

PEKING REVIEW

4

January 26, 1973

北
京
周
報

Africa Moves Ahead

Two Different Worlds

— Summary of a workers' forum in Shanghai's
Hutung Shipyard

At the Home of "Peking Man"

PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

Vol. 16, No. 4 January 26, 1973

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

CONTENTS

THE WEEK	3
Zaire's President Bids Farewell	
Yasuhiro Nakasone Mission to China	
Premier Chou Meets Japanese Dietmen	
Comrade Chang Chun-chiao Fetes Comrade Hill	
Visit to Britain and the Netherlands	
New Pakistan-China Air Line	
Peking's Young People Become New Peasants and Herdsmen	
ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS	
Africa Moves Ahead	5
Press Communique on President Mobutu's Visit to China	8
Cambodia: Continual Offensives	9
Two Different Worlds—Summary of a workers' forum in Shanghai's Hutung Shipyard	10
Studying Historical Materialism: Home of "Peking Man"	13
Travel Notes: A Glimpse of Greenland—Hsinhua Correspondent	16
ROUND THE WORLD	18
South Viet Nam: Council of P.R.G. Meets	
Laos: Dry-Season Victories	
South Korea: Suppression Intensified	
Nepal: Demanding Equal Attitude From India	
Enlarged EEC: First Council of Ministers	
Africa: 2nd All-Africa Games	
Italy: Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) Congress	
Britain: Wage-Price Freeze Extended	
West Germany: Discount Rate Up	
FRIENDSHIP LOG	21
ON THE HOME FRONT	22
Kiangsu's Iron and Steel Industry	
Peking's Winter Vegetable Supply	
New Paintings of the Yellow River	
From Sailor to Captain	

Zaire's President Bids Farewell

When President Mobutu of the Republic of Zaire bid farewell to Kwangchow, the big city in the south, he was also saying adieu to China, and successfully concluding his 10-day state visit to this country.

It was on January 20 when Chinese and Zairese national flags fluttered side by side over White Cloud (Paiyun) Airport. The distinguished African guests were given a warm send-off by some 2,000 people; among them were Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Hsu Hsiang-chien and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Ho Ying, the two Chinese officials who had accompanied the President on his south China tour, as well as Ting Sheng, Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

While in Peking, the African guests, besides holding talks with the Chinese government leaders, took time off to visit the Great Wall and Ting Ling, the tomb of a Ming Dynasty emperor. They also visited the national art handicrafts exhibition in the Nationalities Palace where, to the delight of the distinguished guests, a staff worker at the exhibition played modern and ancient Chinese music on the *tseng*, an ancient Chinese harp on display.

Shanghai was the first stop-over in the south China itinerary of President and Mrs. Mobutu and their party. On the morning of January 16, the day after their arrival, they visited the Malu People's Commune on the outskirts of the city. President Mobutu and other Zairese guests showed immense interest in the rice-transplanters, miniature diesel engines and various small farm implements made or trial-produced by the commune chiefly on its own.

During their brief stay in Hangchow, the honoured Zairese guests went sightseeing at the city's scenic spot, West Lake, before they flew to

Kwangchow, the last leg of their China visit.

On the eve of departure, President Mobutu asked Vice-Chairman Hsu Hsiang-chien and Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying to convey his sincere thanks to Chairman Mao, Premier Chou En-lai and the Chinese Government. He was congratulated by Vice-Chairman Hsu on the complete success of his visit.

A press communique on the visit of the President of the Republic of Zaire to China was released the day the President and his party departed (see p. 8).

Yasuhiro Nakasone Mission To China

Premier Chou En-lai, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, Acting Foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang and President Liao Cheng-chih of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met and had a friendly, free and unrestrained conversation with Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry Yasuhiro Nakasone on January 19. They also met the previous evening with all members of the visiting mission headed by Yasuhiro Nakasone and accompanying reporters.

The Yasuhiro Nakasone mission arrived in Peking on the afternoon of January 17 for a friendship visit to China. Acting Foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang gave a banquet that evening in honour of the Japanese guests.

The Japanese Cabinet Minister reciprocated with a banquet on the evening of January 19 at which he said he felt it an honour and a matter of significance to have the opportunity during his visit of having a long and cordial talk with Premier Chou En-lai. "I believe," he added, "that our free and unrestrained exchange of views with the gentlemen concerned on the Chinese side will deepen our mutual understanding, and make for the further development of economic and trade relations between Japan and China."

Acting Foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang noted that during the current visit to China by Cabinet Minister Nakasone and other members of the mission, the two sides had held friendly talks on several occasions and in different forms on economic and trade relations between China and Japan and issues of common interest; there was an extensive exchange of views which further enhanced mutual understanding and friendship. He said that this would certainly play a positive role in promoting the development of economic and trade relations between the two countries.

The Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry concluded his friendship visit to this country and left Shanghai on January 21 and returned to Tokyo the same day.

Premier Chou Meets Japanese Dietmen

Premier Chou and President of the China-Japan Friendship Association Liao Cheng-chih met and had a friendly, free and unrestrained conversation with Takeo Kimura, Liberal-Democratic Party Member of the House of Representatives of Japan and former Minister of Construction, and members of his party on the evening of January 17. The Japanese guests were on a friendship visit to China at the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

Other L.D.P. Diet Members visiting China with Takeo Kimura arrived in Peking on January 18. Premier Chou, Liao Cheng-chih and Member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Hu Yu-chih met Takeo Kimura and the other Japanese friends on the afternoon of January 20.

Comrade Chang Chun-chiao Fetes Comrade Hill

Comrade Chang Chun-chiao, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist

Party of China, on the evening of January 19, gave a banquet to welcome Comrade E. F. Hill, Chairman of the Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) who had come to Peking as a guest of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Visit to Britain and the Netherlands

Concluding its visit to Britain, the Chinese Government Trade Delegation headed by Minister of Foreign Trade Pai Hsiang-kuo flew to The Hague on January 18 for a visit to the Netherlands. On the afternoon of its arrival, Dutch Prime Minister Barend Biesheuvel and Minister of Foreign Affairs W.K.N. Schmelzer respectively received Foreign Trade Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo.

During the delegation's friendly tour of Britain, British Prime Minister Edward Heath and Foreign Secretary Alec Douglas-Home received the Chinese Minister on separate occasions. On January 15 and 17, British Secretary of State for Trade and Industry P. Walker and Foreign Trade Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo had talks on the question of Sino-British trade.

New Pakistan-China Air Line

Flying the national flags of China and Pakistan, Peking Airport greeted the first airliner of the Pakistan International Airlines Corporation (P.I.A.) from Karachi via Rawalpindi and Peking to Shanghai on January 20. The 4:30 p.m. landing of the P.I.A. plane at the airport marked the official opening of the new international air line.

P.I.A. General Manager M. Rafique Saigol and Mrs. Saigol who arrived in Peking aboard the plane were welcomed at the airport by Kuang Jen-nung, Director-General of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China, and others.

Kuang Jen-nung gave a reception in the evening to mark the P.I.A. inaugural flight to Peking and welcome Mr. and Mrs. Saigol and the other distinguished Pakistan guests.

The following evening, Mr. and Mrs. Saigol gave a reception in honour of the occasion.

Peking's Young People Become New Peasants and Herdsmen

Since the end of 1968, 300,000 educated youth, born and bred in metropolitan Peking, have gone to work in people's communes in the rural areas and border regions. This is a measure of the enthusiastic nationwide response to Chairman Mao's call in December that year which pointed out: "It is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants. Cadres and other people in the cities should be persuaded to send their sons and daughters who have finished junior or senior middle school, college or university to the countryside. Let us mobilize. Comrades in the rural areas should welcome them." This new generation of peasants and herdsmen is growing up in the new wide world of today's countryside.

Young people with education going to the countryside marks the beginning of their integration with workers and peasants. It is a very significant step in building socialism, bringing up successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, gradually eliminating the differences between town and country, between worker and peasant and between mental and manual labour, and realizing the lofty ideal of communism.

Youth from Peking have given good accounts of themselves in every field of endeavour in their new surroundings. In Shansi and Inner Mongolia in the north, Shensi in the northwest, and in the northeast and other regions, they have worked shoulder

to shoulder with local peasants and herdsmen to transform nature and expand production. Many have learnt to treat the sick, others have become school teachers in remote mountain villages. A good number have become agro-technicians or tractor drivers; others serve as announcers on commune radio hook-ups and production brigade or team accountants, storehouse keepers or livestock-breeders.

Local Party committees at various levels and poor and lower-middle peasants have welcomed the Peking youth with open arms, helping them mature politically and giving them necessary aid in their daily life. On their part, the young people have made swift political progress by studying the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works seriously, and repudiating the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers together with the poor and lower-middle peasants. According to incomplete statistics, 3,200 have been admitted into the Communist Party in the last four years and 16,000 have joined the Communist Youth League. Nearly 10,000 have taken up posts of responsibility in communes, brigades and teams.

Sending sons and daughters to the countryside has become a new feature of life in China today.



Inner Mongolian herdsman helps Peking girl put on Mongolian robe.

Africa Moves Ahead

LAST year was a year of unity in struggle for the African people who are winning important victories in their struggles against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and superpower hegemony, and for winning or protecting national independence. It shows that the African people, who have risen, want to take their destiny in their own hands and assert their positive role in international affairs. Gone are the dark days when they were completely under the dictates of big powers.

Persevering in Armed Struggle

Continuing to hold aloft the banner of armed struggle in 1972, the African people kept on attacking the Portuguese colonialists and the racist regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia and won new victories.

The Mozambican people founded liberated areas in three provinces in the northern and western parts of the country after eight years of arduous struggle. Repeated attacks on Portuguese colonial troops enabled them to carry the battle southward and open up new front lines in the province of Manica and Sofala. Now totalling more than 10,000, their armed forces have

liberated one-fourth of the territory of Mozambique and one-seventh of the population.

Persisting in armed struggle for 11 years and building up their numbers to some 10,000 men, the Angolan guerrillas in 1971 had thrown Portuguese colonial troops out of many posts in the north and east. In 1972, they extended their fighting to the coastal area in the west and the area in the south by breaking through enemy defence lines on the Bie Plateau and in the Malange area. They have liberated over one-third of the territory with a population of about one million.

In Guinea (Bissau), the patriotic armed forces have liberated 75 per cent of the land. Last year they stepped up military operations against the Portuguese colonialists on different fronts and consolidated and developed the gains of the previous eight years.

The people in Namibia, Zimbabwe and other areas are engaging in armed struggle against criminal domination by the racist regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia.

The concept of winning national independence through armed struggle has become increasingly accepted in Africa. A resolution at the 8th Summit Conference of East and Central African Countries stressed: "The armed struggle is the only way through which colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa and Guinea (Bissau) can be eliminated."

Mass Movement Developing

Meanwhile, the mass movement in southern Africa against colonial domination and racial discrimination developed vigorously. From the end of 1971 to March 1972, large-scale strikes, mass rallies and demonstrations broke out in about ten cities in Zimbabwe. The protesters strongly condemned the so-called "agreement" on the "settlement of the Rhodesian independence dispute" concocted by Britain and the reactionary Rhodesian regime and the fraud of "test of acceptability" to implement the "agreement." Despite savage suppression



Mozambican guerrillas on the march.

by the Smith regime, the struggling Zimbabwe people firmly said "No!" to the "agreement" aimed at maintaining colonial domination. As a result of the struggle, the British Government had to admit that the "agreement" was a complete failure.

