a chauvinistic excuse for the Soviet refusal to support the nuclear-free zone in Latin America, saying that his country had not taken part in the consultations on such a zone.

A Position of Consistent Error

In this connection the Mexican representative took Roschin to task with the query: Has the Soviet Union ever asked others to take part or consulted them when it concluded with the United States the many treaties relevant to them? As for the scope of the nuclear-free zone, does it mean that the Soviet Union has the exclusive authority to decide whether or not a nuclear-free zone exists in any part of the world?

The Soviet position, the Mexican representative noted, "has been consistent but has been one of consistent error, in open contradiction to the position of enthusiastic theoretical support for the establishment of nuclear-free zones reiterated disgustingly by the Soviet Government."

It is clear that empty talk and high-sounding words can deceive no one. The honeyed words of a hypocrite serve only as a warning of his ulterior motives. All those present at the United Nations know what tricks the Soviet Union is up to and will draw the just conclusion.

(United Nations, November 20)

Carved in the Cliffs

—The Red Flag Canal

Travel Notes by Our Correspondent (1)

A FEW weeks ago, several of my colleagues and I visited the nationally known man-made river — the Red Flag Canal, which has attracted streams of visitors.

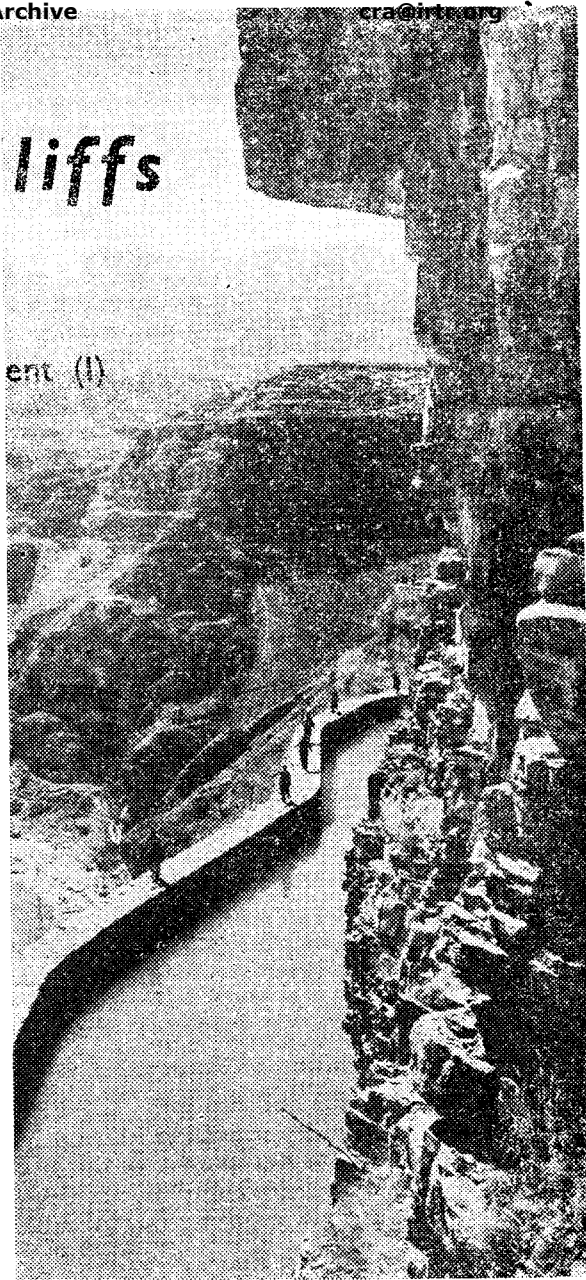
We took the southbound train from Peking and after eight hours reached Anyang in Honan Province. This city was the seat of the Yin Dynasty some 3,000 years ago during the period of slave society. Large quantities of artefacts unearthed here prove it to be the most ancient capital discovered so far in China. They include some one hundred thousand fragments of oracle bones as well as stoneware, coloured pottery and exquisite examples of bronze utensils. Many ancient tombs have also been exhumed. They contained numerous sacrificial objects as well as gruesome testimony to the burying alive of as many as 400 slaves together with the slave-owner.

This barbaric system of burying the living with the dead ended with the downfall of slave society. Nevertheless, for the next 2,000 years and more, the labouring people continued to live in misery under feudalism. For example, to the west of Anyang in Linhsien County there was the age-old “water famine” that blighted man and land.

Water! Water!

Two hours' drive from Anyang took us to Linhsien County hemmed in by high, rugged precipices of the Taihang Mountains. On one side of a newly paved 12-metre-wide thoroughfare in the county town [see (1) on sketch map] stands the Red Flag Canal exhibition centre. Among the displays is a rubbing from a stone tablet found in an ancient temple. It recorded the terrible plight of the local inhabitants a century ago: “During a severe drought, people kept alive on persimmon leaves and red soil. They sold their daughters for a mere pittance. With men eating human flesh, disorder was rampant. What life was like during this natural calamity is engraved here in stone for all to remember.” Beside the rubbing is a basin measuring less than five inches in diameter. It represented a peasant family's daily water-supply for washing during a normal year. When little rain fell, they had barely enough water to drink, let alone wash.

Water was not always to be had in Linhsien County even with several rivers flowing through it, because



they ran deep down below in the ravines flanked by steep cliffs. When it rained, water rushed down in a torrent, unchecked and unused. The people drew their water mainly from very deep wells. These “wells without a source,” as they were called, were fed by rain and snow. There was no ground water in those towering rocky mountains.

The dearth of water gave rise to frequent famines and banditry was rife. When winter came, it was not uncommon to see peasant families carrying small sacks of grain and labouring wearily on their way to places where there was water to live with luckier relatives or friends. Only when spring came round would they go home to start farming. This annual migration was known as “fleeing the land of water-shortage.” Those who stayed behind had to line up every day behind one of the wells for a long tiresome wait until their turn came to draw water up with the windlass. In

villages where there was no well or the wells had dried up, people trudged many, many kilometres up and down mountain paths with buckets and a shoulder pole or with donkeys to fetch water. It is estimated that in the pre-liberation days over one-half of the county's manpower was taken up in this way. Lack of water even stood in the way of marriage. Girls from villages with wells would not marry boys in well-less villages, while girls from villages without wells would marry only boys in those with wells, with the result that many young men and women went unmarried.

For landlords and rich peasants, scarcity of water provided an opportunity to make money. In times of drought, if a peasant wanted to get two small buckets of water from the private well of one of those blood-suckers, he had to work like a slave from one to several days for him. On exhibition is a small oval-shaped bucket made by a rich peasant to fit his well. The mouth of his well had been shaped so that water could be drawn only with this particular bucket.

The Chinese character "Lin" in Linhsien means forest. But why "Linhsien" when the county lacked water and therefore had very few trees? Local historical records reveal that the place was originally named Lunglu. But as the character "Lung" happened to be the name of a feudal emperor, there was a taboo on its use. So the county was given the name "Lin." This might well be the only "contribution" made by the past rulers to the people of Linhsien!

Before liberation, there was a popular ballad in the locality which runs something like this: "Water is as dear as oil in this land of barren mountains; no mercy from the rich over rent and debt, day and night the poor can only fret and fret." This epitomizes the sufferings of the labouring people down through the centuries.

