

# PEKING REVIEW

25

June 22, 1973

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報

## Work Persistently for Full Implementation of Paris Agreement

—“Renmin Ribao” editorial

## A Major Measure of Fundamental Importance

— Report on participation in collective productive  
labour by Hsiyang County's cadres

*Shanghai's Yuyuan Market*

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## **Korean Government Economic Delegation**

Premier Chou En-lai on the evening of June 17 met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with Choe Jae U, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and all comrades on the Korean Government Economic Delegation he headed. Arriving in Peking on June 15 for a friendly visit to China, the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries Fang Yi and leading members of departments concerned.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien gave a banquet on the evening of June 15 to welcome the delegation. He spoke warmly of the Korean people's achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction. He said the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is now stronger and more consolidated than ever.

Since Korea's north-south joint statement was made public, the Chinese Vice-Premier added, the correct proposal of the Korean Workers' Party and Government for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland has gone deeper into the hearts of the people. It has not only won the firm support of the entire Korean people but also the sympathy and support of progressive people throughout the world. Though difficulties and obstacles may still come up on the road of advance, Vice-Premier Li pointed out, the Korean people are sure to win final victory in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Korean Vice-Premier Choe Jae U said at the banquet that rallying closely around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people are struggling to realize the nation's greatest aspiration — the in-

dependent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. He pointed out: The Korean people will absolutely not allow U.S. imperialism and its lackeys to carry out their scheme to oppose the reunification of their fatherland and to split the Korean nation. We are determined to overcome the existing difficulties and achieve the fatherland's reunification.

Vice-Premier Choe concluded: The Korean people will, as always, hold aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and advance shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Chinese people in the common struggle against imperialism. We will do our utmost to further develop the economic and technical co-operation between our two countries.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien held talks with the Korean Government Economic Delegation on June 15. The talks proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere. On June 18, the two Vice-Premiers signed an agreement and a protocol for economic and technical co-operation between the Governments of China and Korea on behalf of their respective governments.

## **Congolese Foreign Minister Ganao Visits China**

Charles-David Ganao, Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of the Congo, and his party made a friendly visit to China on June 13 and 14.

Premier Chou En-lai, Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries Fang Yi and Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying met and had a friendly talk on June 14 with Foreign Minister Ganao, Louis-Sylvain Goma, Minister of Public Works, Transportation and Civil Aviation, and Alphonse-Marie Ongagou, Director of the Political Department of the Foreign Ministry,

who accompanied the Congolese Foreign Minister on his China visit.

Minister Fang Yi and Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying gave a banquet on the evening of June 13 to welcome the distinguished Congolese guests. In his toast, Minister Fang Yi said: Both our peoples oppose imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, Israeli Zionism and all forms of foreign rule and intervention. Sino-Congolese relations, he pointed out, are based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Friendly co-operation in various fields between the two countries is fruitful.

Toasting, Foreign Minister Ganao said: There has been an increasing exchange of visits between the people of our two countries since the establishment of diplomatic relations. This enables us to understand each other better and learn from each other's experience, and contributes to strengthening the friendly ties between the two countries.

Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying and Foreign Minister Ganao held talks on June 13.

## **Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei In France and Iran**

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and his 23-member party concluded their friendly visit to Britain on June 10 and then went to France and Iran. They arrived in Paris on the evening of June 10 for a four-day friendly visit in France.

President Pompidou and Prime Minister Pierre Messmer separately met and had a friendly conversation with Foreign Minister Chi. The Chinese Foreign Minister and his French counterpart Michel Jobert held talks and exchanged views on questions of common concern to both countries, including the development of relations.

In his speech at the banquet he gave in honour of the Chinese guests,



Foreign Minister Jobert expressed his warm welcome to Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei's visit. He said: "Day after day, we find that Paris and Peking have much to say and much to do together. The reasons for our political dialogue become clearer and more precise, our grounds of agreement are more and more numerous."

"The difference in our political systems, in effect, does not prevent us from reacting in practice in an identical manner; we can acknowledge that we have the same concern: independence, refusal of domination, equality among the nations," he continued.

The French Foreign Minister also expressed his gratitude to China for its positive attitude regarding the European community. He said that Foreign Minister Chi's visit to two member countries of that community in his West European tour was particularly promising.

Foreign Minister Chi said at the banquet: "France is a European country which plays an important role in international affairs. In the course of the 20-odd postwar years, great changes have taken place in the situation in Europe."

He declared: "We support the efforts of the West European countries to unite and strengthen themselves on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. We hope that countries in Europe will live on better terms and play a positive role in international affairs."

The Foreign Minister stressed: "We have always been of the opinion that in international relations, the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence should be applied to all countries, independently of their social and political systems. Whatever it may be, a country should not seek hegemony and, moreover, it should oppose another country doing so. Only by strict observance of these principles can the normalization of relations among nations and a real detente in the international situation be realized. But these principles have not been universally accepted, the spectre of hegemony still haunts the world, and

the international situation is not yet really relaxed. In this respect, we cannot but keep due vigilance."

Referring to the smooth development of relations between the two countries in political, trade, cultural and other fields since the establishment of Sino-French diplomatic relations, he said: "We are quite delighted that President and Madame Pompidou will soon make an official visit to China. This is an event of great importance in relations between the two countries. The Chinese Government and people warmly welcome them."

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and his party flew to Teheran from Paris on June 14 for a friendly visit to Iran.