At the beginning of 1972, more than 25,000 African workers in Namibia held big strikes against the South African colonial regime's racial discrimination and ruthless exploitation. The struggle spread to 23 centres and 11 mining areas.

In South Africa, where racist rule assumes its cruellest form, African workers and students in 1972 repeatedly went on strike or boycotted classes in protest against apartheid and the policy of racial discrimination. All the struggles mentioned above dealt heavy blows to colonial domination in southern Africa.

Independent countries in Africa made big strides last year in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and developing their national economy and culture.

Opposing Aggression and Intervention

African countries won new victories in their struggle against foreign aggression, subversion and intervention. The heroic armed forces and peoples in Guinea, Tanzania and the Congo in 1972 shot down invading Portuguese aircraft and the Senegalese people repulsed a Portuguese armed attack. These struggles severely punished the colonialist gangsters who wanted to hit back at the African national-liberation movement. The people of Equatorial Guinea held a large-scale demonstration in early 1972 which exposed the Spanish colonialists' subversive plots in time. In reply to Israel's subversive activities against the African states, the

Ugandan Government ousted Israeli personnel working in its armed forces and severed diplomatic relations with Israel last March. This courageous act won extensive support.

To defend independence, security and sovereignty, Mediterranean countries like Algeria and Tunisia adhered to their just stand that "the Mediterranean belongs to the Mediterranean countries" and opposed the seizure of bases and contention for hegemony in the Mediterranean by the fleets of the two superpowers. They demanded that these fleets clear out of the area.

Condemning the superpowers' military activities in the Indian Ocean, Mauritius, Tanzania, Somalia, Kenya, Malagasy and other countries expressed support for the proposal to make the ocean a zone of peace. All this fully demonstrated the African people's spirit in defying brute force.

The Congo, Cameroon, Mauritania, Dahomey and Malagasy in recent years demanded revision of the unequal "co-operation agreements" they had signed with a colonial country years ago. This demonstrates the African countries' determination to be independent and to protect their state sovereignty. The resolute Egyptian action in opposing foreign aggression, subversion and intervention and safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty won wide acclaim.

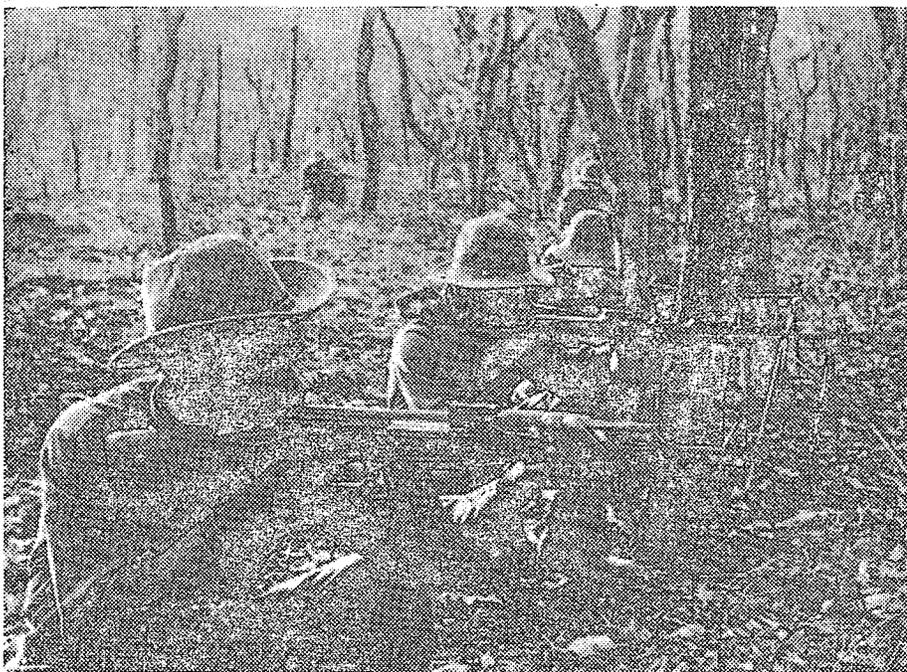
Developing National Economy and Culture

The African countries realize that political independence can never be consolidated without economic independence. During 1972 many independent countries took steps to get rid of foreign economic control and plunder and to defend their national rights and national resources. Nigeria issued a decree refusing more oil concessions to foreign oil companies and obtained shareholdings ranging from 33 to 51 per cent in six foreign oil companies.

The Ghanaian Government decided to take over 55 per cent of the shares in every foreign mining concern in the country so as to exercise control over the mining industry.

In developing their national economies, Algeria, Zambia, Somalia, Tanzania, Guinea, Mali and Sierra Leone paid great attention to promoting agriculture and increasing grain production so as to change the system of monoculture left behind by colonial rule. Besides, many countries set up small or medium-sized industrial enterprises and utilized national resources to speed up economic development on the basis of self-reliance.

Many independent countries made outstanding achievements in advancing culture, education and



Fighters in Guinean (Bissau) people's revolutionary armed forces hard at training.

medical services. Algeria, Ethiopia, Mauritania, Equatorial Guinea, Burundi, Rwanda, Cameroon and others devoted much attention to the development of their national culture, including reforming the educational system and curricula and training their own people in accordance with the specific conditions at home. Quite a few countries continued to do away with vestiges of colonial rule and foster national dignity. Zaire issued the slogan: "Display national authenticity."

Ridding themselves of foreign control, African countries take the road of independent development. This is an important sign of the deep-going development of the present national-liberation struggles in Africa.

Mutual Support

The African people have rallied closely around the common task of opposing imperialism, colonialism, racism and big-power hegemony. The summit conference of 40 African countries in Rabat, capital of Morocco, last June declared: "The total liberation of the African continent from foreign domination and occupation, and the eradication of all forms of colonialism and racial discrimination remain the principal objective and constant preoccupation of the Organization of African Unity." It added: "The prevailing situation leaves the African people in these territories no other choice but armed struggle." The conference urged all independent African countries to strengthen their moral and material support to those African people still waging armed struggles. It decided to increase by 50 per cent the annual budget of the African Liberation Committee in support of the national-liberation movements. In September, the 8th Summit Conference of East and Central African Countries, with 15 states participating, proclaimed that independent bordering states are the immediate rear bases of the national-liberation movements in southern Africa and other colonies. These statements fully expressed the African people's strong determination to liberate the entire continent.

Independent African countries closed ranks in 1972 and strengthened their unity and mutual support. When Guinea, Tanzania, the Congo, Senegal and others were exposed to Portuguese military provocations, a good many African states indignantly condemned the acts of aggression and voiced firm support for these countries in their just resistance. The 9th Summit Conference of African Countries warned that any aggression against any member state would be considered aggression against all O.A.U. members. The 8th Summit Conference of East and Central African Countries asked participating countries to give necessary support to states bordering on territories under colonialist and minority racist rule and to stand ready to join them in their resistance against aggression by the enemies of African liberation and independence. This was a clear demonstration of the independent African countries' spirit of unity in struggle against imperialism. Disputes left over by colonial rule, or caused by other factors,



Angolan woman guerrilla.

such as those between Guinea and Senegal, Algeria and Morocco, Tanzania and Uganda, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon were ironed out through peaceful negotiations. Relations between these countries became closer. This again was a powerful rebuff to the plot of imperialism and colonialism to create splits and undermine African unity.

Increasing Role in International Affairs

Relying on their growing strength and unity, the African countries have become an important force in the joint struggle of the world's small and medium-sized countries against imperialism, colonialism and the hegemony of superpowers. The just voice of the African people has drawn world attention. In January 1972, the United Nations Security Council, at the request and as a result of the struggle of the African countries and in disregard of obstruction by the United States and the Soviet Union, held special meetings in Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia, to hear the views of the Africans and adopt some positive resolutions on urgent current problems facing Africa. This was the first time in the 27 years after the founding of the United Nations that the U.N. Security Council held special meetings in Africa. It was a victory for the African people in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemony. In August, in the face of the united struggle of the African people, the International Olympic Committee cancelled its invitation to the Rhodesian racist regime to take part in the 20th Olympic Games. This again demonstrated the strength of the African people's united struggle.

With some non-aligned countries in other continents, the African countries upheld justice at the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries in Georgetown, capital of Guyana, in August. The conference decided to admit both the Delegation of the

(Continued on p. 21.)

Press Communique on President Mobutu's Visit to China

Following is the press communique on the visit of President Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga of the Republic of Zaire to the People's Republic of China, released on January 20, 1973:

AT the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China, His Excellency Lieutenant General Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, President of the Republic and the National Executive Council of Zaire, paid a state visit to the People's Republic of China from January 10 to 20, 1973.

His Excellency Citizen President of the Republic of Zaire and Citizeness Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga were accompanied by: Mobutu Kongulu Ndolo, younger son of the President of the Republic; Nguza Karl-I-Bond, Political Commissioner and Commissioner of State for Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation, and Citizeness Nguza Karl-I-Bond; Kayinga Onsi Ndal, Commissioner of State for Agriculture, and Citizeness Kayinga Onsi Ndal; Bisengimana Rwema, Director of the Presidential Office; Lengema Dulia Yubasa Makanga, People's Commissioner and Roving Ambassador; Babia Zongbi Malobia, Brigadier General of the Zairese Armed Forces, and Citizeness Babia Zongbi Malobia; Mokolo Wa Mpombo, Chief Adviser to the Presidency of the Republic; Bokana W'Ondangela, Adviser to the Presidency of the Republic; Senga-Wa-Mwana Tshibambi, Chief of State Protocol, Ambassador; Muabi Mwana Sapo Kumwamba, Director of the General Office, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation; Kalonji Tshikala, Director of Political Affairs, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation; and Doka Mbaka, Adviser to the Department of Agriculture.

Chairman Mao Tsetung met President Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga and had a friendly and frank conversation with him.

During their stay in China, President Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga and his party visited factories, people's communes as well as scenic spots and historic monuments in Peking, Shanghai, Hangchow and Canton, where they were accorded a warm welcome and friendly reception by the Chinese Government and people.

Premier Chou En-lai and President Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga held talks in a friendly and sincere atmosphere on the international situation and on developing friendly relations and co-operation between China and Zaire and reached identical views in many respects.

The two sides are happy to note that the struggle of the Afro-Asian countries and peoples to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and win and

safeguard national independence is developing in depth and that the militant unity of Afro-Asian countries and peoples is being further strengthened. Countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution — this has become an irresistible trend of history. The two sides are convinced that the Afro-Asian peoples will achieve complete victory in their just struggle to win and safeguard independence.

Both sides hold that all nations, big or small, should be equal. Big nations should not bully the small and strong nations should not bully the weak. The affairs of a given people must be handled by the people themselves, and other countries have no right to interfere; the affairs of the world must be settled through consultations among the countries of the world and must not be dictated by one or two countries. Both sides affirm that China and Zaire will work together with the other countries of the Third World in combating the power politics and hegemonism of big powers.

Both sides affirm that China and Zaire, though different in their social systems and ideologies, share the desire to develop their friendly relations and co-operation on the basis of the Five Principles, namely: mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. The development of friendly relations and co-operation between China and Zaire not only conforms to the aspirations and fundamental interests of the two peoples, but also contributes to the promotion of the Afro-Asian cause of unity against imperialism.