The liberation of Linhsien County put an end to exploitation of the peasants by the landlords and rich peasants through the agency of their land and wells. The first steps towards solving the water problem were

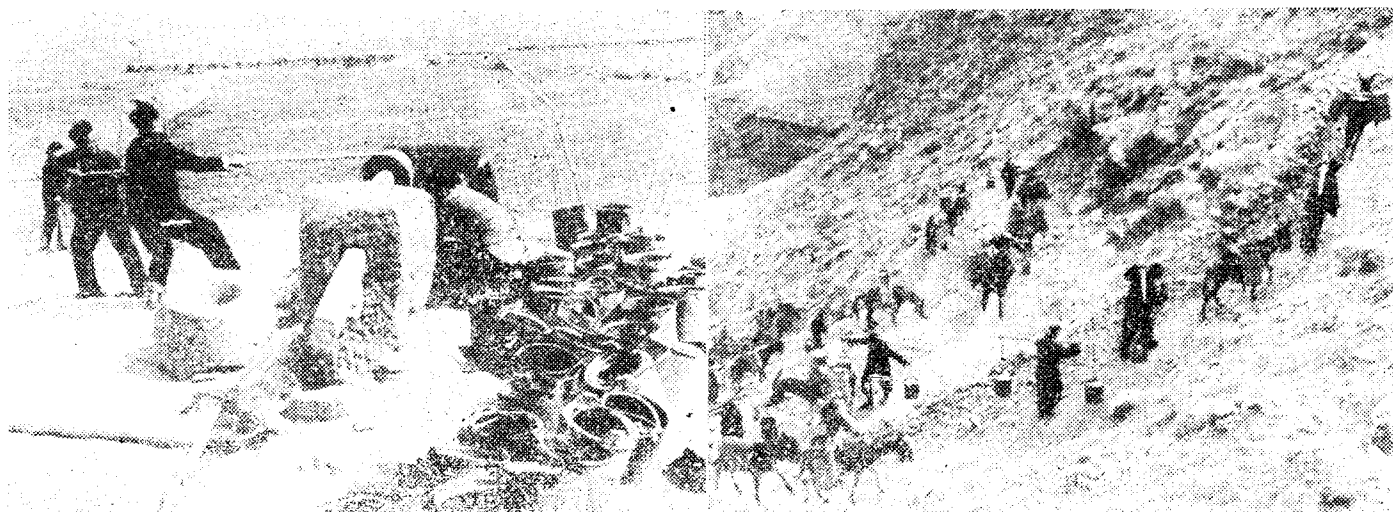
taken through the efforts of the People's Government, which mobilized the masses to sink many new wells and cut a number of channels to bring water from mountain springs. Of greater import, however, was the realization by the people that under the leadership of the Communist Party they could get organized and do a lot more things.

By the end of 1957 when the nationwide Big Leap Forward in building socialism was shaping up, the Linhsien County Party Committee sent out a number of fact-finding groups to consult the peasants on the question of what should be done first in the county to bring about a big leap forward. The unanimous reply was: Water! Water! Water above all else!

The Blueprint

Three rivers flowing through the ravines were uppermost in their minds. They decided to dam them. The torrential rush of water during the rainy season could be stored in the reservoirs. We visited the Lushui River reservoir (2) which has now been linked to the Red Flag Canal. This artificial lake in the mountains is also a scenic spot, its clear, still water mirroring the surrounding hills and blue sky above. Its immense capacity of 69 million cubic metres gives life to the land as well as a new home for some 600,000 fry from the far-away Yangtze River. For the first time in its long history the county is engaged in raising fish. The building of the dam (78 metres high and 164 metres long) was a stupendous achievement of the Linhsien people who had had little experience in building this sort of thing. It took them more than a year to build a reservoir on each of the three rivers.

At the construction sites people worked in high spirits for they could see the life-giving water that would be provided. Many of the young men and women got engaged and were preparing to begin a new life. But the weather was inclement. In 1959, serious drought hit the area. No rain fell. The rivers and reservoirs dried up. The people's hopes were dashed.



Linhsien in the past: Working the windlass to draw water for countless empty buckets (left). Toiling up a mountain path with water for a distant village (right).

However this might be, the people did not give up. Just as Chairman Mao has said: "Poverty gives rise to the desire for change, the desire for action and the desire for revolution." "More people mean a greater ferment of ideas, more enthusiasm and more energy." The people of the whole county drew the same conclusion: Reservoirs alone aren't enough. We've got to do something else.

The county Party committee called meeting after meeting to consult with the peasants, the elderly in particular. A bold idea took shape.

Near Linhsien County in neighbouring Shansi Province flows the Changho River, steady and abundant on its upper reaches. The river is higher than the county in elevation. Yes! That's it! "Water seeks its own level." It *could* be made to flow here! Here to Linhsien! But rugged ridges and ravines of the rocky Taihang Mountains stood solidly between. Could water be led through these precipices? Could it?

This posed problems. Very hard problems too. The engineers and technicians invited in as advisers all admired the bold, daring plan, but most of them were sceptical. The difficulties were too many and too great.

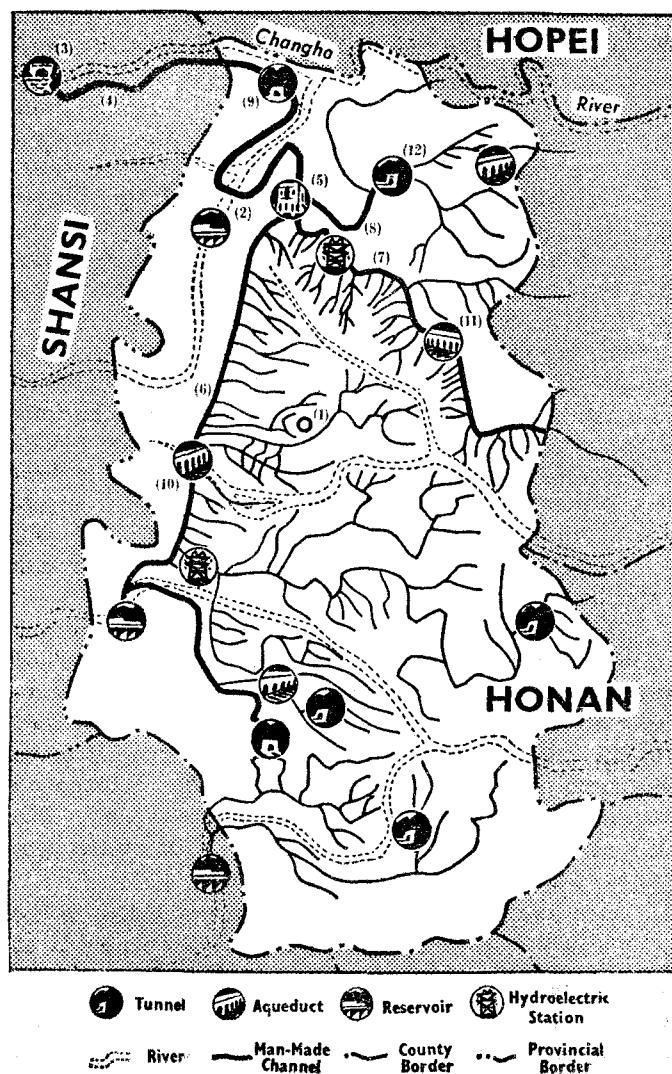
"There are difficulties and difficulties," the peasants said, "but of them all, none is greater than living without water generation after generation." In accordance with the will of the overwhelming majority of the local people, the county Party committee decided to *split* the Taihang Mountains and divert water from the Changho River to the county.