His Imperial Majesty Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, Shahanshah of Iran, granted audience to and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei on June 16 in Teheran's Niavaran Palace.

Her Imperial Majesty Farah Pahlavi, Shahbanou of Iran, granted audience to Hsu Han-ping, wife of the Chinese Foreign Minister, the same day and the Shahanshah and Shahbanou gave a luncheon in honour of the Chinese guests.

On June 14, Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hoveyda of Iran met Foreign Minister Chi and gave a luncheon in his honour.

In his speech at a dinner he and his wife gave for the guests on the evening of June 14, Iran's Minister of Foreign Affairs Abbas Ali Khalatbari spoke on the relations between the two countries. He said: "We envisage solidarity between China and Iran — two ancient Asian countries. The friendly intercourse of civilization and culture between Iran and China dates back more than 2,000 years. In ancient times there were friendly links and cultural and commercial exchanges between China and Iran. The world-known 'Silk Road' is the best witness to these exchanges and friendship."

Recalling the successful visit to China by Her Imperial Majesty Shah-

banou of Iran who was accompanied by the Iranian Prime Minister, Foreign Minister Khalatbari said that this visit "opened a new chapter in renewing and consolidating the historical and traditional relationship between China and Iran."

"The mutual visits of official personages of the two countries," he continued, "are effective factors in strengthening and developing relations and solidarity between the two countries."

In reply, Foreign Minister Chi conveyed the friendly and sincere greetings of the Chinese Government and people to the Iranian Government and people. Speaking about Iran's splendid ancient culture and long history, he said, "Today, we are following with admiration the efforts of your country to safeguard her independence and sovereignty and develop her national economy and culture."

The Chinese Foreign Minister said that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Iran, friendly relations between the two countries have rapidly developed and contacts have steadily increased. "I am confident that, with the joint efforts of both sides, friendly relations and co-operation between China and Iran will surely develop steadily, and the friendship between our two peoples will surely blossom and flourish."

Dwelling on the present international situation, he said: The trend in the world today is developing in a direction increasingly favourable to the people of all countries in their struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and unfavourable to the imperialist and expansionist forces of aggression. However, we must not fail to see that certain big powers have not abandoned their hegemonic and expansionist policy of aggression. From the Middle East to South Asia, from the Persian Gulf to the Indian Ocean, in Asia, Africa and Latin America as in the whole world, they are intensifying their expansion and rivalry. Many countries are threatened with aggression, subver-



sion and dismemberment, and the world is not at all tranquil.

"At present, the situation in the Persian Gulf is arousing general concern. The intensified expansion, infiltration and rivalry by certain big powers are gravely menacing the peace and security of this part of the world," he continued.

The affairs of this region should be jointly managed by the Persian Gulf countries and brook no outside interference, the Chinese Foreign Minister said. He expressed firm support for the just position taken by Iran and other Persian Gulf countries.

With regard to the situation in the South Asian subcontinent, Foreign Minister Chi said: "We appreciate the stand set forth in the joint communique recently issued by His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah and President Bhutto. The relevant resolution of the U.N. Security Council should be fully implemented as soon as possible, and the expansionist and subversive activities of certain outside forces in this area must be sternly condemned."

The Foreign Ministers of both countries held talks on June 14 and 16 and had a sincere exchange of views on further strengthening relations between the two countries and international issues of common interest.

## Chinese Relics Exhibition in Japan

The Exhibition of Relics Unearthed in the People's Republic of China opened on June 8 in the Tokyo National Museum. Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka attended the opening ceremony.

All the members of the Chinese Exhibition Delegation, with Wang Yeh-chiu as its leader, which arrived in Tokyo on June 6, were at the ceremony.

Arriving before the official opening ceremony, Prime Minister Tanaka had a preview of the exhibition. The Prime Minister praised Chinese cul-

ture with its long-standing history and the excavation work carried out by those who unearthed the relics. He pointed out that many of the exhibits reflected historical contacts between Japan and China.

Addressing the opening ceremony, the Prime Minister said, "We two neighbours, with only a strip of water between us, had contacts since ancient times, more than 2,000 years ago. The splendid culture of China has particularly had a great influence on our country. Looking back on the long-standing history of contact between the two countries and looking forward to far-reaching friendly relations in the future, I firmly believe that the holding of this exhibition is a new starting point of particularly important significance."

Commenting on his 1972 visit to China, he said: "When I visited Peking last autumn, I received a gift from Chairman Mao of a *Collection of Poems With Annotations of the Kingdom of Chu*. Among the unearthed relics on display at this exhibition, there is a sword which belonged to Kouchien, the King of Yueh, excavated from an ancient tomb which had some connections with the Chu poems. I express heartfelt respect for such special, thoughtful consideration and goodwill on the part of the Chinese Government."

He concluded: "I wholeheartedly greet the opening of this 'Exhibition of Relics Unearthed in the People's Republic of China,' which is of epoch-making significance and earnestly hope that friendly relations between Japan and China will be further developed in the future."

Referring to the long and friendly intercourse between the Chinese and Japanese peoples, Chinese Ambassador Chen Chu, who attended the opening ceremony, said in his speech: "Diplomatic relations between our two countries have now been restored. Relations have entered a new stage. We are deeply convinced that so long as China and Japan jointly make efforts to further implement the spirit and principles contained in the Joint Statement of the Govern-

ments of China and Japan and to develop the historical tradition of friendly intercourse between the Chinese and Japanese peoples, then our two great nations will surely be able to live in amity for generations."