The two sides held extensive discussions on the development of friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries in all fields. They have signed an agreement on economic and technical co-operation and an agreement on trade and reached an agreement in principle on the opening of air and maritime communications between the two countries. They have agreed to enhance their co-operation and exchanges in the scientific, technical and cultural fields.

The two sides point out with satisfaction that the visit to China by President Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga has been a complete success and has made a positive contribution to Sino-Zairese friendship and Afro-Asian solidarity.

In the name of the people of Zaire, His Excellency Lieutenant General Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, President of the Republic and the National Executive Council of Zaire, expressed sincere thanks to the people and the leaders of the People's Republic of China for the friendly and warm reception accorded to himself and his party.

Continual Offensives

Hu Nim, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia, Minister of Information and Propaganda of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, issued a statement on December 30 giving a general survey of the great victories won by the Cambodian people and their armed forces in 1972, analysing the present favourable situation in the interior of Cambodia and setting forth the combat task of continually launching offensives against the enemy in 1973. Following are excerpts from the statement. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

DURING the 1971-72 dry season, the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces smashed the enemy's strategic offensive, defeating every enemy military operation. This brought about considerable change in the balance of forces between the enemy and ourselves, with the former's forces greatly weakened, while the People's National Liberation Armed Forces gained rapidly in strength, number; quality, equipment and morale. With the coming of the rainy season, the People's National Liberation Armed Forces exerted powerful pressure on the enemy, and won important victories one after another on Highways 1, 2, 4 and 5 as well as in the Angkor region.

According to preliminary statistics, from January to November, the Cambodian people and the People's National Liberation Armed Forces killed, wounded or captured a total of 103,000 enemy troops, including 120 high-ranking officers killed or wounded; captured more than 17,000 pieces of arms of various types and a large quantity of war materiel; destroyed tens of thousands of tons of enemy war materiel, more than 400 military vehicles, 200 armoured cars and tanks; sunk more than 100 vessels of various kinds, shot down more than 100 aircraft; razed to the ground more than 500 enemy camps and posts; and blew up 120 bridges, including the Chruy Changvar Bridge, the biggest in Cambodia.

The Cambodian people and their armed forces helped 750,000 inhabitants to rid themselves of control by the traitors Lon Nol, Sirik Matak and Son Ngoc Thanh and arrive safely in the liberated zone. They also persuaded

1,500 puppet troops to desert the puppet army and come over to the people's side.

Characteristics of Current Situation

We are already in a position of a powerful general strategic offensive, attacking and completely controlling all the regions and the strategic land and river communication lines, besieging Phnom Penh city, tightening the ring of encirclement at the same time, and launching more vigorous attacks on the Phnom Penh traitors and their big boss — U.S. imperialism, so as to inflict total defeat on them in future.

(Continued on p. 12.)



BATTLE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE CAMBODIAN PEOPLE AND THEIR PEOPLE'S NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMED FORCES

(January to November, 1972)

Enemy troops killed, wounded or captured	103,000
Weapons of various types captured	17,000
Military vehicles, armoured cars and tanks destroyed	600
Vessels of various kinds sunk	100
Planes shot down	100
Enemy camps and posts razed	500
Bridges blown up	120

Two Different Worlds

— Summary of a workers' forum in
Shanghai's Hutung Shipyard

In "Peking Review" No. 32, 1972 there was an article entitled "Essential Difference Between Two Distribution Systems" written by a group of workers in Shanghai's Hutung Shipyard after studying Marx's "Wage Labour and Capital." In it they analysed the two distribution systems in the light of their own experiences in the old and new society. Recently we asked the shipbuilders to give us a fuller account of their lives. — Ed.

HUTUNG Shipyard was a foreign enterprise set up in 1931 for repairing ships. The workers, numbering around 200, were exploited and oppressed in a thousand and one ways by the foreign capitalists and managers as well as foremen. After liberation the People's Government took over the shipyard in August 1952. In 1954 it began to build 1,000-ton ships, and now, in addition to 10,000-h.p. diesel engines for ships, it can build 25,000-ton freighters.

Masters of the Shipyard

There are many old workers in the shipyard who know what life was like in the old society. For example, Chang Hsueh-cheng, a member of the standing committee of the shipyard's revolutionary committee. Orphaned in early childhood, he was brought up by a miner until the age of 12, when his foster-father died of hunger and sickness. Chang, with no other way out, took to the streets. At 14 he found work as an apprentice in a Shanghai machine works. Toiling 18 hours a day, he fell seriously ill within six months, and the boss kicked him out. He was forced once again to wander about. Then came that unforgettable day in May 1949 when Shanghai was liberated. This changed his whole life. The Communist Party arranged for him to study in a technical training class. But he couldn't read or write! Nevertheless, the full meaning of the change was not lost upon him and he learnt to read and write and studied politics and technique diligently. Later, when he was assigned to work at the Hutung Shipyard, he plunged into his duties with the same ardour. In 1958 he made more than 10 technical innovations and was awarded the title of honour — Skilled Technical Innovator. In 1967 he was promoted to a leading post.

Chen Hai-lung, who works with Chang Hsueh-cheng, has a similar story. His father was a carpenter, with nothing to do much of the time. He himself went to work at the age of 15 in a factory owned by foreign-

ers. Toiling day in and day out, he could scarcely keep body and soul together. This went on for eight years. Then Shanghai was liberated and he was sent to study in a Party school. He came to the shipyard in 1953 and was promoted to be an engineer in 1960. Later he became head of a workshop and deputy director of the shipyard.

There are many workers like Chang and Chen. Hired labourers before liberation, they now hold leading posts in the shipyard. Members of worker origin make up 76.7 per cent of the leading cadres at various levels. Forty-four workers were promoted to be engineers, making up 62 per cent of the shipyard's total.

Livelihood Guaranteed

Veteran worker Kao Sung-lin in the cast workshop gave us an account of the rise in wages. Before liberation wages were low and a worker's family could not make ends meet if it depended solely on his pay. Take 1936 for instance, when the highest wage was 16 yuan (Kuomintang currency) a month. This bought 108 kilogrammes of rice. The lowest wage was only 10, equivalent to 68 kilogrammes of rice. Moreover, in the 13 years from then to 1949, the year of Shanghai's liberation, there was not even a nominal rise in wages. But the cost of living soared. Kao told us about one of his personal experiences. "One day in April 1949, on the eve of the total collapse of the reactionary Kuomintang rule, when I went to get my pay, I had to stuff the bank-notes into two big gunny sacks. They were the greatly inflated Kuomintang 'gold yuan' currency. As I hurried on my way to the rice shop lugging the two sacks, the price of rice took another hike. I ended up with less than half a sack of rice. Rent was staggering, and taxes and miscellaneous charges were as numerous as hairs on a cow's back—I was up against it! A worker's life sure was a misery in those days!"

Things are quite different now. The workers recalled the six different wage raises in the shipyard involving altogether 13,115 people prior to the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Last year 3,610 workers, 43.4 per cent of the shipyard's total, again had their wages increased. Now the average wage there is 69 yuan Renminbi, a sum equal to 210 kilogrammes of rice. True, this may not be high according to some standards, yet the workers have more than enough for

food and clothing because of stable prices over a long period of time and low living expenses.

Young worker Kan Hsiao-hung from the valve workshop supplied us with some details. She said: "Our shipyard is in Shanghai's suburbs, and one-third of the workers live in nearby villages. Since they own the houses, so no rent is collected from them. As for those living in town, rent and charges for water and electricity every month are really low. There are eight in my family. We manage well with spacious rooms and a kitchen. The bathroom and a toilet we share with another family. Our rent is only 3.36 yuan a month and we spend less than four yuan for water and electricity. Together with food, clothing and other daily necessities, this amounts to about 100 yuan. Our total family income is more than 200 a month. We put the rest of it in the bank."

No Unemployment

Chiang Sheng-jao, an old worker, had been patiently waiting for a chance to speak. He gave us another important reason why workers' living standards had gone up: More members of the family have jobs. According to recent statistics, 50 per cent of all the family members of the workers and staff in the shipyard are employed. That would have been inconceivable in the old days. Then even a full-fledged, skilled worker had no guarantee how long he would be working. We have records showing that in 1946 more than 800,000 people were unemployed in Shanghai alone. When a worker fell ill or was getting old, he was in danger of being dismissed at any time because the capitalists found it not worthwhile to squeeze profits out of them. Nowadays, who worries about unemployment? More and more workers' family members are going out to work. This adds to the family income. In the past, the whole family depended on one person who worked, while now, a worker on an average supports less than two people, including himself.

Take Liu Cheng-yuan from the valve workshop for instance. There were seven in his family before liberation. His father did odd jobs on the wharf. He and his elder brother were rickshaw-pullers. Not one person in the family had a permanent job. The total monthly income was not enough to cover the cost of a fortnight's rice, so they just lived on the verge of starvation. Things changed after liberation. Unemployment was wiped out within a few years. Especially in 1958, the year of the big leap, many housewives found work in the neighbourhood factories which were set up in great numbers. Now, of the 12 in Liu's family, six are drawing regular pay. This adds up to almost 500 yuan if the old man's pension is counted. They live a comfortable life now.

Welfare Benefits

In pre-liberation days, those with jobs sometimes fared little better than those with none. To squeeze

more surplus value out of the workers, the capitalists made them labour 12 hours a day or longer. What with poor equipment and total absence of safety measures, accidents were common, particularly when the workers were being driven to the limit of their endurance. To avoid being fired, an injured worker would struggle on at his job just the same. One worker whose feet had been injured had to be carried to and from the shop, where he toiled throughout the day under excruciating pain. There were only too many sick workers with neither money nor time for medical treatment who died right at their machines.

Chu Keng-fa told us a sad story. "My father-in-law was a steersman on the shipyard's barge. He got tuberculosis from overwork. When his wife went to the shipyard to borrow money for medical expenses, the capitalist boss, instead of granting a loan, ordered the sick man to return to work within three days or he would be fired. My father-in-law went back. While steering he was suddenly overcome by dizziness and the barge collided with a foreign ship. He was killed instantly. This accident enraged the workers. As they gathered at the shore, the foreign manager flourished his stick and cursed them: 'What's there to look at? There's nothing for you to see! Coolies are a dime a dozen — cheaper than dogs!'"

"You can see how vicious the old society was!" Chu added.

He followed up with one of his own experiences. "I came to work at the yard in 1949. In 1963 I had to have a stomach operation because of gastric ulcers. All my medical care was free and I had three months' sick leave with full pay. While I was still laid up, my eldest son suddenly fell ill. The shipyard leadership gave me help and sent him to the hospital. His expenses came to more than 700 yuan. In accordance with the labour protection regulations, I should pay half. Considering it too much for me, the leadership granted me an extra allowance. I've been fully recovered for some time now, but I'm still on a light job. On top of that, I got a wage raise not long ago. In the old society, we workers were treated like dirt, but in the new society, we're the country's most precious treasure! Really two different worlds!"

Shipyard workers enjoy various collective welfare benefits today. In 1971 an amount of money equal to 37 per cent of the total wages of the workers and staff was allocated to labour protection and welfare. It was spent on medical care, support for the canteen, help with transportation expenses for workers living at a distance, aid to workers with financial difficulties, and for cultural and educational purposes.