Twenty-three-year-old Communist Youth League member Wu Tsu-tai, who had just graduated from a hydro-engineering school, was assigned to Linhsien. He was one of those intellectuals who had identified themselves with workers and peasants. He took their joys and worries as his own. The peasants affectionately called him Little Wu. With his understanding of the local people's urgent need to solve the water problem, he threw himself heart and soul into this seemingly risky project. When the designing was begun he worked together with some of the many skilled masons who had grown up in this rocky county and who had generations of experience behind them in building bridges and roads. Before long they produced a blueprint—needless to say, a very rough one.

Then the Party committee issued the command: "Start the project!"

Peasants from the villages set out in columns as they had done in the days of the War of Resistance Against Japan and the Revolutionary Civil War. But this time they were armed with sledge-hammers and chisels instead of rifles. Along the way, propaganda teams of girls sang stirring songs to the quick clickety-clack of bamboo castanets, heightening the builders' determination to overcome difficulties. Huge slogans splashed on the rocks called out to them, the most prominent one: "Transform China in the spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains!"

Back in 1945, Chairman Mao wrote the article *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*. In



it, he cited an ancient Chinese fable about an old man, known as the Foolish Old Man, who made up his mind to remove the two big mountains obstructing his doorway. Moved by his determination, God sent two angels to carry the mountains away, the story says. In his famous article, Chairman Mao pointed out that Chinese Communists must also have the spirit shown by the Foolish Old Man. They too could touch God's heart. Their God was none other than the masses of the Chinese people. If the people rose to action, they were quite capable of removing the mountains of reactionary rule lying like a dead weight on them. Since then, "the spirit of the Foolish Old Man" has animated and accompanied the Chinese people's triumphant march forward.

On February 10, 1960, the Red Flag Canal Project was launched.

Difficulties

The plan called for a dam (3) across the Changho River. From the reservoir, a 70-kilometre-long main canal (4) would lead the water to a high watershed (5) in Linhsien. Then branching off the main canal would

be three big trunk canals (6), (7), (8) to divert the water to all parts of the county.

Building this main canal was the most difficult part of the project; it had to skirt 51 sheer cliffs. This forbidding terrain was dotted with eerie names. One cliff was called "Tiger's Maw." Another, "Cockcrow Rouses Three Provinces," boasted a height from which a cock's crow could be heard in Honan and two neighbouring provinces, Shansi and Hopei.

The elements imposed hardships and lack of experience brought further difficulties. Linhsien is a big county with a population of 700,000. The able-bodied men and women numbered 240,000, so the county Party committee thought of assigning 100,000 men and women to cut the 70,000-metre main canal. This would average less than one metre per person, and the project would be completed by May 1, International Labour Day. But before the number of builders rose to 37,000, less than half the planned figure, the narrow mountain paths had become so clogged that bringing in food and materials burgeoned into a sizable problem, though new paths were continually being made while work was in progress. Unforeseen technical problems also kept piling up. The masses' criticism of the organizational work rose in proportion.

The Party committee quickly called a meeting of the peasants' representatives for a round of discussions. In the end it was unanimously decided to act according to Chairman Mao's famous teaching: "**Concentrate a superior force to destroy the enemy forces one by one.**" The number of workers put on the job was cut to 30,000 and the project was built section by section. Manpower, materials and expertise were concentrated and those leading the work stayed on hand to give guidance at all times. The situation quickly improved and the digging went on at a faster tempo.

How arduous the efforts!

Chilly winds of early spring whipped the Taihang Mountains. What about housing for this big contingent? Temporary sheds built of reeds answered the purpose. Some of the more robust young people simply bedded down in nooks and crannies in the cliffs.

What tools did they use? In a rock-bound county such as this, chisels and hammers are common enough in many households. One builder would hold a long steel chisel while another, swinging a heavy sledge-hammer, struck it in a steady rhythm. The rock was hard; the chisels, worn blunt after a series of blows, were sent back to the smithies for sharpening. When a small hole was made, it was enlarged and deepened by blasting. Cut, blast, cut again, blast again, and so it went, on and on. Deafening explosions rent the air, clouds of acrid smoke billowed over the work-site. The builders pressed on, inch by inch, pitting their will against the unyielding rock.

Why didn't they use machines? Pneumatic drills? Electric defonation devices? It is a fact that the country turns out a wide range of machinery, but there is

so much to be done, and urgently too, in this vast land of ours. There are priorities — railways and factories to be built and mines, too. The people of Linhsien had decided against relying on aid from the state. The vast work-site was spangled with the slogans "**Arduous struggle**" and "**Self-reliance.**" And they carried out these teachings of Chairman Mao's to the letter.

Rocks blasted out of the mountains were chipped into rectangular blocks for building the embankments. As cement for mortar was scarce in the locality, they used a lime and earth mixture as had been done in the past for building bridges when there had been no cement at all. People were sent out to learn to make cement. A simple cement factory exploiting local resources was put up. It is now, by the way, a factory of considerable size. Output from the lime kilns was inadequate, so repeated experiments were made. Some old experienced peasants invented a way of making lime without a kiln. They made a mountainous multi-deck "sandwich" of limestone and coal out in the open and then fired it. A "sandwich" yielded 2,000 tons of lime!

Running short of dynamite, they concocted an effective substitute out of chemical fertilizer the state sent each year.

Displayed at the exhibition centre is a collection of worn-out chisels from the construction site. A metre long when new, they are now short stubs measured in inches.

Some comrades were injured and a few even lost their lives during the project, due mostly to cave-ins. Little Wu, the technician mentioned earlier, was unfortunately crushed to death by a falling boulder while inspecting a tunnel shortly after the project got started. A large portrait of this young hero hangs in the exhibition centre as a memorial, and the Linhsien people will always remember him.

Hardships, however, were only one facet of the life there. The atmosphere of intense revolutionary optimism that prevailed on the work-site was unmistakable. There is a stone tablet in a memorial pavilion at the point where the Red Flag Canal joins the Hero Channel. On one side are engraved short biographies of several fallen heroes, while on the other side verses composed by the builders themselves. One elderly man wrote: "Old in years and young at heart, I pledge to build the canal with all my heart." "Not until the canal is finished will I marry," wrote a girl. One builder with a strong sense of humour put down these lines: "Water in the Hero Channel means good harvest despite drought. Crops doing fine mean the Dragon King has lost his authority." According to an ancient Chinese myth, the Dragon King was in charge of rain and, consequently, had a big say in deciding a harvest. These simple, short verses eloquently express the lofty aspirations in the hearts of the canal builders.

The emancipated people are courageously and joyfully creating a new life.