More than two hundred relics are on exhibit. Among the most precious objects are a sword which belonged to Kouchien, the King of Yueh, silk fabrics from the Han Dynasty tomb excavated at Mawangtui on the outskirts of Changsha city, a jade suit threaded with silver wire found in a tomb of the Han Dynasty, and bronzes from the tomb of the Marquis of Tsai, of the Spring and Autumn Period (770-475 B.C.).

## Visitors From Abroad

Premier Chou En-lai and other responsible members of the departments concerned in the past few weeks have met with foreign friends from various countries, including:

Former French Prime Minister **Jacques Chaban-Delmas** and Madame Chaban-Delmas;

The delegation led by **Hideji Kawasaki**, former Diet Member of the Liberal-Democratic Party of Japan;

**W. Michael Blumenthal**, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations, **Charles W. Yost**, President of the Committee, and the delegation of the committee led by them;

The U.S. Scientists Delegation led by **Dr. Emil Smith**; and

The economic delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany led by **Berthold Beitz**, Chairman of the Supervisory Board of the Fried. Krupp Ag., Essen.

On June 16, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China **Yeh Chien-ying** met and gave a dinner in honour of Indian friendly personages **Bijay Kumar Basu**, President of the Dr. D.S. Kotnis Memorial Committee, and Mrs. Basu.

# Work Persistently for Full Implementation Of Paris Agreement

A JOINT communique was signed in Paris on June 13, 1973, by the representatives of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam (D.R.V.N.), the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam (R.S.V.N. P.R.G.), the Government of the United States of America and the Saigon administration. On the same day, the representatives of the D.R.V.N. Government and the U.S. Government signed another joint communique containing the same contents. The joint communique reaffirms the main provisions of the Paris agreement on Viet Nam and stipulates urgent measures to ensure the full implementation of the Paris agreement and its protocols. This is a new victory for the Vietnamese people in their persistent struggle for the thorough implementation of the Paris agreement. The contents of the joint communique not only correspond to the demands of the Vietnamese people but also to the hopes of the world's people, including the American people.

During the four months or so since the signing of the Paris agreement on Viet Nam, the D.R.V.N. Government and the R.S.V.N. P.R.G. have made unremitting efforts for its thorough implementation. A number of its provisions have been brought into effect, but because of the impediments and violations of the agreement by the Saigon administration and the U.S. side, many of the agreement's important provisions have not been implemented and peace in Viet Nam is still unstable. This situation cannot but arouse the concern of the people and public opinion in all countries. Therefore, it was entirely necessary for the parties concerned to sign the joint communique now.

According to the joint communique, the United States commits itself to cease immediately, completely, and indefinitely aerial reconnaissance over D.R.V.N. territory, resume mine clearance operations in the territorial waters, ports and channels of north Viet Nam and complete these operations within a fixed time, and resume the meetings of the D.R.V.N.-U.S. Joint Economic Commission. The United States should scrupulously honour its commitments in the Paris agreement.

The Paris agreement clearly stipulated the putting into effect of a ceasefire in south Viet Nam, return of captured military and non-military personnel, guaranteeing respect for the democratic liberties of the south Vietnamese people, signing an agreement on the internal questions of south Viet Nam as early as possible by the two parties there, etc. But the Saigon authorities have in the last few months launched raids and nibbling attacks on the area under the control of the R.S.V.N. P.R.G., refused to return captured non-military personnel, continued to suppress and persecute the south Vietnamese people and impeded the establishment of the National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord. Proceeding once again from the reality that there exist two administrations, two armed forces and two zones of control in south Viet Nam, the four-party joint communique now stipulates the measures to guarantee the thorough realization of a ceasefire throughout the whole of south Viet Nam, the democratic liberties of the south Vietnamese people and the early establishment of the National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord. This is of positive significance to the realization of peace, democracy and national concord in south Viet Nam, and to promoting the settlement of the internal problems of south Viet Nam.

The Foreign Ministries of the D.R.V.N. and the R.S.V.N. issued separate statements on June 14, solemnly declaring that they will, as in the past, fully respect and scrupulously implement the Paris agreement, do their utmost to put all the provisions of the joint communique into effect fully and on time, and make efforts to defend peace in Viet Nam. The Chinese people resolutely support the just stand of the D.R.V.N. Government and the R.S.V.N. P.R.G. We hold that the U.S. Government and the Saigon authorities should honour their promises and carry out their commitments so that the Paris agreement will be thoroughly implemented and the Viet Nam issue equitably settled.

(*"Renmin Ribao" editorial, June 17*)

# Joint Communique of D.R.V.N. and U.S.A.

*The Joint Communique of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the United States of America was signed in Paris on June 13, 1973, by Mr. Le Duc Tho and Dr. Henry A. Kissinger on behalf of their respective governments. The joint communique issued on the morning of June 14 by the Press and Information Department of the Foreign Ministry of the D.R.V.N. reads in full as follows. — Ed.*

From May 17, 1973 to May 23, from June 6 to June 9, and on June 12 and June 13, 1973, Mr. Le Duc Tho, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, on behalf of the United States of America, reviewed the implementation of the Paris Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam and its protocols and discussed urgent measures to ensure the correct and strict implementation of the agreement and its protocols.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, with the concurrence of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam,

The Government of the United States of America, with the concurrence of the Government of the Republic of Viet Nam,