Off-Duty

The young workers were particularly interested when the topic came around to spare-time cultural and

recreational activities. Kan Hsiao-hung said: "Things are pretty lively here! If it's not a movie in the shipyard, then it's a performance by our amateur group or a professional troupe. Sports are popular — table tennis, basketball, volleyball, football and what not. There's no lack of players or spectators!" Another young worker Little Chiu said: "We have a library and reading rooms where we can get books on theory, science and technology. There are also novels and stories for whoever wants them. Spare-time technical courses are run especially for young workers. Retired workers are invited to pass on their technical know-how. I learnt all I know about tool grinding from a master-workman."

A 74-year-old retired worker named Chiao Feng-chen could not help interrupting. "You young workers don't know what we suffered in the old days. All you've known is happiness. We never had performances or movies. And what chance did we ever have to learn technique or go to a night school in our off time? The first thing we thought of after 12 hours of work was, 'my wife will have nothing to cook' or 'the kids are crying because they're hungry.' I was dead tired, but I had to pull a rickshaw or do a few odd jobs to get more money. Both my wife and I worked but we couldn't even afford to support two children. Whatever we owned of any value always ended up at the pawn-

shop. Once I had as many as 47 pawn-tickets. All day at work I worried about my next meal; after work, I wondered what I should do with those 47 pawn-tickets. I almost went mad trying to make a bare living. To see a play! I never dared to dream of it!"

Retirement

What about the retired shipyard workers? We were told at the forum that all the shipyard's 402 retired workers were comfortable in their old age. By regulation, the retirement age for men is 60, and for women, 50, provided they have worked for five years in succession. Those in poor health can retire several years earlier. Workers who have worked for 15 years receive a pension equivalent to 60-70 per cent of the monthly wages during retirement. When a worker retires, the shipyard sends a group to escort him home, beating drums and gongs. The leadership visits him on holidays. In spite of their advanced age, old workers wish to contribute their share to building socialism, just as the young people. Some of them go back to the shipyard to pass on their knowledge and experience to the newcomers; some go to schools to help teach pupils and students about class struggle; some take part in neighbourhood work, while others voluntarily organize themselves into study groups.

(Continued from p. 9.)

As to the enemy, they have lost control of all the strategic communication lines. The region temporarily in the hands of traitors Lon Nol, Sirik Matak and Son Ngoc Thanh is shrinking daily, and now they can only drag on in Phnom Penh and a few other isolated points in provincial capitals temporarily under their control. Enemy troop morale is low and they are filled with despair. The traitors are torn by innumerable contradictions and more deeply divided than ever. The enemy have not only suffered heavy military defeats but at the same time is facing unsolvable economic difficulties. The people in the enemy-controlled region have been rising in struggle.

Internationally, the prestige of our National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia is rising unceasingly, because the governments and peoples of many countries have officially recognized the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and are actively supporting our people's struggle.

Combat Tasks

The Cambodian army and people will launch, in every province, on all important strategic highways, in the vicinity of Phnom Penh and even in Phnom Penh, the most vigorous and active attacks on the enemy in the spirit of being the master of one's own fate and with initiative, so as to create conditions for carrying out fiercer attacks.

They will push forward with more vigour in all fields the building up of the revolutionary forces in quality and in number, and agricultural production, so as to improve the living conditions of the people and support the national salvation war in order to win complete victory.

The Cambodian army and people will raise higher their revolutionary vigilance, defend the revolutionary forces, revolutionary power, and the liberated zone, and completely smash in time all the plots of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

In 1973, U.S. imperialism and its lackeys will continue to resort to trickery to sow discord in the National United Front of Cambodia, try to put up a "third force," and put forth slogans like "negotiation and compromise" between the traitors and the National United Front of Cambodia, realization of a sham peace, cease fire on the spot, etc. We will continue to stick firmly to the position of no negotiation, no compromise and no ceasefire with the enemy. This is the position of offensive which we firmly stick to, in order to smash all the perfidious plots of the enemy and win total victory. We must raise still higher our revolutionary vigilance, so as to struggle in solidarity with the fraternal peoples of Viet Nam, Laos, China, Korea and other peoples of the world against U.S. imperialism, the reactionaries and their flunkies, for independence and national liberation, and for peace in Asia and the world.

Home of "Peking Man"

LUNGKU (Dragon Bone) Hill at Choukoutien, 48 kilometres southwest of Peking, is the home of the famous Peking Man (*Homo erectus pekinensis*). Remains discovered there show how primitive men lived some 500,000 years ago. These include bones, stone implements and evidence of the use of fire. Large numbers of plant and animal fossils have also been recovered. All this has provided rich data for studying the evolution of man.

Every day around 1,000 workers, peasants, P.L.A. men, students and various other visitors go there to see the exhibition on Peking Man. For them it is a study in dialectical materialism and historical materialism and an opportunity to deepen their understanding of the Marxist-Leninist classic theses on the origin of man and the development of society.

Scientific evidence reveals that about 400 million years ago the area of present-day north China was covered by a vast shallow sea. Sediment piling up at the bottom of the sea turned to limestone, which formed land through the movement of the earth's crust. Mountains and hills took shape during a long process of erosion, among them Lungku Hill. Fissures in the limestone eventually developed into caves by water running through. Countless generations of Peking Man lived there, and it is one of the sites where the richest data concerning the ape-man have been unearthed in the world.

Plant and animal fossils excavated in the cave and geomorphological studies help picture what natural environment was like during that remote period. A vast stretch of grassland lay to the southeast of Lungku Hill, some of its low-lying parts forming marshes and lakes. Range after range of hills covered with dense forests stretched to the northwest. Bands of rhesus monkeys leaped from tree to tree looking for food. Sabre-toothed tigers, elephants, wild boars, spotted deer and rhinoceroses roamed the woods. Living in the caves were hyenas and badgers. Most of these animal species are extinct now.

The Cave Inhabited by Peking Man

On the northern slope of Lungku Hill there was a big cave, now referred to as the Peking Man Cave, where remains and crude stone artefacts were found. It was 140 metres long; 42 metres wide at the most. The deposits which filled the cave were more



A reconstructed model of *Homo erectus pekinensis* woman.

than 40 metres thick. The roof is gone, but the walls are still there for the most part. A thick layer of dark-red soil in the cave — ash fossil — is evidence of the use of fire by Peking Man. The thickest layer of ash was about six metres deep, an indication that Peking Man knew how to keep their fire from going out. There were also burnt stones, fragments of bone, tree seeds and charcoal — proof that Peking Man cooked his food. Thus as far as we now know, our ancestors (Peking Man) were the first to use fire 400,000 to 500,000 years ago.

The use of fire, a great achievement of primitive man, is a sign of his emergence from the state of animals. Cooked food improved the ape-man's physique. The use of fire for lighting, heat and driving away wild animals brought him better success in struggling with nature.

The spot in the cave where the first complete skull cap of Peking Man was excavated on December 2, 1929

is marked by a plaque, which records the event in writing. As a matter of fact, during two short-term excavations made earlier in 1921 and 1923, two teeth of the ape-man had already been found. Local workers who were making lime were the first to discover animal fossils there.

Excavation stopped in 1937 when the Japanese imperialists invaded the Lungku Hill area. Later on, the known fossils of Peking Man were lost at the hands of the imperialists. In September 1949, following the liberation of Peking earlier in the year, excavation of the cave was resumed under the guidance of the Party. On the third day after work started, three teeth of Peking Man were found, and two years later, another two teeth, together with fragments of upper arm bone and shin bone. In 1959 a lower jaw bone, and in 1966 a skull cap, of Peking Man were excavated. To date, fossils of bones belonging to more than 40 old and young ape-men have been discovered, in addition to tens of thousands of stone implements and fossils of over 100 species of animals.

The large number of stone implements found in the cave reveal how Peking Man developed, culturally as well as physically, in the course of struggling with nature. At first glance they might look no dif-

ferent than stones by the roadside. But careful study will show marks of their having been worked into implements. Many of the stones were used for chopping or scraping, and some with sharp edges, for cutting. There were also hammers, crude anvils and other stone tools used for fashioning implements. This shows that Peking Man used different methods to shape different kinds of stones and make various types of implements. Engels said: "Labour begins with the making of tools." That Peking Man made tools signifies not only that he was able to adapt himself to nature and make use of it, but also that he had begun to transform it to serve his ends. In the process of social productive labour to transform nature, our ancestors' hands, organ of speech, brain and sense organs underwent a series of changes. Therefore, simple as these stone implements were, no ape's hand could ever make any. These implements were the starting point of the advanced civilization created by modern man.

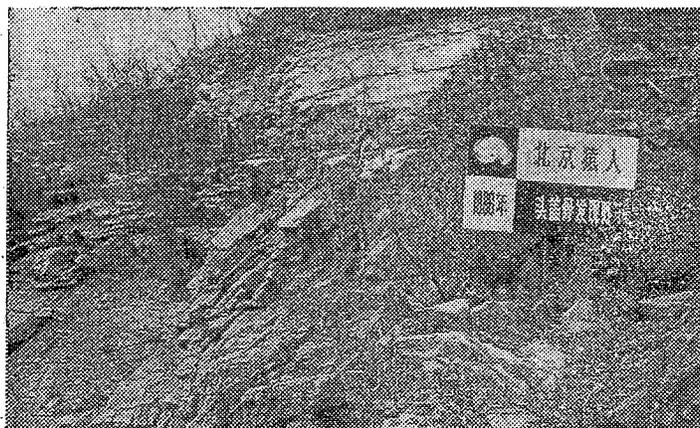
The Upper Cave

In a cave higher up the slope on which the Peking Man Cave is situated were found fossils of another type of primitive man — Upper Cave Man who lived 10,000 to 20,000 years ago. The roof of the cave was so frail that it had to be taken down during excavation. Three complete skulls and some vertebrae belonging to at least eight men and women of the Upper Cave Man were unearthed. One skull was that of an old man, one of a young woman and one of a middle-aged woman. Like the Peking Man fossils discovered earlier, these Upper Cave Man fossils also fell into the hands of the imperialists and disappeared.

Scientists say that the body structure of the Upper Cave Man was basically the same as that of modern man. Scientific data also indicate that they belonged to a primitive yellow race and had already formed matriarchal clans embracing a considerable number of members.

Animal fossils, particularly those of rabbits, were found in large numbers in the Upper Cave. There were some fish bones — one piece of these bones had a hole pierced through it. This shows that the Upper Cave Man had learnt to fish. Teeth of foxes, badgers and deer with holes bored in them and small pebbles, also with holes, were unearthed. These were probably ornaments, indicating that material life, which had advanced beyond the level of bare necessity, had promoted the growth of spiritual life.

A six-cm.-long bone needle discovered provides evidence that our ancestors of



Fossil of a skull cap of Peking Man found in 1966 and the spot where it was discovered.

the Upper Cave made clothes out of hides.