(To Be Concluded.)

China's Economy at a Glance

Transportation

A TRANSPORTATION network of railways, waterways and highways has begun to be formed in China after more than 20 years of effort. The volume of transportation — passengers and cargo — increases annually. A shipbuilding industry and a locomotive and rolling stock industry have been set up.

Despite numerous inland waterways and a long coast, communication and transportation was very backward in pre-liberation China. Only 22,000 kilometres of railways were built in the 73 years from 1876 to 1949. With no ocean-going vessels at that time, China's total inland navigation mileage was only 73,000 kilometres. There were only 80,000 kilometres of highways. Moreover, sabotage and neglect by Kuomintang rulers reduced the total mileage of railways and highways open to traffic to only 11,000 and 75,000 kilometres respectively on the eve of liberation.

After the founding of New China, existing railway lines were swiftly repaired or rebuilt and scores of new lines built. By the end of 1971, the national mileage open to traffic was four times what it was on the eve of

liberation. Now, except for Tibet, every province, municipality or autonomous region has railways. The situation in which railways were irrationally distributed has begun to change.

Navigation also underwent a big change. By the end of 1971 total mileage of inland navigation reached 147,000 kilometres. Before liberation, the Yangtze, China's biggest and longest river, was silted. Dock equipment was poor and backward and loading and unloading were mostly done by manual labour. After liberation, shoals were blasted and its course dredged, and electric beacons facilitating night navigation were installed. Known before as a natural barrier, all of the 204-kilometre-long Three Gorges* on the river is now open to traffic day and night. The cargo now handled by the ports on the Yangtze is 14 times that in pre-liberation days and the total ship tonnage is more than six-fold. By the end of 1971 a number of shipyards, ship-repairing docks, factories making and repairing load-

* Three Gorges refer to the Chutang Gorge, Wu Gorge and Hsiling Gorge between Szechuan and Hupeh Provinces.

ing and unloading machinery and other factories have been set up along both banks of the Yangtze.

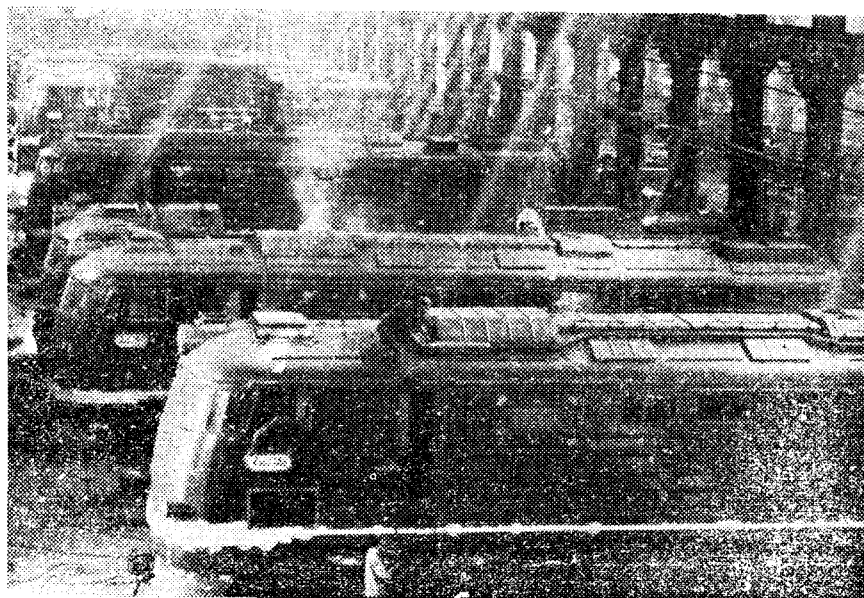
At the close of 1971, total mileage of highways open to traffic was 670,000 kilometres, nine times the pre-liberation figure. The Sikang-Tibet, Chinghai-Tibet and Sinkiang-Tibet Highways go across the Chinghai-Tibet Plateau — the roof of the world.

With no locomotive industry to speak of, old China imported all her locomotives. She began building them in 1952. By 1958, inspired by the big leap in the nation's economy, workers and staff in this field overcame difficulties in technology and equipment and succeeded in making diesel locomotives. Now the country can produce diesel locomotives, electric locomotives, large freighters and streamlined passenger coaches of her own design.

Old China could only build small river boats and junks. Ten years after her liberation, China built her first 10,000-ton-class ocean-going freighter. The shipbuilding industry made considerable headway during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. China's ocean-going vessels have docked in 58 countries and regions on the globe.

Very few bridges spanned China's big rivers before 1949. Not a single one was seen on the Yangtze and there were only two railway bridges across the Yellow River. In the more than 20 years since the founding of New China, many railway bridges were built on these two rivers. Total mileage of big railway bridges and bridges for both trains and motor vehicles built in the 19 years between 1953 and 1971 was four times the length of the big railway bridges built in the 73 years from 1876 to 1949. By January 1969, the Chinese-designed and Chinese-installed double track double decker bridge for both railway and highway — the Nanking Yangtze River Bridge — was finished. It was built by drawing on bridge-building experiences at home and abroad.

Chairman Mao's teaching "Let the localities undertake more work under unified central planning" brought the



Diesel locomotives produced by the Talien Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant.

initiative of both the central and local authorities into play. The last 23 years have seen the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions build 4,000 kilometres of local

railways. In the ten years between 1962 and 1971, highways paved by provinces, cities, special administrative regions, counties and people's communes totalled 180,000 kilometres.

people's communes and state farms with various kinds of tractors, irrigation and drainage equipment and farm tools as well as machinery for processing agricultural and side-line products. Ninety-six per cent of all counties now have workshops making and repairing farm machinery. Output of major farm machines in the five years since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began exceeded the total for the ten years prior to 1966. Production of mining equipment has risen steadily, and in 1971 it was more than four times that of 1965. To meet the needs of developing the iron and steel industry, China can now design and produce many types of machinery for excavating, ore washing and dressing, sintering, transportation, smelting and steel rolling, and complete sets of equipment for the iron, non-ferrous, coal, mineral and other mines and for iron and steel complexes of different sizes.

Machine-Building Industry

PERSISTING in the principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," China's rapidly growing machine-building industry has spread from a few coastal cities deep into the hinterland.

The machine-building industry in old China was to all intents and purposes non-existent. In the century preceding China's liberation in 1949 the country had only a handful of machine shops with poor and outdated equipment concentrated mostly in Shenyang, Shanghai, Tientsin, and a few other coastal cities, and these could only repair or make simple machines such as small motors and pulley lathes.

A group of big, modern enterprises has gone up since 1949 to form the backbone of the machine-building industry and enterprises left over from old China have been transformed. In addition, thousands of small and medium-sized machine-building factories were built in various places in 1958, when China's economy made a big leap forward. By 1960 the number of machine-building plants had increased three-fold compared with 1957, with many places building their machine-building industry from scratch.