Considering that strict respect and scrupulous implementation of all provisions of the Paris agreement and its protocols by all the parties signatory to them are necessary to ensure the peace in Viet Nam and contribute to the cause of peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia,

Have agreed on the following points (in the sequence of the relevant articles in the agreement):

1. In conformity with Article 2 of the agreement, the United States shall cease immediately, completely, and indefinitely aerial reconnaissance over the territory of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

2. In conformity with Article 2 of the agreement and with the Protocol on Mine Clearance:

a) The United States shall resume mine clearance operations within five days from the date of signature of this joint communique and shall successfully complete those operations within thirty days thereafter.

b) The United States shall supply to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam means which are agreed to be adequate and sufficient for sweeping mines in rivers.

c) The United States shall announce when the mine clearance in each main channel is completed and issue a final announcement when all the operations are completed.

3. In implementation of Article 2 of the agreement, at 12:00 hours, G.M.T., June 14, 1973, the high commands of the two south Vietnamese parties shall issue identical orders to all regular and irregular armed forces and the armed police under their command, to strictly observe the ceasefire throughout south Viet Nam beginning at 04:00 hours, G.M.T., June 15, 1973, and scrupulously implement the agreement and its protocols.

4. The two south Vietnamese parties shall strictly implement Articles 2 and 3 of the Protocol on the Ceasefire in South Viet Nam which read as follows:

## "Article 2

a) As soon as the ceasefire comes into force and until regulations are issued by the Joint Military Commissions, all ground, river, sea and air combat forces of the parties in south Viet Nam shall remain in place; that is, in order to ensure a stable ceasefire, there shall be no major redeployments or movements that would extend each party's area of control or would result in contact between opposing armed forces and clashes which might take place.

b) All regular and irregular armed forces and the armed police of the parties in south Viet Nam shall observe the prohibition of the following acts:

1) Armed patrols into areas controlled by opposing armed forces and flights by bomber and fighter aircraft of all types, except for unarmed flights for proficiency training, and maintenance;

2) Armed attacks against any person, either military or civilian, by any means whatsoever, including the use of small arms, mortars, artillery, bombing and strafing by airplanes and any other type of weapon or explosive device;

3) All combat operations on the ground, on rivers, on the sea and in the air;

4) All hostile acts, terrorism or reprisals; and

5) All acts endangering lives or public or private property.

## Article 3

a) The above-mentioned prohibitions shall not hamper or restrict:



1) Civilian supply, freedom of movement, freedom to work, and freedom of the people to engage in trade, and civilian communication and transportation between and among all areas in south Viet Nam;

2) The use by each party in areas under its control of military support elements, such as engineer and transportation units, in repair and construction of public facilities and the transportation and supplying of the population;

3) Normal military proficiency training conducted by the parties in the areas under their respective control with due regard for public safety.

b) The Joint Military Commissions shall immediately agree on corridors, routes, and other regulations governing the movement of military transport aircraft, military transport vehicles, and military transport vessels of all types of one party going through areas under the control of other parties."

5. The Two-Party Joint Military Commission shall immediately carry out its task pursuant to Article 3(b) of the agreement to determine the areas controlled by each of the two south Vietnamese parties and the modalities of stationing. This task shall be completed as soon as possible. The commission shall also immediately discuss the movements necessary to accomplish a return of the armed forces of the two south Vietnamese parties to the positions they occupied at the time the ceasefire entered into force on January 28, 1973.

6. Twenty-four hours after the ceasefire referred to in Paragraph 3 enters into force, the commanders of the opposing armed forces at those places of direct contact shall meet to carry out the provisions of Article 4 of the Protocol on the Ceasefire in South Viet Nam with a view to reaching an agreement on temporary measures to avert conflict and to ensure supply and medical care for these armed forces.

7. In conformity with Article 7 of the agreement:

a) The two south Vietnamese parties shall not accept the introduction of troops, military advisers, and military personnel, including technical military personnel, into south Viet Nam.

b) The two south Vietnamese parties shall not accept the introduction of armaments, munitions, and war material into south Viet Nam. However, the two south Vietnamese parties are permitted to make periodic replacement of armaments, munitions, and war material, as authorized by Article 7 of the agreement, through designated points of entry and subject to supervision by the Two-Party Joint Military Commission and the International Commission of Control and Supervision.

In conformity with Article 15(b) of the agreement regarding the respect of the demilitarized zone, military equipment may transit the demilitarized zone only if introduced into south Viet Nam as replacements pursuant to Article 7 of the agreement and through a designated point of entry.

c) Twenty-four hours after the entry into force of the ceasefire referred to in Paragraph 3, the Two-Party Joint Military Commission shall discuss the modalities for the supervision of the replacements of armaments, munitions, and war material permitted by Article 7 of the agreement at the three points of entry already agreed upon for each party. Within fifteen days of the entry into force of the ceasefire referred to in Paragraph 3, the two south Vietnamese parties shall also designate by agreement three additional points of entry for each party in the area controlled by the party.