Exhibition Centre

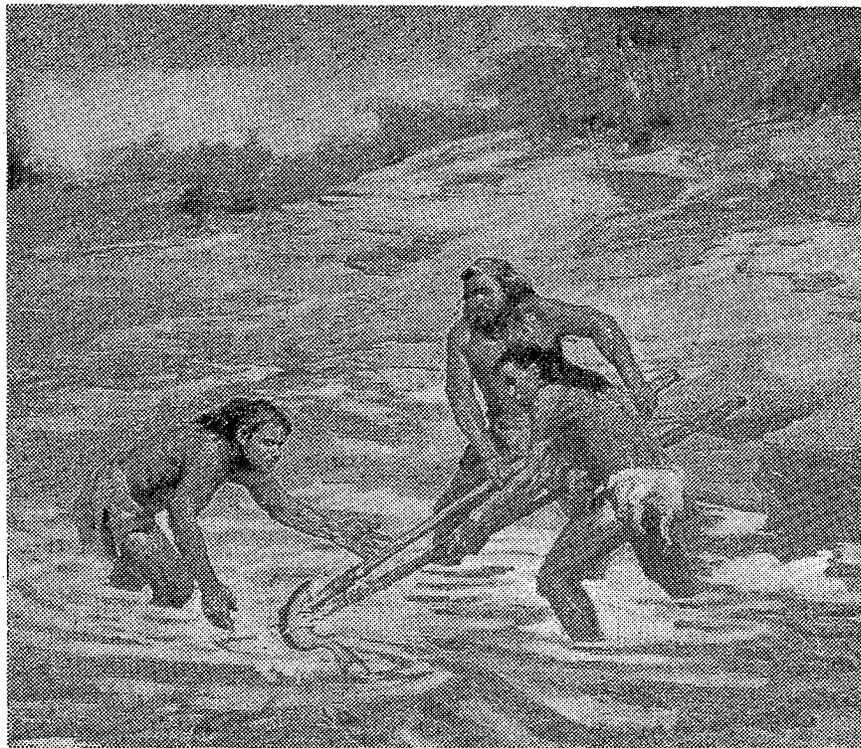
The Peking Man exhibition centre, opened to the public three months ago, grew from a small show-room built in 1953 and enlarged during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. It is located by the east side of the Lungku Hill. The items on display provide convincing evidence of the development of man from the ape.

The exhibition is divided into three sections. The first deals with the history of the evolution of animals before the appearance of man, that is, with the process leading to the emergence of man. This period stretched over several thousand million years. At one time there were no living things at all on the earth. Then, by a long, slow process, the simplest living things began to emerge out of non-living things. Every qualitative change — from non-living to living, from unicellular to multicellular, from invertebrate to vertebrate, from living in water to living on land, from oviparous to placental — carried the structures and functions of living organisms to a new height. Thus man came into being on the basis of the evolution of animals. This is an example of how nature constantly develops, and how all things develop dialectically. There is no impassable gulf between the inorganic and organic, between lower and higher living organisms or between animals and man. Man is a product of the development of nature.

Labour Created Man

The next section, on the origin of man, describes the process whereby labour created man. Fossils, models and illustrations show that labour enabled man to emerge from the animal kingdom, and through practice, his capacity for conscious action constantly developed. One hundred years ago Darwin proved that man evolved from the ape, repudiating the idealist fallacy that "God created man." Later Engels went further, affirming that "labour created man himself." Visitors to the exhibition see how human history went through three stages: ape-men (about one million years ago), early sapiens (some 300,000 years ago) and late sapiens (about 40,000 years ago). It is social productive labour that brought about the evolution from ape to man. Thus, to understand man's essential qualities apart from his social nature is impossible.

The third section reviews the advances made in China in the field of vertebrate palaeontology and palaeoanthropology. In the 23 years since libera-



An oil painting showing Upper Cave Men fishing.

tion, apart from Peking Man, ape-man fossils have been found in Lantien in northwest China's Shensi Province and in Yuanmou in the southwest frontier province of Yunnan. Fossils of early sapiens were unearthed in Mapa, Kwangtung Province, south China; in Changyang, Hupeh Province, central China; and in Tingtsun, Shansi Province, north China. Fossils of late sapiens (study of the Upper Cave Man has been resumed) were discovered in Kwangsi's Liuchiang, Szechuan's Tzuyang, Inner Mongolia's Wushen Banner and Yunnan's Lichiang. In addition, many palaeolithic sites were found.

Fossils of vertebrates have been unearthed in great numbers since liberation. Those on display include: a sauropod dinosaur which lived 130 million years ago, the biggest and most complete specimen of its kind ever found in China (from Szechuan's Hochuan); duck-billed dinosaur (from Shantung's Laiyang); pterodactyl, a flying reptile which lived 100 million years ago (from Sinkiang's Dzungarian Basin); ichthyosaurus which lived 160 million years ago in water and were discovered during the Cultural Revolution (from Tibet's Himalayas); dinosaur eggs (from Kwangtung's Nanhsiuhg) and the tusks of *elephas namadicus* (from Hopei's Chienan).

These finds provide invaluable material for studying the history of mankind and of vertebrates.

On exhibition are also casts and models of fossils of vertebrates and hominids found in foreign countries. There are several models of skulls of ape-men (*australopithecines*) from Tanzania which lived two million years ago. These are gifts presented by the host coun-

try in 1965 when China's palaeoanthropologists were attending a scientific conference held in Tanzania.

The materialist theses on the origin of mankind and on social development are vividly expounded at this impressive exhibition. After seeing it, visitors clearly

understand how man emerged from the animals; that labour was the decisive factor in the transition from ape to man; and that the human brain and hands, which play a decisive role in conscious activity, are not only products of labour but in turn help raise labour productivity.

Travel Notes

A Glimpse of Greenland

ARCTIC scenic wonders, rich resources, the industriousness and pioneers' courage of the inhabitants building a new national life in the bitter cold climate and their friendship for the Chinese people—all this made a deep impression on me during my recent 10-day visit to Greenland as a guest of Denmark.

Natural Beauty and Charm

The world's largest island, Greenland covers an area of 2,175,000 square kilometres. Its extreme length (north-south) is 2,700 kilometres and its extreme breadth (east-west) is 1,000 kilometres; the northern tip extends closer to the North Pole than any other place on earth.

According to legend, a lone pirate sailed here from Iceland in the 10th century. After going ashore, he came upon some grass and water on a less than one-kilometre-square tract in a valley in the south. On his return he kept talking about his discovery of a green land, from which the name reputedly comes.

In point of fact, however, Greenland is virtually an all-silvery, white land with towering ice-covered mountains and many glaciers. The greatest thickness of the ice is known to be 3,411 metres; the average thickness is 1,500 metres. Were Greenland's ice cover to melt all at once, the earth's sea level would rise 6.5 metres.

Detached glacier masses in the interior are pushed into the sea and float away as icebergs, some about 80 metres above the water. Under the sun's rays, the reflections in the bluish water give these icebergs a touch of sparkling chrysope-like glaze; looking like mountains of jade, they present an enchanting seascape.

Transformed as it was from snow as old as 10,000

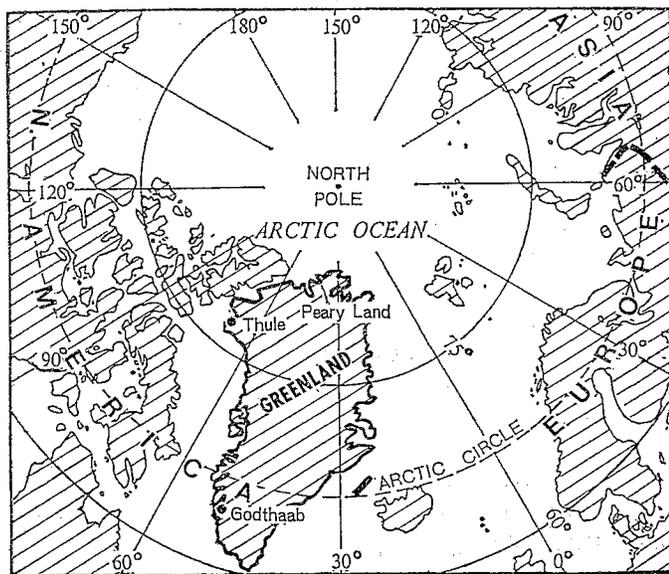
years, the glacier ice has countless pores; when put in a tumbler, it gives off a soft cracking sound. Because it makes excellent drinking water, it is being imported in large amounts by the United States where pollution is serious.

Only a narrow strip of coastland is ice-free and the biggest ice-free area is at Peary Land in the north where the weather is exceedingly cold. Because of an arid climate and frequent storms, the area itself is known as the "Arctic Sahara." Only a few bushes and grassland are found in some mountain valleys in southeastern Greenland; a few four- or five-metre-high birches grow in a deep valley in the south and these trees are known as the island's only "forest."

Polar day and polar night are natural phenomena in Greenland because two-thirds of it lies in the Arctic Circle. In the central parts, the sun rises in the middle of May and does not set until the end of July. Close to the North Pole, the northernmost area has five months in summer when the sun does not set, and in winter the sun sets in mid-October and is not seen again until the following March, amounting to almost six months of daylight and six months of night.

Rich Underground Resources

Deposits of underground resources are enormous. Discovered thus far



are oil, natural gas, coal, iron, copper, lead, zinc and such precious metals and rare minerals as uranium, thorium, niobium, molybdenum, chromium, vanadium, platinum, graphite, crystal and various gems. The big uranium mine in the mountain near Narssaq in southern Greenland has a deposit of around 200,000 tons, plus 20,000 tons of thorium deposits. Ivigtut in the southwest has a world-famous crystal mine. The chromium beds of the chromite mine in Fiskenaasset, also in the southwest, rank among the world's largest. A big iron mine in the mountain region northeast of Godthaab, the capital, has a deposit of about 2,000 million tons of ore containing 38 per cent iron.

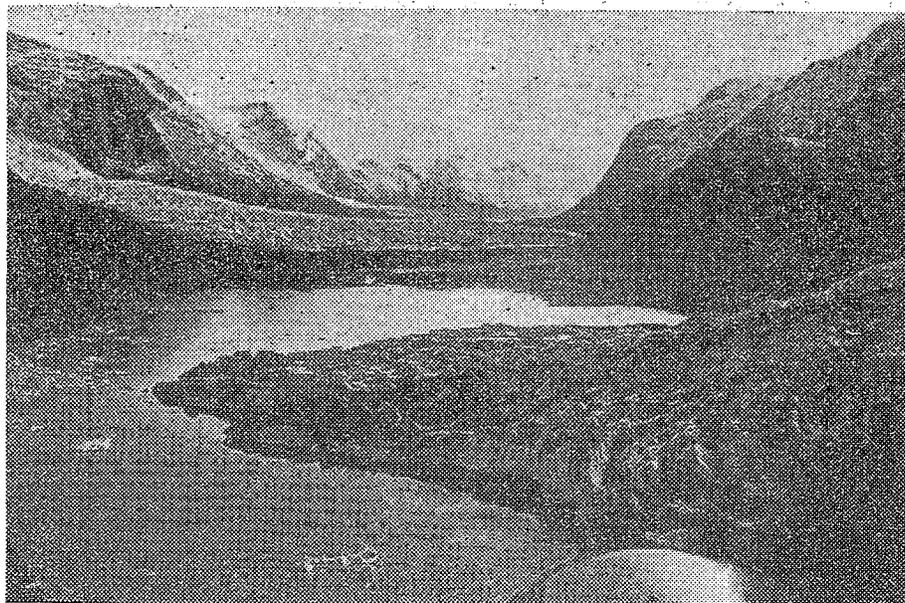
Far back in antiquity this island was a tropical land with a hot climate and lush forests. The structure of its continental shelf is similar to that of Alaska and Norway. Present exploration and preliminary exploitation of underground resources are confined to the sea-bed and the ice-free coastland. What treasures lie buried under the frozen soil of Greenland's ice- and snow-covered interior thus far remain unknown.