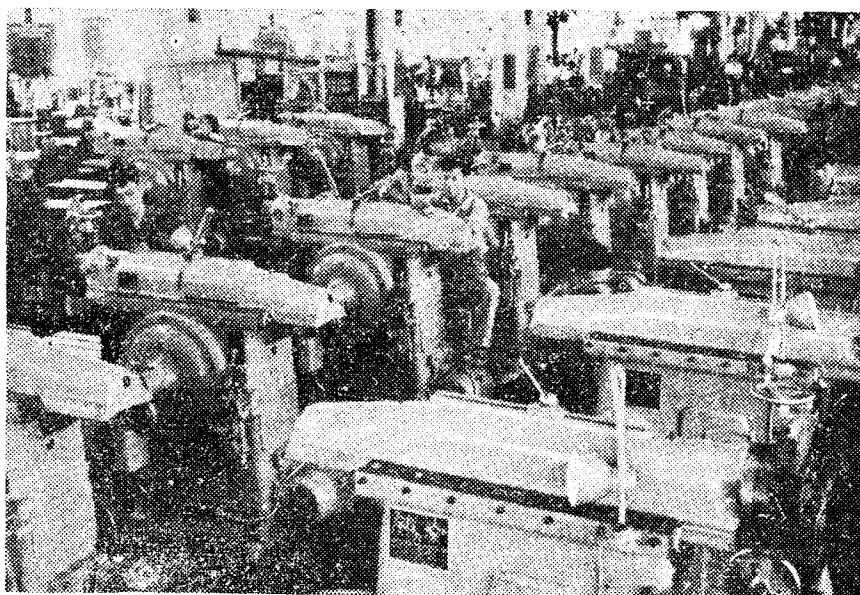
In accordance with the needs of national economic development, China now has built a group of large enterprises underpinning the machine-building industry as well as several thousand small and medium-sized machine-building factories making equipment for the mining, metallurgical, power generating, petroleum and chemical industries, and producing machine tools, motor vehicles, bearings, tools, general machinery, construction machinery, farm machinery and instruments and

meters. Total output value of this industry in 1971 was 13 times that of 1957. Output of major equipment for the mining, metallurgical, petroleum, chemical and power generating industries, and machine tools and heavy-duty lorries has risen between 3.4 and 19.5 times. The variety of products has increased markedly, encompassing up-to-date large, high precision, sophisticated machinery such as blast furnaces, converters, cold-rolling mills, steam turbo-generators with an inner water-cooled stator and rotor, water-turbine generating sets, electric locomotives and diesel locomotives and complete sets of equipment for steelmaking, coal-mining, oil refining and chemical fertilizer plants. These products are indicative of the rise in the technical level of the machine-building industry in China.

The industry has also persisted in the principle of serving agriculture and the iron and steel industry. For more than ten years, the machine-building departments have supplied

The machine-building workers and staff have introduced technical innovations on an extensive scale and produced many new products of an advanced level by pioneering new paths in developing industry. Among them are large thread grinding machines, steam turbo-generators with an inner water-cooled stator and rotor, oil drilling rigs, large pumps and high-precision current transformers. They

(Continued on p. 20.)



Checking lathes in a machine tool factory in Kweilin, Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region.

ROUND THE WORLD

SOUTH VIET NAM

Thieu's Fascist Rule

The "Voice of Viet Nam" in a recent commentary exposed the fascist rule of Nguyen Van Thieu, a U.S. imperialist lackey in south Viet Nam.

The radio pointed out: Pacification in the rural areas is a plan to suppress, persecute and control millions of peasants in the south. The U.S.-Thieu clique has employed every vicious means to herd people into "strategic hamlets" or concentration camps where they are forced to live like prisoners.

In some villages, the U.S.-Thieu clique has also set up an immense repression and control system, including thousands of pillboxes, hundreds of military subsectors and hundreds of thousands of "security forces," "civil guards," police, agents and "popular defence teams." In many places, there are as many as 20 pillboxes in a village and one surveillant for every ten people. The people face the danger of being detained, tortured or even killed at any moment, their houses burnt down and land occupied. A U.S. Senate Investigation Group disclosed that 400,000 villagers were massacred by the U.S.-Thieu clique in "Phoenix" operation alone.

The commentary said that a white terror has prevailed in the cities. Thieu's bloody hands have stretched out to all domains and strata. Schools, temples and cathedrals have also become targets of police action. Students, intellectuals and friars are often under surveillance, and many were arrested and detained.

In the last six months in particular, the commentary went on, Thieu promulgated various fascist decrees, thus revealing his true dictator features. "Nguyen Van Thieu tried to suppress the opponents through the regulations on parties and groups and the so-

called rear security decree which empowers the police to kill, arrest and search our compatriots at random and confiscate their properties; thwarted the people's struggle for democratic rights and the right to live through various wartime 'security' measures; and silenced the voice of his opponents, the neutralists and the public by the press and information decree. By tightening the curfew, dissolving the village fairs and blocking traffic, he deprived millions of working people of their livelihood. Not long ago, Nguyen Van Thieu listed six 'serious crimes' to sentence those who cherish peace and national concord to death or life imprisonment under the pretext of 'maintaining ties with the Communists.' He even clamoured, 'whoever favours a national concord government won't be allowed to live for another five minutes.' Moreover, Nguyen Van Thieu has formulated a plan to massacre the detainees locked up in the numerous prisons, the nationalist-minded soldiers and other patriots in areas temporarily under his control, as a counter-measure to a ceasefire agreement."

PAKISTAN

Withdrawal From U.N. Korea Commission

The Pakistan Government officially announced on November 23 that Pakistan has decided to withdraw from membership of the "United Nations commission for unification and rehabilitation of Korea."

The spokesman of the Pakistan Foreign Office said that day that Pakistan has not taken an active part in the commission since 1967. In Pakistan's new posture of non-alignment, as evident from the decisions to recognize the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic, it

was considered imperative to terminate Pakistan's membership of this commission, he added.

The spokesman said an additional reason for the decision was the initiative taken by north and south Korea to start direct negotiations for reunification.

He said that Pakistan's permanent representative to the United Nations had addressed a letter on the subject to the U.N. Secretary-General on November 21, 1972. The letter said: My government has been considering carefully the problem of unification of Korea and now north and south Korea have agreed to seek reunification without external interference, my government has instructed me to inform you of its decision to withdraw from the "United Nations commission for unification and rehabilitation of Korea." My government would always be ready to do all that is possible to contribute toward the reunification of Korea.

The spokesman said: "This decision marks Pakistan's disengagement from cold war machinery in Asia." He added that it was another step in the long line of initiatives which has been taken by the government to establish a new image of Pakistan as an independent, sovereign country.

LATIN AMERICA

The "Pirate Law" Opposed

The U.S. Government recently promulgated a "fishing law" publicly announcing its intention to take retaliatory economic measures against countries imposing fines on U.S. fishing vessels caught in their territorial seas beyond 12 nautical miles. This big-stick manoeuvre which encourages U.S. trawlers' piratical acts has aroused strong Latin American protests.

A joint statement issued by the Governments of Peru, Chile and Ecuador "denounces and repudiates the new measure of pressure" and reaffirms the three countries' determination to defend their sovereign rights over the 200-nautical-mile territorial seas. The statement points out that at a time when a new inter-

national conference on sea rights is being prepared the U.S. Government is obviously taking this measure to try to impose its own will on others. The measure, the statement adds, "puts the greediness for profits of a small group of U.S. enterprises over the sovereign rights and the necessity of development and welfare of those countries."