8. In conformity with Article 8 of the agreement:

a) Any captured personnel covered by Article 8(a) of the agreement who have not yet been returned shall be returned without delay, and in any event within no more than thirty days from the date of signature of this joint communique.

b) All the provisions of the agreement and the Protocol on the Return of Captured Personnel shall be scrupulously implemented. All Vietnamese civilian personnel covered by Article 8(c) of the agreement and Article 7 of the Protocol on the Return of Captured Personnel shall be returned as soon as possible. The two south Vietnamese parties shall do their utmost to accomplish this within forty-five days from the date of signature of this joint communique.

c) In conformity with Article 8 of the Protocol on the Return of Captured Personnel, all captured and detained personnel covered by that protocol shall be treated humanely at all times. The two south Vietnamese parties shall immediately implement Article 9 of that protocol and, within fifteen days from the date of signature of this joint communique, allow national Red Cross Societies they have agreed upon to visit all places where these personnel are held.

d) The two south Vietnamese parties shall cooperate in obtaining information about missing persons and in determining the location of and in taking care of the graves of the dead.

e) In conformity with Article 8(b) of the agreement, the parties shall help each other to get information about those military personnel and foreign civilians of the parties missing in action, to determine the location and take care of the graves of the dead so as to facilitate the exhumation and repatriation of the

remains, and to take any such other measures as may be required to get information about those still considered missing in action. For this purpose, frequent and regular liaison flights shall be made between Saigon and Hanoi.

9. The two south Vietnamese parties shall implement Article 11 of the agreement, which reads as follows:

"Immediately after the ceasefire, the two south Vietnamese parties will:

— Achieve national reconciliation and concord, end hatred and enmity, prohibit all acts of reprisal and discrimination against individuals or organizations that have collaborated with one side or the other;

— Ensure the democratic liberties of the people: personal freedom, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of meeting, freedom of organization, freedom of political activities, freedom of belief, freedom of movement, freedom of residence, freedom of work, right to property ownership and right to free enterprise."

10. Consistent with the principles for the exercise of the south Vietnamese people's right to self-determination stated in Chapter 4 of the agreement:

a) The south Vietnamese people shall decide themselves the political future of south Viet Nam through genuinely free and democratic general elections under international supervision.

b) The National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord consisting of three equal segments shall be formed as soon as possible, in conformity with Article 12 of the agreement.

The two south Vietnamese parties shall sign an agreement on the internal matters of south Viet Nam as soon as possible, and shall do their utmost to accomplish this within forty-five days from the date of signature of this joint communique.

c) The two south Vietnamese parties shall agree through consultations on the institutions for which the free and democratic general elections provided for in Article 9(b) of the agreement will be held.

d) The two south Vietnamese parties shall implement Article 13 of the agreement, which reads as follows:

"The question of Vietnamese armed forces in south Viet Nam shall be settled by the two south Vietnamese parties in a spirit of national reconciliation and concord, equality and mutual respect, without foreign interference, in accordance with the postwar situation. Among the questions to be discussed by the two south

Vietnamese parties are steps to reduce their military effectives and to demobilize the troops being reduced. The two south Vietnamese parties will accomplish this as soon as possible."

11. In implementation of Article 17 of the agreement:

a) All the provisions of Articles 16 and 17 of the Protocol on the Ceasefire in South Viet Nam shall immediately be implemented with respect to the Two-Party Joint Military Commission. That commission shall also immediately be accorded the eleven points of privileges and immunities agreed upon by the Four-Party Joint Military Commission. Frequent and regular liaison flights shall be made between Saigon and the headquarters of the Regional Two-Party Joint Military Commissions and other places in south Viet Nam as required for the operations of the Two-Party Joint Military Commission. Frequent and regular liaison flights shall also be made between Saigon and Loc Ninh.

b) The Headquarters of the Central Two-Party Joint Military Commission shall be located in Saigon proper or at a place agreed upon by the two south Vietnamese parties where an area controlled by one of them adjoins an area controlled by the other. The locations of the headquarters of the Regional Two-Party Joint Military Commissions and of the teams of the Two-Party Joint Military Commission shall be determined by that commission within fifteen days after the entry into force of the ceasefire referred to in Paragraph 3. These locations may be changed at any time as determined by the commission. The locations, except for teams at the points of entry, shall be selected from among those towns specified in Article 11(b) and (c) of the Protocol on the Ceasefire in South Viet Nam and those places where an area controlled by one south Vietnamese party adjoins an area controlled by the other, or at any other place agreed upon by the commission.

c) Once the privileges and immunities mentioned in Paragraph 11(a) are accorded by both south Vietnamese parties, the Two-Party Joint Military Commission shall be fully staffed and its regional commissions and teams fully deployed within fifteen days after their locations have been determined.

d) The Two-Party Joint Military Commission and the International Commission of Control and Supervision shall closely co-operate with and assist each other in carrying out their respective functions.

12. In conformity with Article 18 of the agreement and Article 10 of the Protocol on the International Commission of Control and Supervision, the In-

ternational Commission, including its teams, is allowed such movement for observation as is reasonably required for the proper exercise of its functions as stipulated in the agreement. In carrying out these functions, the International Commission, including its teams, shall enjoy all necessary assistance and co-operation from the parties concerned. The two south Vietnamese parties shall issue the necessary instructions to their personnel and take all other necessary measures to ensure the safety of such movement.

13. Article 20 of the agreement, regarding Cambodia and Laos, shall be scrupulously implemented.

14. In conformity with Article 21 of the agreement, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam-United States Joint Economic Commission shall resume its meetings four days from the date of signature of this joint communique and shall complete the first phase of its work within fifteen days thereafter.