Hard-Working People

Of the nearly 50,000 population, over 40,000 are Greenlanders; the rest are Danes. Over 90 per cent of the population are concentrated in the western seaboard areas, 7 per cent live along the eastern coast, and only about 600 live in the north.

The majority of the Greenlanders are offspring of European and Eskimo. The latter who have a strong resemblance to the Chinese live in the east and the north. One fisherman told me: "The forefathers of the Greenlanders were Asians. They migrated here some 3,000 years ago, passing by the North Pole." Though they have seldom seen Chinese, many Greenlanders have heard of the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao. These people asked me all kinds of questions and showed great interest in hearing about the Chinese people.

The Eskimos are an industrious and brave people. Using kayaks and



Greenland: An all-silvery white land.

dog-drawn sleighs for transport and harpoons as weapons, their ancestors fearlessly accepted nature's challenge and developed their own national culture.

Fishing today is the base of Greenland's economy. One-third of the population live on it and fishing folk households number some 3,000. Kayaks have been replaced by motor trawlers for fishing done mainly in the off-shore waters, with an annual catch of about 30,000 tons of fish and shrimps. Hauls around Greenland waters by other countries, however, are 400,000 to 500,000 tons a year. This state of affairs has caused the islanders to give universal sympathy and support to measures taken by Iceland to expand its territorial fishing areas to 50 nautical miles.

Greenland's economy has now developed from the primitive natural economy of the past to the capitalist commodity economy of modern times. Practically all the fish and shrimps hauled in here are processed for export. Altogether, 74 factories for processing fish products have been built along the coast. In the four ice-free ports of Frederikshaab, Godthaab, Sukkertoppen and Holsteinsborg, the shipping maintenance industry has been developed. The people of this big island have replaced their old dog-drawn sleighs with motor boats and helicopters as means of transport.

Housing, public health and medicine have seen much improvement.

* * *

Greenland is in the strategic North Pole area for which the two hegemonic powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, are intensifying their contention. Its people, who for generations have been working peacefully, now find their security seriously threatened by the two superpowers.

The United States and NATO have built an anti-ballistic missile warning system on Greenland. The United States has also established a B-52 strategic bomber base at Thule in northern Greenland which is relatively close to the Soviet Union. The local inhabitants were forced to leave when the base was constructed and this has aroused their strong disapproval.

Soviet revisionist social-imperialism also is casting a covetous eye at Greenland. According to the Western press, Soviet submarines from time to time have been spotted in the island's eastern and southern waters, to the great dissatisfaction of the people. The seeds have been sown in the hearts of the people of Greenland against the hegemony of the two superpowers — the Soviet Union and the United States.

— Hsinhua Correspondent

SOUTH VIET NAM

Council of P.R.G. Meets

The Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam held its first 1973 session from January 8 to 10. Last year's situation was reviewed and this year's tasks and lines were set.

President Huynh Tan Phat delivered a political report. The report elucidated the great, all-round and solid gains by the armed forces and people of south Viet Nam on the military, political and diplomatic fronts. It laid down their tasks and lines for the future.

The communique adopted at the session pointed out that the armed forces and people of south Viet Nam eliminated a very important part of the enemy's effectives and war means. 470,000 enemy troops were put out of action, of which 8 divisions, 35 regiments, brigades or tactical groups, and 327 battalions of infantry and auxiliary forces were either wiped out or decimated.

Everywhere, even in vital areas in enemy territory, the people and armed forces smashed up sectors of the "pacification" system — the foundation of the U.S.-puppet "Vietnamization" programme — breaking the enemy's grip while establishing their own control in dozens of district towns and military sub-sectors and thousands of villages and hamlets.

The over 5 million more people who were liberated are endeavouring to build and consolidate revolutionary power and develop its effective role in every field of activity.

In the towns and other enemy-held areas, the people's movement against pressganging and exploitation, closely combined with the struggle against Nguyen Van Thieu's fascist policies and the movement opposing the U.S.-Thieu opposition to peace and demanding an end to the war,

national concord, etc., is going on in very diversified forms and at an increasing tempo.

The communique also pointed out: "What is most essential and basic is to strengthen and broaden still further the National United Front, rally the patriotic, democratic, peace and national concord forces of all strata, political tendencies and religious beliefs and nationalities, all persons opposed to the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen — the stubborn and bellicose Thieu clique."

LAOS

Dry-Season Victories

The Lao patriotic armed forces and people have won splendid victories in their continuous attacks on the enemy on all fronts since the beginning of the 1972-73 dry season.

According to incomplete figures, the Lao patriots during November and December — the first two months of the current dry season — put out of action more than 6,600 Vang Pao's "special forces," Vientiane Rightist troops and Thai troops. Six mobile regiments and 21 battalions were decimated, 50 U.S. planes shot down or destroyed on the ground, nearly 1,800 weapons and 70 military vehicles captured or destroyed, and two battalion command posts and 14 storages demolished. Nearly 60,000 people were liberated from enemy control.

In the two months, the patriotic armed forces and people of Xieng Khoang Province in Upper Laos put out of action more than 1,900 enemy troops and shot down 10 U.S. aircraft in their attacks on enemy forces in the Plain of Jars-Xieng Khoang area, along Highway 7, in Pan Lung, and in the Sam Thong-Long Cheng area, the lair of the Vang Pao "special forces." The patriotic forces and people in Lower Laos eliminated a large number of enemy effectives

when they repulsed time and again the enemy's "nibbling" operations against Saravane City, the area along Highway 23, Khong Sedon, Lao Ngam, Muong Pha Lane and Dong Hen.

In Saravane City and at the Lao Ngam road junction, in particular, the patriots inflicted heavy losses on intruding enemy troops, driving them out of the city on the night of November 14.

With the vigorous support of the local people, the patriotic fighters in Khammuon Province in Central Laos have attacked enemy positions in Thakhek City and its surrounding areas since mid-December, wiping out 375 enemy troops and liberating 90 hamlets in 12 villages.

In close co-operation with the Patriotic Neutralist Armed Forces, the Lao People's Liberation Army has mounted devastating offensives in Sala Phou Khoun and along Highway 13 in Luang Prabang Province since December 29. After destroying important enemy positions in the northern and central parts of Sala Phou Khoun, they pressed their attacks from two sides on Kieu Ca Cham, Muong Kassy and Vang Vieng, south of Luang Prabang. In ten days, they killed, wounded or captured over 420 enemy troops, seized or destroyed nearly 200 weapons and 43 military vehicles and shot down or destroyed on the ground 7 U.S. aircraft. They recaptured vast tracts of land north of Vang Vieng between Pha Tang and Kieu Ca Cham and gained control of the Sala Phou Khoun-Luang Prabang section of Highway 13. Meanwhile, the patriotic armed forces and people in Xieng Khoang Province continued attacking enemy strongholds in the Sam Thong-Long Cheng and Pan Lung areas and from December 26 to January 9, put more than 300 enemy troops out of action and brought down 3 U.S. planes.

SOUTH KOREA

Suppression Intensified

The south Korean authorities are intensifying persecution and suppres-

sion of the people in order to maintain their fascist rule and obstruct the independent and peaceful reunification of north and south Korea.

The Korean Central News Agency reported that the south Korean authorities arrested and imprisoned over 20,000 inhabitants in Kangwon Province last year. Death sentences or penal servitude on charges of "criminal offences" or "special offences" were imposed on them.

Releasing this figure, the "Penal Affairs Bureau of the Chunchon District Public Procurator's Office" of Kangwon Province announced that this shows an increase of 8,800 compared with the previous year. Most of those sentenced were pronounced guilty because they had fought for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, or against the anti-popular policy of the south Korean authorities and their fascist repression.

The "Criminal Division of the Supreme Court" in south Korea last December "upheld" penal servitude passed on the chairman of the Students' Committee of Struggle for Defence of Democracy and two other students on the charge of "violating the national security law." These students had reportedly taken up a just struggle for campus freedom and the democratization of society. In court, they refuted the charges against them as groundless.

The south Korean authorities have carried out strict censorship of speech, press and radio. A recently arrested journalist charged with "rumour-mongering" had in fact exposed the "reforms" enforced by the south Korean authorities as being against the people.

The suppression machinery in south Korea is being tuned up by these authorities. Their "supreme court" has decided on a four-year extension of the "five-year plan for setting up judicial establishments" which expired last year; 3,000 million won have been used to establish more new judicial establishments including the "Taegu High Court of Justice" and

the "Taegu District Court in North Kyongsang Province."

NEPAL

Demanding Equal Attitude From India

The Nepalese journal *Weekly Mirror* in an editorial in its latest issue demanded that the Indian Government change its unequal attitude towards Nepal.

The editorial said: "It has been a common feeling in Nepal that India wants to dictate Nepal to act in accordance with its own economic and political interests."

It continued: "As a land-locked country, Nepal needs India's co-operation in overcoming its difficulties in the development of its external trade and commerce. Nepal does not seek this co-operation as a favour or mercy, but as a matter of right. India itself seeks the same co-operation from other developed countries." "But the fun is that it refuses to do the same towards Nepal which it wants others to do towards it."

The editorial added: "India has always tried to take undue advantage of the geopolitical situation of Nepal. Even commitments it has made in existing Nepal-India treaty of trade and transit are not being followed sincerely. Due transit facilities are not being provided for both exports and imports of Nepal."

"These facts reveal that India, even though it offers co-operation, does not like Nepal to attain economic self-reliance. The same is the case in other fields too," it added.

In conclusion, the editorial pointed out: "Indian leaders have always looked upon our internal affairs as if Nepal were a part of Indian territory."

Condemning India for obstructing Nepal from developing relations with other countries, an article in the same issue of *Weekly Mirror* noted: "India still wants to retain Nepal as a monopoly market for its manufactures."

ENLARGED EEC

First Council of Ministers

The enlarged EEC Council of Ministers had its first meeting in Brussels on January 15. At a ceremony welcoming the ministers from new EEC members, the ministers from various countries expressed their hope for the continued strengthening and development of the EEC, politically and economically.

British Foreign Secretary Alec Douglas-Home stressed: "The countries of the European Community should speak with a united voice in the world." He added that "in the modern world, politics and economics are indivisible," and problems must be dealt with accordingly so that Europe can play its part in world affairs. He noted Britain's intention to play its full part from the outset.

Ireland's Minister for Foreign Affairs Brian Lenihan said that the EEC should be "not a coalition of states, but rather a union of nations."

Danish Minister of External Economic and Market Affairs Noergaard demanded greater liberalization of trade between the EEC and other European countries as well as increased industrial co-operation with East European countries.

The present Chairman of the Council, Belgian Foreign Minister P. Harmel submitted at the meeting an eleven-point programme for 1973, which includes the planned transition to the second phase of the economic and monetary union and the joint attitude of EEC countries in the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) trade negotiations. The European Commission's new President F.X. Ortoli held that the programme of the community showed that the political will of the member countries is clearer and firmer. The aim is to create a European union, he stressed.

A DPA report on the meeting said: "Everyone around the table agreed that it is not enough to create a mammoth economic community." "It

is here that the road to a European union is being charted."

On January 15, nine EEC finance ministers met in Luxembourg, for the first time since the EEC was enlarged. They discussed problems concerning the European monetary co-operation fund which is to be set up in April this year in accordance with a decision at last October's summit meeting. It was reported that the finance ministers reached an agreement on political control of the fund.