Peruvian Minister of Fisheries Javier Tanta Lean Vanini called for national unity in defence of the 200 nautical-mile territorial sea rights. Should U.S. fishing vessels again intrude into Peru's territorial waters, Peru will fine them and "take most powerful measures," he added. He cited Viet Nam and Cuba as examples to prove that the people of a small country are capable of countering a big one.

The First Lawyers' Congress of the Andean Group Countries, in which Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador and Colombia were participants, denounced this U.S. fishing law as a violation of the rules of international law.

In Peru, fishermen, miners, peasants, teachers, students, journalists, businessmen and others held protest meetings against the wilful conduct of U.S. imperialism. Ten thousand students marched in the streets of Lima shouting "Down with pirate diplomacy!" "No' to imperialism!"

Peruvian and Chilean papers have carried many commentaries condemning this "pirate law."

U.S.A.

Economic Troubles

International Balance of Payments Deteriorated: Figures released by the U.S. Department of Commerce on November 15 indicate that the official reserve transactions balance (which registers the dollar holdings of foreign national banks) shows a U.S. deficit of 4,700 million dollars for the third quarter of 1972, an increase of 3,800 million dollars over the second quarter. The net liquidity balance, (which registers all foreign official and private transactions) shows a U.S. deficit of 4,500 million dollars in

its international balance of payments, 2,300 million dollars more than the second quarter of this year.

Explaining the reasons for the continued deterioration of the U.S. international balance of payments, the Department of Commerce said the deficit in official reserve transactions increased mainly because of the dollar outflow following last summer's pound sterling floatation. The enlarged deficit in the net liquidity balance was caused chiefly by an increase in U.S. private foreign investment during the third quarter.

However, these were not the main causes. The continued worsening of the U.S. international balance of payments resulted from the long-pursued U.S. policy of aggression and economic expansion, a reflection of the decline of U.S. economic hegemony in the capitalist world.

Higher Prices: Figures released by the U.S. Labour Department on November 21 show that the consumer price index rose 0.3 per cent in October, registering a 3.4 per cent increase over October 1971.

The upward movement of prices has continued in spite of the wage-price control measures adopted last year to combat inflation. Clothing whose price soared in September went up 1.1 per cent in October. Pork, coffee, eggs, sugar and dairy products were also sold at higher prices.

Price boosts in steel products have been announced by U.S. steelmakers. On November 17, U.S. Steel announced increases averaging 2.7 per cent as of January 1. Bethlehem Steel announced increases ranging from 6 to 25 dollars a ton. The Republic Steel Corporation's announced increases averaged 1.9 per cent.

Since iron and steel industry is a pillar of the U.S. industries the hikes will affect the construction, machinery and auto industries, and also send other prices up.

The American people have protested against rising prices, particularly against those of consumer goods. A protest demonstration was held in Washington recently by housewives and working women from

Trenton, Wilmington, Rochester, Buffalo and Albany, demanding reduction in food prices.

GUINEA

Action to Repel Aggressors

November 22, 1972 was the second anniversary of the Guinean people's defeat of the invasion by Portuguese mercenaries. To mark that historic day, the Guinean people took practical steps to be ready to repulse any aggression. As President Sekou Toure pointed out at a recent mass rally celebrating the 14th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Guinea: "We are highly vigilant against the forces hostile to the Guinean people, and are always prepared to give the most serious lesson to them if they dare to launch again the despicable aggression they committed on November 22, 1970."

Since independence in 1958, and particularly since smashing the 1970 armed Portuguese invasion, this young republic on the west coast of Africa has taken pains to rely on and mobilize the people to defend national independence and state sovereignty. Over the years, militia organizations have been set up in the cities and countryside, from Conakry on the Atlantic coast to Lola deep in the hinterland. In close coordination with the People's Army these militia units have played an important part in successfully defending revolutionary gains, especially in defeating the Portuguese mercenaries' invasion two years ago. While persisting in production, the militiamen regularly undergo military training and with the help of the People's Army their military technique and fighting capacity have grown steadily.

To increase its defence capability, the Guinean People's Army has run a number of artillery training courses this year. After three months of intensive training, trainees can operate and even overhaul many types of guns.

Guinea's armymen and militiamen are always ready to go into action. Their motto is: "Wherever the enemy

comes from, let him enter the grave we have dug for him!"

At noon on February 20, 1972, soldiers of the People's Army were keeping a sharp eye for enemy dirty work on the northern border of the Pakaye region when a pirate plane of the Portuguese colonialists suddenly flew over. Soldiers and militia-men sprang into action and their guns soon blasted the intruder out of the sky, fitting punishment for the aggressor. The next day, when two Portuguese colonialist bombers sneaked over at noon, one was shot down by the defence forces.

In response to President Toure's call, "Produce for self-sufficiency," the People's Army of Guinea, with rifle in one hand and hoe in the other, has been active in opening up virgin land and building factories to support the country in economic construction and lessen the financial burden on the people and the state. People's Army units have built in various localities bases for production where they engage in farming and side-line occupations. Cereal, vegetable and fruit production has increased year by year and partial self-sufficiency in cereals and vegetables has been achieved.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA AND GABON

Agreement on Territorial Disputes

President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea Macias, President of the People's Republic of the Congo Ngouabi, President of the Republic of Zaire Mobutu and President of the Republic of Gabon Bongo

met in Brazzaville, capital of the Congo, on November 11 on the peaceful settlement of the territorial disputes between Equatorial Guinea and Gabon over Mbanie Islands and other islands in Corisco Bay. An agreement was reached through discussions and a communique published on November 13.

The communique said that Equatorial Guinea and Gabon after discussions agreed to turn the disputed areas into neutralized areas, and have a special commission of the Organization of African Unity demarcate the territorial waters between the two countries in Corisco Bay in accordance with the spirit of the O.A.U. Chapter. Both sides gave assurances to adhere to the spirit of this meeting.

Territorial disputes between the two countries over several islands in Corisco Bay broke out in August. Entrusted by the Eighth Conference of the Heads of State and Government of East and Central African Countries, President of the Republic of the Congo Ngouabi and President of the Republic of Zaire Mobutu undertook to help mediate a peaceful settlement of the disputes.

Heads of the four states had held their first meeting in Kinshasa, capital of Zaire, on September 17. The recent Brazzaville meeting was the second to take place.

AFRICA

Attacks on Portuguese Colonial Troops

Mozambique. Mozambique guerrillas inflicted over 100 casualties on Por-

tuguese colonial troops in attacks between mid-August and late October in sectors of Cabo Delgado Province, according to a military communique issued by the Mozambique Liberation Front Office in Dar-es-Salaam on November 13.

The guerrillas launched these attacks on Portuguese military camps and posts, destroying eight lorries and capturing large quantities of war materials.

Last August and September, Mozambique patriotic armed forces attacked eight military posts of the Portuguese colonialists and launched 13 major sabotage operations and ambushes in Tete Province, killing more than 170 enemy soldiers, according to a war communique issued on November 6.