Affirming that the Parties concerned shall strictly respect and scrupulously implement all the provisions of the Paris agreement, its protocols, this joint com-

muniqué and a joint communique in the same terms signed by representatives of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the Government of the United States of America, and the Government of the Republic of Viet Nam, the Representative of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Mr. Le Duc Tho, and the Representative of the United States of America, Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, have decided to issue this joint communique to record and publish the points on which they have agreed.

Signed in Paris, June 13, 1973.

For the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam	For the Government of the United States of America
Le Duc Tho	Henry A. Kissinger
Representative of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam	Assistant to the President of the United States of America

## Joint Communique of Parties Signatory to Paris Agreement on Viet Nam

*The Press and Information Department of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on June 14 published the joint communique signed in Paris on June 13 by the parties signatory to the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam. The full text reads as follows. — Ed.*

The parties signatory to the Paris Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam, signed on January 27, 1973,

Considering that strict respect and scrupulous implementation of all provisions of the agreement and its protocols by all the parties signatory to them are necessary to ensure the peace in Viet Nam and contribute to the cause of peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia,

Have agreed on the following points (in the sequence of the relevant articles in the agreement):

[Points 1-14 of this joint communique are omitted. They are the same as those in the Joint Communique of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the United States of America signed by Mr. Le Duc Tho and Dr. Henry A. Kissinger on behalf of their respective governments. — Ed.]

Affirming that the parties concerned shall strictly respect and scrupulously implement all the provisions

of the Paris agreement, its protocols, and this joint communique, the undersigned representatives of the parties signatory to the Paris agreement have decided to issue this joint communique to record and publish the points on which they have agreed.

Signed in Paris, June 13, 1973.

For the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam	For the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam
Le Duc Tho	Nguyen Van Hieu
Representative of the Government of the Dem- ocratic Republic of Viet Nam	Minister of State of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Repub- lic of South Viet Nam
For the Government of the United States of America	For the Government of the Republic of Viet Nam
Henry A. Kissinger	Nguyen Luu Vien
Assistant to the President of the United States of America	Representative of the Government of the Repub- lic of Viet Nam



## Debate on Middle East Situation

IMPERIALIST rivalry in the Middle East has taken a new form today, in which new tactics have been employed. As pointed out by just Arab public opinion, the two superpowers today have taken the place of former imperialist powers as the principal rivals for hegemony in the Middle East," said the Chinese Representative Huang Hua when the U.N. Security Council debated the situation in the Middle East.

He pointed out: The two superpowers "are deliberately creating and maintaining a situation of 'no war, no peace' in the Middle East so as to facilitate their contention for important strategic points and oil resources and the division of spheres of influence there. Everyone can see that herein lies the crux of the prolonged non-settlement of the Middle East question."

The Security Council debate on the situation in the Middle East took place from June 6 to 14. It was held at the request of Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohamed Hassan El-Zayyat. Besides representatives of the 15 Council members, representatives from Algeria, Bahrain, Chad, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Guyana, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Qatar, Somalia, Syria, Tanzania, Saudi Arabia and Israel also took part.

In his speech, Huang Hua denounced the fallacy of "secure boundaries" put forth by the Israeli Zionists to justify their occupation of the territory of the Arab countries. He said that this absurd theory of "secure boundaries" was not the creation of the Israeli Zionists alone. The Hitlerite Nazis had the notorious theory of what they called "lebensraum" (living space) long ago. Even today there are people who clamour to extend their so-called "secure boundaries" to this or that ocean. To accept the argument of the so-called "secure boundaries," he pointed out, is tantamount to recognizing the Israeli Zionist aggression and expansion as totally legal and recognizing that all aggressors have the right to acquire others' territory by force at any time. This, of course, is absolutely intolerable, he said.

Huang Hua continued: "The facts are clear: The essence of the Middle East question is aggression versus anti-aggression and a question of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples fighting for national liberation. There is certainly no room for compromise on this question. The restoration of the Palestinian people's right to national existence and the Arab countries' struggle to recover their lost territories constitute an integral whole. As long as the lost territories of the Arab states are not recovered and the Palestinian people's national right is not restored, there can be no true settlement of the so-called Middle East question."

He said: "The Chinese Government and people have always firmly opposed and strongly condemned

the Israeli Zionist aggression and expansion against the Palestinian and other Arab peoples. We are not opposed to the Jewish people and the people of Israel; but we are firmly opposed to the Israeli Zionist policies of aggression and expansion. We cherish profound sympathy for the Palestinian and other Arab peoples who are subjected to aggression and bullying."

Huang Hua declared: "The Chinese delegation firmly holds: The Israeli Zionists must be strongly condemned for their prolonged aggression against the Palestinian people and other Arab countries and peoples; the Israeli authorities must be asked to immediately withdraw from Egyptian, Syrian and all other Arab territory they have occupied."

The Chinese representative maintained that the destiny of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples could only be decided by themselves. We are firmly opposed to anyone making political deals behind the backs of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples at the expense of their territory and sovereignty and their right to national existence, he stated. The adoption of any resolution which in effect shields the Israeli Zionists and encourages aggression in the name of "maintaining peace," he said, is in violation of the United Nations Charter and will bring new disgrace upon the United Nations and the Security Council and is, therefore, impermissible.

During the debate, U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim presented his report on the subject to the Council. Representatives of Egypt, Syria, Algeria, Tanzania, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Morocco, Guinea, Sudan and Peru spoke in turn, denouncing Israeli aggression and exposing the aim of Israel's alleged readiness to bring about "peace" now as one of legitimizing faits accomplis achieved by force of arms. They called for the unconditional withdrawal of all Israeli forces from all occupied territory.