AFRICA

2nd All-Africa Games

To the strains of a song calling for fraternal unity sung by several thousand African athletes and 60,000 spectators, the 2nd All-Africa Games came to a triumphant close at the National Stadium in Lagos, the capital of Nigeria, on January 18.

Over 3,000 sportsmen and sportswomen from 36 African countries competed for a dozen days in 12 events which included track and field, swimming, football, basketball, volleyball and table tennis. In track and field, 15 African records were set in 21 men's events. The time in the 3,000 metres steeplechase equalled the world record. Nine African records were chalked up in the women's 13 track and field events. The games demonstrated the African athletes' great ability in long distance running.

In swimming, new African records were set in the men's 400 metres freestyle, 200 metres breaststroke and the 4 x 100 metres freestyle relay.

Besides winning honour for African sports, African athletes at the games contributed to promoting friendship and unity among African sportsmen and peoples. As Nigerian Head of

State General Yakubu Gowon stressed in his speech at the games' closing ceremony: "This was an important contribution to African unity."

ITALY

Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) Congress

The Italian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) held its Second National Congress in Parma January 5-7, according to a communique of the congress published in the Party organ *Nuova Unità* on January 18. Fosco Dinucci, who made a report to the congress on behalf of the Central Committee, was re-elected General Secretary of the Party.

BRITAIN

Wage-Price Freeze Extended

The British Government announced on January 17 a 60-day extension of its total wages and prices freeze put into force last November.

The British Government clamped down a 90-day freeze on wages, prices and housing rents on November 6, 1972, as a result of serious inflation. It also indicated then that the freeze would be extended for 60 days if necessary, at the end of the 90-day period.

At his January 17 televised news conference, British Prime Minister Heath said that the freeze will be extended from the end of February to the end of April. A period of stringent restriction on wages and prices will follow until the end of this year, he added. "The fight against inflation will continue for a long time to come," he said.

The measure has caused strong reaction among British trade unions.

Some union leaders have already indicated that they would oppose it.

WEST GERMANY

Discount Rate Up

The Federal Bank of West Germany raised the discount rate and the Lombard rate from 4.5 to 5 per cent and from 6.5 to 7 per cent respectively, effective on January 12, according to an announcement by the bank.

This is the fourth time the discount rate has been raised since last October 8 when it stood at 3 per cent.

The Federal Bank also announced that there would be a further 10 per cent cut in the rediscount quotas of the credit institutes with effect from April 1. This is the second such measure taken since the end of November last year when it ordered a 10 per cent cut effective this February 1.

All these measures were meant to tighten credits and fight the growing inflation.

It was reported that the latest cost of living figures show that the index in mid-December 1972 was 6.5 per cent up as compared with a year before. In October it had been up 6.4 per cent, as compared with October 1971.

A Federal Bank's report on the economic situation issued on January 12 said that the amount of money in circulation in November last year rose by 15.2 per cent over that of November 1971, while at the end of last July the money volume was increasing at an annual rate of 8.9 per cent.

CORRECTION: In our last issue (No. 1973), line 18, right-hand column, p. 7, for "Paraguay" read "Uruguay."

Two Canadians Rescue Chinese Boy

It was the first Sunday after New Year's Day. Dusk was falling over the frozen moat circling the capital's former Forbidden City, but skaters as well as youngsters on home-made sleds were still enjoying themselves. Suddenly an 11-year-old boy riding his sled went through a section of thin ice.

The laughter and shouting of children having fun gave way to loud cries of consternation.

Skating some 40 metres away, two Canadian embassy members in Peking, Miss Margaret Helen Cornish, Third Secretary, and Miss E.A. Dale-Harris, Attache, sped to where the boy, Wei Min-tung, had gone into the water. The first to reach him was Miss Cornish who grabbed his wrist and tried to pull the boy out. But the ice gave way under her and her companion who had also arrived on the scene, and both women went into the water.

The moat is two metres deep, but the courageous Canadians in the freezing water worked together to

push the boy on to firmer ice, heedless of the danger to themselves.

Passers-by rushed over to help. A young man named Kao Yu-lu leapt into the water, followed by some workers, cadres and students. Others came with ropes, sticks and ladders. Through joint efforts, the women and the boy were hauled to safety.

Completely exhausted, Miss Cornish fainted and was rushed to the Peking Friendship Hospital in a passing car.

"How is the boy? Is he in any danger?" Miss Cornish asked the doctors and nurses by her bed. They told her both the boy and her colleague were all right and thanked her for what she had done. "Your selfless action has furthered the friendship between the Chinese and Canadian peoples," they said. Miss Cornish shook her head. "No. You shouldn't thank me. I didn't rescue the lad. Chinese friends rescued us," she said with a smile.

While Miss Cornish was on her way to hospital, Miss Dale-Harris was taken to the home of Li Lien-ti, the wife of a worker living close by. She was given dry clothing and put to bed covered with warm quilts. Her cuts were bathed and dressed by Li and her neighbours who expressed their admiration and friendship with gestures. After she had warmed up, Miss Dale-Harris was taken to the Shoutu Hospital for a check-up and treatment.

The news soon spread and many well-wishers called on the Canadian friends at each hospital. Leading members of departments concerned under the Chinese Foreign Ministry came to express their regards and appreciation. The rescued boy's grateful parents hurried to call on both Canadian friends as soon as they heard the news after getting home from work. Doctors persuaded them to call the following day as it was already late in the evening and the Canadian friends had been told to have a good rest.

Both parents came again the next day accompanied by leading members of the Palace Museum (former Forbidden City). But the Canadians had gone back to their embassy. As soon as they got home the father and mother wrote a letter to Miss Cornish and Miss Dale-Harris to express their gratitude. In it they said: "Your action has demonstrated your friendly feelings for the Chinese people and deepened the friendship between the people of our two countries. With deep gratitude, our whole family expresses cordial regards and heartfelt thanks to you both."

Fully recovered, Wei Min-tung said: "I was rescued by two Canadian aunties. I'll always do my best to learn from Norman Bethune so that I can contribute to the friendship between the people of China and Canada when I grow up."

(Continued from p. 7.)

Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia as the sole legitimate representative of Cambodia and the Delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam as a full member to the conference. This was powerful support for the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation. At the Second Committee (Economic and Financial) of the United Nations General Assembly which was in session in November, the African countries, together with other developing countries, waged a united struggle with the result that the committee adopted a resolution recommending that the new Environment Secretariat be

seated in Nairobi, capital of Kenya. This is to change the unreasonable state in which the U.N. headquarters and all specialized U.N. agencies are located in developed countries in North America and West Europe. The African countries are playing an increasingly prominent role in the present international arena, and the super-powers' attempt to manipulate and control international affairs will no longer work.

* * *

Supported by the people of the world, the awakening African people will surely win complete liberation of their continent provided they strengthen unity and persist in struggle. The day when the African people will decide their own destiny is approaching.

Kiangsu's Iron and Steel Industry

THE sustained climb in China's iron and steel output reached 23 million tons of steel in 1972, representing a 9.5 per cent increase over 1971, already a year of big growth. This achievement was brought about by the combined efforts of the whole iron and steel industry throughout the country. Kiangsu Province on the east coast was one of the provinces that made swift headway.

Last year Kiangsu Province overfulfilled its target for steel with 52 per cent more than in 1971, and for iron, 43 per cent more, making steel output 6 times and iron output 10.3 times that of 1965, the year prior to the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Better quality was accompanied by more variety.

This province which formerly had had no iron or steel industry to speak of gradually built some enterprises after liberation. During the Big Leap Forward in socialist construction in 1958 the people there went in for smelting iron and making steel in a big way. By 1960 they had built a number of mines, as well as iron and steel enterprises, both small and medium-sized. Further progress was stalled by interference from the revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi. After the Cultural Revolution began Party leadership was strengthened and more capital was invested in this industry to speed up socialist construction. Small plants were set up wherever conditions permitted, on a regional, municipal or county basis. There are now 60 such plants in the entire province.

Due attention to mining has brought virtual self-sufficiency in ores as well as auxiliary and other materials. While the state built large and medium-sized mines, the local authorities built smaller ones. There are nearly 40 small iron mines now as compared with 1968, when there was only one county-operated mine. The combined output of these many small pits makes up one-fifth of the ore mined in Kiangsu today.

In capital construction in the iron and steel industry, Kiangsu has put the emphasis on minimum investment and high-speed development. An important step was the concentration of manpower and other resources to build priority projects. For example, the Provincial Revolutionary Committee chose the Nanking Iron and Steel Company for enlargement, and then mobilized the machine-building departments throughout the province to give it their fullest support by producing the equipment required. All available construction and installation crews were concentrated on this project to guarantee smooth progress. The average annual increase for steel in recent years at this company is 70 per cent, making it one of the major iron and steel centres in Kiangsu.

Behind this marked progress was the Party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism." Also, leadership and workers conscientiously implemented a set of policies known as "walking on two legs," which include the simultaneous development of large, small and medium-sized enterprises and combining the use of modern and indigenous methods.

Peking's Winter Vegetable Supply

ALTHOUGH it is mid-winter, fresh vegetables on the Peking market are plentiful. Some 50 varieties are carried by the larger markets, and the prices of many are low.

When the Peking variety of Chinese cabbage arrived in bulk on the market in autumn and early winter, an order for 15 kilogrammes and above of the best cost five fen a kilogramme. In general, it was half that price. The season is over now but the price is still low—eight fen a kilogramme, or the cost of four boxes of safety matches. A kilogramme of carrots or Drumhead cabbage at present costs ten fen and a kilogramme of fresh celery, 20 fen. Prices in the

city have remained stable since 1965, thus guaranteeing stable prices for growers and buyers.

Despite the worse drought in decades, Peking's commune members harvested good crops last year by making full use of irrigation facilities drawing on surface and ground water built over the years. Over a thousand million *jin*, a daily average of one *jin* per person of fresh vegetables, were consumed in 1972, or nearly three times the per-capita amount in 1949. Another 100 million *jin* were sold elsewhere than Peking.

There are 160,000 *mu* of land growing vegetables for immediate fresh-market sale in the suburbs. Cultivation techniques are constantly improving and work in the larger fields has, by and large, become mechanized. More chemical fertilizer and other farm chemicals have been used in recent years to help bring in heavier and better crops.

Peking's climate makes it impossible to grow vegetables outdoors four months in the year. Hotbeds, greenhouses and cold frames with transparent plastic sheets have been widely introduced to guarantee a more even and varied year-round supply. Last year's area of plastic-sheet cold frames was more than twice that of 1971 and there were 14.7 times as many greenhouses as in 1949.

Suppliers store many vegetables for off-season sales. Traditional bulk storage vegetables, such as the long, solid-heart Peking cabbage, turnips, potatoes, onions, young garlic stems and cauliflower, have been joined in recent years by tomatoes, sweet peppers and other more easily perishable vegetables.

New Paintings of the Yellow River

THE *Yellow River*, a new album of 30 traditional Chinese paintings, came off the press recently in Tsinan, Shantung Province, on the lower reaches of the Yellow River. The paintings vividly reflect the achievements in transforming and utilizing the Yellow River, China's second largest, over the past 20 years under the leadership of the Party and People's Government.

All 30 paintings are the work of three amateur artists, one a government office worker, the other two top assistants in Tsinan. Their families have lived for generations along the Yellow River's lower reaches—the cradle of Chinese history and culture.