Guinea (Bissau). Amilcar Lopes Cabral, General Secretary of the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde, gave an account of the new victories of the Guinean (Bissau) people in their armed struggle against the Portuguese colonialists at a press conference in Algiers on November 6.

A communique he handed out to the newsmen said that the Guinean (Bissau) patriotic armed forces launched more than 60 attacks on the Portuguese colonial troops in September. They killed 122 enemy troops and wounded more than 100 and inflicted much material losses on the enemy.

During this period, the communique said, the patriotic armed forces attacked the enemy troops stationed in the towns of Gabu and Bolama as well as in Empada and other places.

(Continued from p. 17.)

are using such new technological processes and techniques as electronics, powder metallurgy and metal processing which is chipless or with few chips. They have introduced such new materials as rare earth nodular cast iron, engineering plastics and synthetic diamonds. These have helped raise the quality of products and efficiency by a big

margin and save much labour and material.

One important technological creation in China's machine-building industry is the "ants gnawing at a bone method," in other words, processing large machine parts with small machine tools. The method first came into view in 1958 in Shanghai's Chienshe Machinery Plant. Lacking big machine tools at

that time to make two huge converter parts ordered by a steel plant, the enterprise made a double-head lathe to do both the planing and boring work. Instead of fixing the work-piece to the lathe, the workers thought up the novel method of making the lathe move about to process the work-piece. With this innovation, the workers completed the job in 18 days.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Changes in Tibet's Shigatse

SINCE the democratic reform in 1959 great changes have taken place in Shigatse, an ancient Tibetan city on the upper reaches of the Yalutsangpo River.

The Tibet Autonomous Region on China's southwestern border is over 1.2 million square kilometres in area inhabited by 1.25 million people, 90 per cent of whom are Tibetans. Shigatse is the second largest in Tibet and is linked by a highway to Lhasa, the largest city and capital of Tibet.

A 500-year-old ancient city. Shigatse is surrounded by fertile farmland, and to the north are vast tracts of pastures. Though it had long been a market centre for farm and animal products, Shigatse was left to go to rack and ruin under feudal serfdom. After a dozen years of construction a new Shigatse has risen, twice its original area and having five and a half times as much floorspace as it did before the democratic reform. Its broad streets are lined by new buildings of brick and tile.

Shigatse had no factories prior to liberation. Handicraftsmen worked under the feudal lords as manorial serfs, making things for them to use. In the past the city could not even make a metal screw, but now it has small plants for producing power,

making machines, leather, bricks and tiles, and for printing, and for processing foodstuffs, grain and oil-bearing crops.

There are 170 mutual-aid teams for 22 trades, producing over 100 kinds of native products catering for the needs of the local people.

People's communes have been established. During the "learn from Tachai" movement, commune members of various counties dug a canal scores of kilometres long and built a 2,000-metre dyke against floods. This protects more than 90 per cent of the cropland from drought or excessive rain. Per-mu grain yield last year was nearly double that of an average year before the democratic reform.

Shigatse which did not have a single school before liberation now has primary schools, a middle school and a health school. The inhabitants can frequently see films and shows put on by amateur propaganda teams, something which they could not enjoy before. Since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began, more than 3 million copies of works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao as well as other revolutionary books have been published in the Tibetan language. In the old society all sorts of diseases menaced the people. Today there are in Shigatse two general hospitals, and the number of medical workers and hospital beds have been greatly increased.

More than 40 families of former serfs and slaves are now living in new houses in a quarter in the southern part of the city. Forty people there have become cadres, workers or armymen.

Shihta is a bench worker at the Shigatse Machinery Repair Shop and a Communist Party member. He had gone begging with his mother in his childhood. At 9, he became a servant of a manorial lord who treated him cruelly. Now with help from an experienced Han worker, he has quickly become skilled and has

been cited many times as a model for his work and in studying. A member of the first generation of Tibetan workers, he is on the repair shop's revolutionary committee and is also a standing committee member of the Shigatse Regional Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

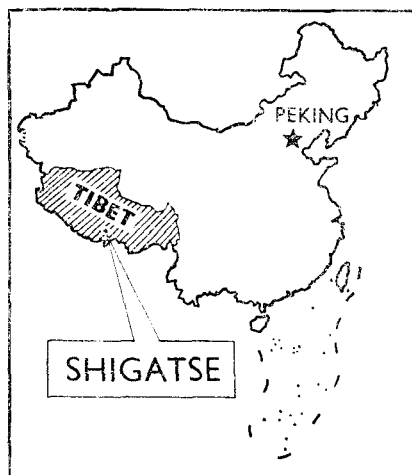
More Orchards in Shantung

ONE of China's fruit producers, Shantung Province has increased its fruit trees by six times and total fruit output 2.8 times as compared with the early years after liberation.

Yields were very low before liberation as a result of random tree felling and serious plant diseases and insect pests under the misrule of the imperialists and the Kuomintang reactionaries. After the founding of New China, the Party and the People's Government called on the fruit-growers to "protect the existing fruit trees," and technical centres were set up in key fruit-growing areas to give the necessary guidance. Thus, the run-down orchards were gradually rejuvenated.

Take the province's Laiyang and Hsihsia Counties, two nationally known pear producers, for example. Their pre-liberation per-mu yield was merely several hundred jin and insect pests did great harm. Thanks to joint efforts by technicians and fruit-growers in combating diseases and pests, soil improvement and tree pruning, pear output has gone up year after year. In 1971 the Hsiao-kuan Brigade in Hsihsia County picked 3.8 million jin of pears, with the per-mu yield 11 times the figure before liberation, and 95 per cent of the pears picked were of good quality.

Growth of the socialist collective economy has enabled fruit-growers to turn barren hills and sandy land into orchards. Apple-growing is particularly noteworthy. With orchards in every county, the province gathered in over 50 times more apples in 1971 than in the early post-liberation years. In Tsinan city, the increase was several hundred times. On the city's outskirts, Lichia Brigade which did not have a single apple tree in



the past picks more than 400,000 *jin* of apples every year. Taian County, where the Provincial Pomological Scientific Research Institute is located, had only one apple orchard producing less than 10,000 *jin* annually before liberation. It now boasts scores of orchards yielding some 24 million *jin* a year. New orchards have appeared on barren hills and sandy land along the old course of the Yellow River in southwest Shantung, on the northwest Shantung plain and in the mountainous areas in central-south Shantung where apples had never been grown.

In recent years, dried fruit trees such as dates, chestnuts and walnuts have increased rapidly. Output of famous Loling dates has gone up steadily, with a stable high yield every year.

Horticulture was made a branch of the Shantung Provincial Agricultural Scientific Research Institute as early as 1950. Six years later the Shantung Provincial Pomological Scientific Research Institute was established and experimental stations and centres were set up in the key fruit-growing areas. All this has provided favourable conditions for scientific research in this field. With the masses, technicians and leading cadres closely co-operating, scientific research units have achieved gratifying results in nursing saplings, cultivating, grafting, pruning and in preventing and eliminating plant diseases and pests. Hence the rapid expansion of fruit-growing throughout the province.

Carpenter-Author

THE well-known carpenter Li Jui-huan, a model worker, has just finished revising and updating his 100,000-word book *Simplified Computation for Carpenters* for publication.