In his speech, U.S. Representative John Scali advocated "an agreement on some Israeli withdrawal in Sinai and a reopening of the Suez Canal within the context of an extended ceasefire, as the first step on the road to a final settlement."

Speaking during the debate, Egyptian Foreign Minister El-Zayyat declared the so-called "partial settlement" of the Middle East question unacceptable. He said this would leave it [Israel] in occupation of a part of Egyptian territory and leave Egypt with no hope or promise of redeeming this part of its territory in any foreseeable future.

It was decided at the meeting that the debate be suspended for consultations outside the meeting until mid-July.

## Lusaka Declaration

FROM the time the United Nations announced the termination of South Africa's mandate in Namibia in 1966 the South African racist regime has refused to live up to its international obligation. It has in the past year and more intensified the implementation of its "Bantustan" apartheid policy to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia and to prolong and try to legalize its occupation there.

This scheme has aroused opposition from international public opinion. A resolution recently adopted at the 10th Assembly of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity demanded an end to "contacts" between the U.N. Secretary-General and the South African racists, which are harmful to the interests of the Namibian people. It called on the U.N. Security Council to take appropriate measures under the U.N. Charter to force South Africa to terminate its illegal occupation of Namibia.

The Lusaka Declaration of the United Nations Council for Namibia adopted at the Special Session of the U.N. Council for Namibia which took place from June 12-14 in Lusaka, capital of Zambia, condemned the South African racist regime for prolonging its illegal rule over Namibia and urged all countries of the world to actively support, politically and materially, the struggle of the people of Namibia for liberty and independence.

The declaration said that the time has come for all countries "to recognize that South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia cannot continue without serious danger to international peace and security. It is therefore incumbent on all nations in the world to actively support the struggle of the people of Namibia for liberty and independence, not only politically but also materially." It held that the people of Namibia have the right to obtain self-determination and independence by all means at their disposal, including armed struggle. The declaration enjoined those countries who are still giving political, military, economic and financial support either directly or indirectly to the regime of the occupying power to discontinue immediately such aid and support. It demanded that the investment of foreign capital and transnational corporations in Namibia be ended, pointing out that they are exploiting Namibia's natural resources at the expense of the rightful owners.

During the session, representatives of member states of the U.N. Council for Namibia including Zambia, Mexico, China, Burundi, Liberia, Poland, Romania, Colombia, Egypt, Guyana, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Turkey, Yugoslavia made speeches.

In his speech, Zambian Foreign Minister Mudenda said: "Zambia supports the people of Namibia in their gallant struggle for freedom and independence. We will also continue to support the Council for Namibia and will do our utmost to assist the Council in its work."

He said: "The people of Namibia has therefore decided to use whatever means that are available to them in order to attain self-determination and independence for themselves."

On behalf of the U.N. Council for Namibia, Mexican Ambassador to the United Nations Roberto de Rosenzueig-Diaz spoke at the meeting.

He praised Zambia's just stand of supporting the people of Namibia and other oppressed peoples in southern Africa and condemned the South African racist regime for intensifying its policy of apartheid in Namibia and for joining hands with Western imperialist companies in wildly plundering Namibia's mineral and other resources. He exposed the so-called "advisory council" set up by the South African racist regime as an attempt to win U.N. recognition for its colonial rule in Namibia. He pointed out: "These manoeuvres have deceived nobody. The U.N. Council for Namibia was quick to condemn the creation of the so-called advisory council and to call for an immediate end to contacts between the (U.N.) Secretary-General and the South African racists."

Speaking at the June 14 meeting, Chinese Representative Li Chiang-fen, Ambassador to Zambia, listed facts to expose the racist authorities of South Africa for having brutally oppressed and exploited the Namibian people and bringing them untold suffering. He said: "By trying in a thousand and one ways to prolong their illegal rule over Namibia, the purpose of the South African colonialist authorities is not only to maintain a base for carrying out armed aggression and subversive activities against neighbouring African countries in collusion with the Portuguese and southern Rhodesian colonialists and with the support of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, but also to extract a greater amount of natural wealth from the Namibian people."

Referring to the "dialogue" with the South African authorities, Li Chiang-fen said: "Developments over the past year and more have shown that the 'dialogue' has not only failed to yield any positive results, but is being exploited by the South African authorities to serve their own purpose."

He held that in order to solve the Namibia question, it is essential to recognize the Namibian people's

inalienable right to self-determination and independence, to put an immediate end to the South African authorities' illegal occupation of Namibia and to guarantee the inviolable political rights and basic human rights of the Namibian people.

The Chinese representative said: "We are firmly convinced that, with the support of the fraternal Afri-

can people and people all over the world and through various forms of struggle, the Namibian people, relying on their own efforts and united as one, will surely drive the colonialists who have subjected them to oppression and exploitation out of Namibia. An independent and unified Namibia is bound to emerge on the African continent."

## **A Major Measure of Fundamental Importance**

— Report of an investigation on participation in collective productive labour by the cadres of Hsiyang County

**I**N 1964 Chairman Mao issued an important directive: "It is necessary to maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour. The cadres of our Party and state are ordinary workers and not overlords sitting on the backs of the people. By taking part in collective productive labour, the cadres maintain extensive, constant and close ties with the working people. This is a major measure of fundamental importance for a socialist system; it helps to overcome bureaucracy and to prevent revisionism and dogmatism."