History records more than 1,500 dyke breaches there in the 2,000 years before liberation and the floods brought great suffering to the people. Brought up in the locality, they are eye-witnesses of how the people, in response to Chairman Mao's call "Work on the Yellow River must be done well," embarked on dyke building, afforestation and other gigantic projects to harness the river after liberation in 1949.

Studying painting in their spare time, the painters gained a deeper understanding during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution that art and literature must serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. When they expressed their desire to paint the great changes on the river, the local Party organization and cultural department gave them full support. From the river estuary upward, they travelled in Shantung, Honan, Shensi and Kansu, and lived and worked together with workers, peasants and P.L.A. men. Local Party organizations and water conservancy departments helped them with details of the past and plans for the future.

At Huayankou in Honan, they heard people recount the 1938 catas-

trophe when the Kuomintang reactionaries breached the dyke there, trying to use the floodwaters to cover their flight and check the advance of the Japanese invaders. Fifty-four thousand square kilometres of land in 44 counties were inundated; 12.5 million people were affected and 890,000 of them died. A 13-metre-deep huge pond cut out by rushing torrents at that time has now been turned into fertile land and a hydroelectric station built. Inspired by what they saw and heard, they incorporated natural scenery with scenes of harnessing the river in their paintings.

In depicting the beautiful landscapes, engineering projects and boats on the turbulent Yellow River, the painters have succeeded in heightening the effects of the strokes of traditional Chinese painting with lights and shadows in the Western manner.

From Sailor to Captain

IT was not too long ago that the port of Shanghai witnessed a 10,000-ton freighter make a 180-degree turn in a 170-metre channel crowded with other vessels. The man behind the wheel had become a ship's captain before he was 30.

Now 33 years old, Hsu Tien-hung had risen from the ranks of ordinary seamen. He became a ship's master after Chairman Mao's call to "train technicians from among the workers" in 1968. For more than four years

now he has sailed in all kinds of weather without a mishap, and annual state cargo targets on board his ship, *Battle No. 1*, have been met. Veteran captains have given him high marks.

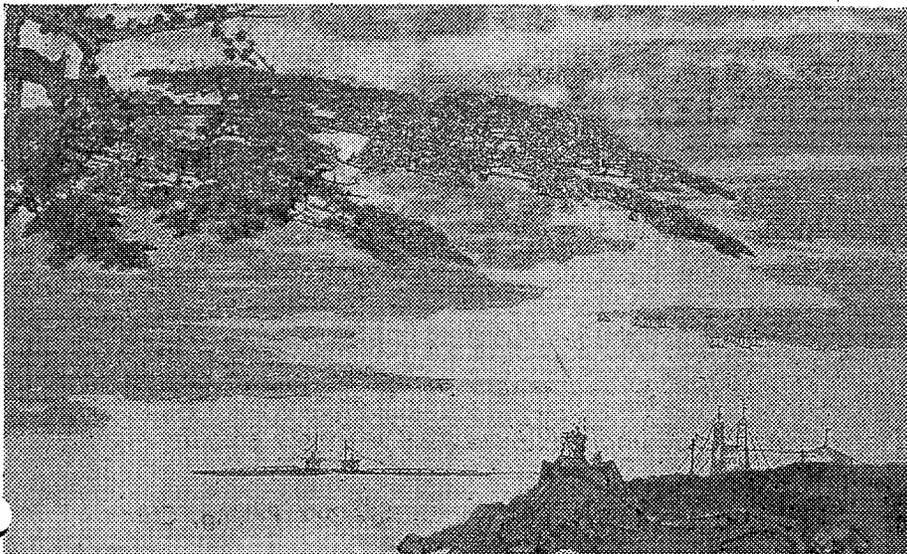
Since Hsu Tien-hung, a Communist Party member, took on a captain's duties in February 1969, he has studied works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works harder to raise his political level. At the same time he has made every possible effort to learn the necessary know-how and improve his navigation skills.

Study and experience in the last few years have enabled him to master the laws of safe navigation. Once when the tide was in and a strong wind was approaching gale force, *Battle No. 1* was speeding down the Whangpoo River with the wind at its tail. Passing by a wharf, the vessel was confronted by scores of motorized junks and tugboats in the channel. A collision seemed imminent.

The tidal water and strong wind made stopping the engines out of the question. In an instant, Hsu, calling on his experience, shouted out the order: "Full speed ahead!" Skilfully he steered his ship through a narrow passage between junks and boats and avoided disaster.

Hsu Tien-hung's peasant family was too poor to send him to school in the old society. It was only after liberation that he got a chance to learn to read and write. He became a ship's apprentice after finishing primary school in 1958. Seven years later his Party organization sent him to a navigation school to be trained as a steersman. A quick learner, he soon mastered a good deal about navigation.

Hsu Tien-hung is now a member of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Party Committee of the Shanghai Shipping Bureau. His leading posts notwithstanding, he continues to have close contact with the rank and file like an ordinary sailor. Often working with the crew, he mops decks, cleans the engine room and scrapes and paints the hull. He never fails to listen to others' opinions and ask the advice of veteran captains on problems that arise in navigation.



Surveying on the Yellow River.

A traditional Chinese painting by Yu Tai-chang, Chang Teng-tung and Liu Pao-chun

D.R.V.N. Foreign Ministry's Communique

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam made public in Hanoi at 10 a.m. on January 24 a communique which reads as follows:

Communique of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs Of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam made public the communique which has been agreed upon between the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the United States of America as follows:

"At 12:30 Paris time on January 23, 1973, the 'Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam' was initialled by Special Adviser Le Duc

Tho on behalf of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and Dr. Henry Kissinger on behalf of the United States.

"The agreement will be formally signed by the parties to the Paris Conference on Viet Nam on January 27, 1973, at the International Conference Centre in Paris. The ceasefire will take effect at 24:00 G.M.T. January 27, 1973.

"The Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the United States express the hope that this agreement will ensure stable peace in Viet Nam and contribute to the preservation of lasting peace in Indochina and South-east Asia."

Statement of the Republic of South Viet Nam P.R.G. Delegation

The Delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam to the Paris Conference on Viet Nam issued on January 24 a statement on the signing of the "Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam." Full text of the statement reads as follows:

With the concurrence of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the representative of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam initialled the "Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam" with the representative of the U.S. Government. The foreign ministers of the four parties to the Paris Conference on Viet Nam will formally sign the agreement on January 27.

This is a great victory for the Vietnamese people, the American people and the peace-loving and justice-upholding forces of the whole world.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam together with the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam have made tremendous efforts for reaching the "Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam." The Provisional Revolutionary Government reiterates that it is wholly prepared to implement strictly the agreement to be formally signed and hopes that the same is done by all the four signatory parties so as to ensure genuine and lasting peace for the Vietnamese people and contribute to the safeguarding of peace and security in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh Leaves Hanoi for Paris

Nguyen Duy Trinh, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, left Hanoi for Paris by special plane on the morning of January 24 to sign the "Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam." Assigned by President Ton

Duc Thang and the D.R.V.N. Government, he will sign the agreement together with Nguyen Thi Binh, Foreign Minister of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and the other parties concerned to the Paris Conference on Viet Nam.

A grand send-off ceremony was held in the Presidential Office at seven on the morning of January 24. Ton Duc Thang, President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, was present at the ceremony. Present also were Party and state leaders Nguyen Luong Bang, Le Duan, Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong and Vo Nguyen Giap, and many other high officials of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and state.

Nguyen Van Tien, Head of the Special Representation of the Republic of South Viet Nam in the D.R.V.N., was present at the send-off ceremony.

Chinese Ambassador Wang Yu-ping and diplomatic envoys of other countries in Hanoi were also present.

Premier Pham Van Dong delivered a speech at the ceremony.

He said: "Today we and our comrades and friends are very happy to gather here to see Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh, Foreign Minister of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, off for Paris so as together with the other parties concerned to sign the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam. This is a great victory of the long, arduous and surely victorious struggle of the entire Vietnamese people for independence, freedom and peace. This is a very great success of the struggle of the Vietnamese people on the three fronts, military, political and

diplomatic. This is also a very great success of the militant solidarity between the Vietnamese people, the peoples of the other fraternal socialist countries and the peoples of the other countries throughout the world.

"Today the entire Vietnamese people are very elated at the great successes they have recorded.

"Giving full scope to those successes, the entire Vietnamese people will continue and step up their struggle aimed at achieving their great revolutionary cause. They will seriously implement the agreement and the other documents to be signed; and urge the other parties concerned to do the same with a view to ensuring a stable peace in Viet Nam and contributing to the maintenance of durable peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

"The Vietnamese people will continue to uphold the banner of peace, national independence and national reunification."

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Premier Pham Van Dong expressed thanks to all comrades and friends in the diplomatic corps, comrades representing fraternal socialist countries, and representatives of other countries present.

U.S. President Nixon Delivers Television Speech

U.S. President Richard Nixon made a television speech on January 23, announcing the initialling of an "Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam" by the U.S. and D.R.V.N. representatives to the negotiations that day in Paris.

He began his speech by reading a statement agreed upon by the D.R.V.N. and U.S. representatives, then he declared:

"A ceasefire internationally supervised will begin at 7 p.m. this Saturday, January 27, Washington time.

"Within sixty days from this Saturday, all Americans held prisoners of war throughout Indochina will be released. There will be the fullest possible accounting for all of those who are missing in action.

"During the same sixty-day period, all American forces will be withdrawn from south Viet Nam.

"The people of south Viet Nam have been guaranteed the right to determine their own future without outside interference."

Nixon said that throughout these negotiations, the United States has been "in the closest consultation" with Nguyen Van Thieu. This settlement "has the full support" of Nguyen Van Thieu and his regime, "as well as that of our other allies who are affected."

Nixon declared that the United States would continue to recognize the Nguyen Van Thieu regime "as the sole legitimate government of south Viet Nam." He said: "We shall continue to aid south Viet Nam within the terms of the agreement and we shall support efforts for the people of south Viet Nam to settle their problems peacefully among themselves."

Nixon went on: "We must recognize that ending the war is only the first step toward building the peace. All parties must now see to it that this is a peace that lasts and also a peace that heals. And a peace not only ends the war in Southeast Asia but contributes to the prospects of peace in the whole world. This will mean that the terms of the agreement must be scrupulously adhered to. We shall do everything the agreement requires of us and we shall expect the other parties to do everything it requires of them. We shall also expect other interested nations to help insure that the agreement is carried out and peace is maintained."

Nixon said that as the United States and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam "have ended the war through negotiations, let us now build a peace of reconciliation." "For our part, we are prepared to make a major effort to help achieve that goal," he said.

MAGAZINES FROM CHINA

PEKING REVIEW a political, theoretical weekly

In English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish

Airmailed all over the world

CHINA PICTORIAL a large-format pictorial monthly

In 16 languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, German, Hindi, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Russian, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Urdu and Vietnamese

CHINA RECONSTRUCTS a richly illustrated monthly of general coverage on China

In Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish

CHINESE LITERATURE a periodical on Chinese literature and art

Monthly in English, quarterly in French

PEOPLE'S CHINA a comprehensive monthly

In Japanese

EL POPOLA ĈINIO a comprehensive monthly

In Esperanto

Catalogue sent on request

Distributed by **GUOZI SHUDIAN** (China Publications Centre), Peking, China

Send orders or inquiries to your local bookseller or write direct to the

SUBSCRIPTION DEPT., GUOZI SHUDIAN, P.O. Box 399, Peking, China