A Communist Party member, Li Jui-huan is renowned for his technical innovations. Prior to the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in 1966, he had taken part in building the Great Hall of the People and other major architectural projects in Peking and had made many innovations. This resulted in people calling



Li Jui-huan (right) with worker colleagues.

him "the Young Lu Pan." (Lu Pan is a legendary master carpenter of ancient China.)

Along with some of his colleagues since the Cultural Revolution began, he has introduced more than a dozen innovations. When someone once said that Li Jui-huan, the clever carpenter and author, was "born clever," it drew a flat denial from Li who attributes his success to the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. "That is what makes me a good carpenter with both socialist consciousness and culture," he said.

When Li Jui-huan became a carpenter in 1951, he had only an education equivalent to that of a fourth-grade pupil. At the time his political consciousness was not very high and he did not possess that firm revolutionary resolve to serve the people wholeheartedly. He quickly "got fed up with sawing and planing all day long," as he put it. The Party organization helped him and talked to him about studying *Serve the People* and other articles by Chairman Mao. Li realized being a carpenter was not enough, but even more important he must be a revolutionary with an advanced ideology and dedicated to contributing his share to the emancipation of mankind. He began studying works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works, diligently and earnestly im-

proving his education and technical skill.

Li and others were asked to build a roof for an auditorium. Traditionally, it called for a full-size prototype to be made before actual carpentry work began. As there was no large open space nearby, they carried the timber to some distance away where they built it and then brought it back. "What a clumsy method," Li thought, and he went and consulted comrades in a designing institute. He was told that the old method could be replaced by geometric and trigonometric calculations. Li, however, knew nothing more than simple arithmetic, so he was eager to learn mathematics. When the Party committee learnt what was on his mind, it arranged for him to study mathematics in his spare time.

After some years of study and practice Li Jui-huan worked out a simple, practical method of calculation. For an oval-shaped roof, however, it did not work. He was advised to study calculus. The leadership helped him join a spare-time class in an architectural institute where he also studied engineering mechanics and mechanics of materials. Mastery of these enabled Li to make accurate calculations and thus economize on timber.

Six and a half years of study in his spare hours has given Li Jui-huan the equivalent theoretical and specia-

lized knowledge of a college graduate in engineering. His grasp of political theory and his ideological level have both been greatly raised. In his studies he came to realize that to change the objective world he must

first of all remould his subjective world.

Li Jui-huan is today chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Peking Construction Timber Mill. He

has persisted in his spare-time studies for 15 years. He says: "As a Communist Party member, I must continue to study diligently in order to scale the heights of science and technology."

(Continued from p. 4.)

cancer, heart disease, surgery, obstetrics, gynaecology and anaesthesia. Special arrangements by Canadian friends made the Chinese doctors' observation-study tour a most pleasant and fruitful one.

During its Canadian visit, M. Leclair, Deputy Minister of the Department of National Health and Welfare of Canada, received the medical delegation. On November 8 and 9 in Montreal, Dr. G. Gingras, President of the Canadian Medical Association, G. Joron, President of the Quebec Medical Association, and Hazen Sise, Chairman of the Dr. Norman Bethune Memorial Committee, respectively feted the delegation.

The School of Medicine of Toronto University is the alma mater of Dr. Norman Bethune. When the Chinese doctors came to Toronto, Canadian friends arranged a special exhibition on Dr. Bethune's life. Dr. J.R. Evans, President of Toronto University, gave a talk on Dr. Bethune and introduced to the guests Dr. Bethune's former schoolmates now working in the university.

Prior to their departure, the delegation members were guests at a farewell dinner given on November 11 by the Department of National Health and Welfare of the Canadian Government, the Medical Research Council and the Canadian Medical Association.

Hosting the dinner, Dr. Gingras said that the delegation's visit had promoted friendship between the two peoples and between the medical workers of the two countries. He declared that it was of far-reaching historic significance, and hoped for

further development of Canadian-Chinese friendship and medical exchanges.

Dr. Wu Wei-jan, said in reply: "Ever since we set foot in your country, wherever we went, from the west coast to the capital city, from the wheat-growing central west to the industrial south, we have been warmly welcomed and hospitably received by the Canadian Government, the Canadian people and our Canadian colleagues." He stressed that the visit had further strengthened friendly relations between the Chinese and Canadian peoples.

France was the third country visited by the delegation. During its stay in Paris, the delegation was accorded a warm welcome by French medical circles.

French Minister of Public Health Jean Foyer on November 23 received and had a friendly talk with all members of the Chinese medical delegation.

Mrs. Bettencourt, wife of the Minister Delegate to the Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs, gave a reception in honour of the delegation on November 17.

That day, the delegation visited the Gustave Roussy Institute and had a talk with famous cancer specialist Professor Denoix who told the guests about research work and cancer treatment at the institute.

In Lyon, the delegation met French friends in medical circles and exchanged views on issues concerning medicine. It visited the Lyon International Centre of Research of Cancer, the Lyon Hospital of Cardio-Vasculaire and Pneumology, the

Lyon Museum of Medicine and other centres.

The Chinese medical delegation is still in France. Through such mutual contact and learning from each other, Chinese and French medical workers will undoubtedly strengthen their friendship.

NEWS BRIEFS

▲ Premier Chou En-lai on November 14 met Mohamed Ould Cheikh Sidya, Minister of Planning and Research, and all members of the Government Delegation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania led by him.

▲ Premier Chou on November 20 met an Ethiopian journalists' delegation.

▲ On November 25 Premier Chou met Professor Mahmoud Mohamed Mahafouz, Egyptian Minister of Health and leader of the Egyptian Health Delegation, and members of his delegation.

▲ A protocol on the exchange of goods and payments for 1973 between China and Albania was signed in Peking on November 9.

▲ A civil air transport agreement between China and Iran was signed in Peking on November 18.

▲ The Venezuelan Trade Delegation led by Dr. Leopoldo Diaz Bruzual, President of the Venezuelan Institute of Foreign Trade, paid a friendly visit to China from November 12 to 17.

▲ The delegation of the Badminton Association of Malaysia led by Ahmed Sabki arrived in Peking on November 23 for a friendship visit.

Just Off the Press



Western Han Dynasty Silk Painting

(In Chinese)

This Western Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-24 A.D.) painting in colour on silk draping the innermost coffin inside a 2,100-year-old tomb was discovered in April this year at Mawangtui on the outskirts of Changsha city, Hunan Province. The painting was done with rich imagination and executed with smooth strokes.

The whole painting is divided into three sections. The upper section depicts a scene in heaven. The middle section, the main part of the painting, is a noblewoman on an outing, a scene of the daily life of the buried woman during her lifetime. The lower section of the painting represents the nether world. With elaborate thin silk as the background, it is mainly done with mineral pigments of vermilion, azurite, malachite and chalk. The silk painting is T-shaped, 205 cm. long, 92 cm. wide at the top and 47.7 cm. wide at the bottom, with silk ribbons attached to the corners.

This masterpiece of ancient painting not only provides rich material for the study of history but also reflects the creative power of the Chinese labouring people in ancient days.

In a set of 12 coloured plates, 11 details with captions in Chinese

52 × 38.4 cm.

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