With this directive in effect, collective productive labour has become a common practice for the cadres in China. This is especially true of Hsiyang County, Shansi Province, where the Tachai Brigade, the national pace-setter in agriculture, is located. Here cadres at all four levels — county, commune, brigade and team — have persisted in this practice for the past decade. In recent years they have done so even more conscientiously and have become a cadre force with a high ideological consciousness, displaying the outstanding qualities of the labouring people. Since 1967 the mass learn-from-Tachai movement to "rearrange mountains and rivers" has been gaining momentum in the county. The stony, hilly area, slashed by ravines and ridges, has been built up into farmland, agricultural production has developed swiftly and the standard of living has risen markedly. Total grain output in 1969 was double that of 1966, and in 1971, nearly triple. Last year, despite a severe drought rarely seen over the past 100 years, total grain output was 76 per cent higher than in 1966.

The people of Hsiyang have put it well: A great change has come over Hsiyang since we started to learn from Tachai six years ago. First of all, we followed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line; second, the 200,000 people of the county struggled hard; and third, the cadres worked together with the masses continuously and without stint.

### **Hsiyang's "One, Two, Three" System**

No cadre in Hsiyang is exempt from collective productive labour and one who cannot work well is not a

good cadre. It is almost impossible to distinguish between county, commune, brigade and team cadres or between cadres and rank-and-file peasants. They look the same, covered in dust on fine days and spattered with mud on wet.

Cadres participate in labour according to a "one, two, three" system. This means that county cadres must do manual labour at least one hundred days a year, commune cadres two hundred and brigade or team cadres three hundred.

How is it carried out? Take the case of Comrade Chen Yung-kuei, who is a very busy man. He is the Party branch secretary of the Tachai Brigade and secretary of the county Party committee. He is also a secretary of the Shansi provincial Party committee and a Member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. But nothing keeps him from taking part in manual labour or maintaining close links with the masses. He has no office in the county town. Attending conferences at the regional and provincial levels or in Peking may take him away from the brigade, he does the studying and planning of work mostly in the brigade during the evenings. He draws on his experience in revolution and production in the Tachai Brigade for reference in directing work in other places.

Comrade Chen Yung-kuei's example guides the other 11 members of the Hsiyang County Party committee's standing committee. They spend about 100 days each working and living with the peasants at the grass-roots level every year. By summing up the experience gained there, they are better equipped to direct the work of the whole county. You can never find more than one-third of the cadres sitting behind desks at the same time in the county Party and government offices, for two-thirds of them are always down at the grass-roots directing production as they take part in physical labour. Last year they averaged 106 days per person in collective productive labour.



Cadres of factories, mines and other enterprises run by the county spend half a day at office work, half at manual labour. They rotate for stints in the villages to help with sowing, harvesting and other farming tasks.

Working and living at the grass-roots level for most part of the year, the 306 commune cadres in the county averaged 215 days in physical labour last year.

The schedule for production brigade and team cadres consists mainly of physical labour in the day and administrative work in the evening. Brigade cadres last year averaged 310 days of physical labour each, and team cadres, 332.

### Good Results

The cadres of Hsiyang County, particularly those at the county and commune level, have cultivated the fine style of forming close ties with the masses while participating in physical labour. They work with the peasants in the fields and, after work, study together with them. Brigade and team cadres do field work as a matter of course and earn work-points the same as the other peasants. Commune members say: "Today's cadres work like we do and think like we do."

Real knowledge is born of practice and correct thinking comes from practice. The cadres of Hsiyang have acquired a deep understanding of this through participation in collective productive labour. In the same way, they have cultivated "the five abilities": to see problems in work; to know what can be done and how to do it well by personally taking part in farm and other work; in ideological-political work, to get the message through to the peasant masses in relation to

specific production task; to listen directly to what the peasant masses say; and to acquire the wisdom, sentiments and skills of the working people. These five abilities make them better organizers and leaders of revolution and production in the villages.

In the Santu Commune there is a ravine which used to cause great havoc. For years the peasants had wanted to remove this menace but were unable to. The cadres had also wanted to take measures to combat the menace but had hesitated to do so. Last year cadres from the commune went and worked with the peasants of several teams and, together with them, criticized and repudiated the reactionary view held by Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers that history is created by a handful of "geniuses." In the course of this, all established in their minds the Marxist-Leninist view that it is the masses who are the real heroes. Thus ideologically armed, the cadres determined to organize the masses to conquer the Santu ravine. A plan was drawn up. Last October they organized a force of 2,000 and deployed them along an 11-kilometre front to reclaim farmland. Chao Huai-jui, secretary of the commune Party committee, led all the cadres to set up their offices at the work-site. With the cadres taking the lead, the masses worked unstintingly and the project was completed in 50 days instead of the planned four months. They moved more than 1.7 million cubic metres of earth and rock and hacked out a culvert 11,000 metres long. Thus they turned 11 kilometres of rock-strewn river bank into more than 30 hectares of flat farmland. Waging this campaign to conquer the Santu ravine has enriched their experience in leading production work. Since the winter of last year, the commune cadres and peasants have joined their efforts to build

seven reservoirs and 16 water-retention basins to turn more than 200 hectares of land into irrigated farmland. This campaign has deepened the cadres' understanding of the power of the masses and strengthened the masses' confidence in the leadership of the cadres.

### System Upheld Through Struggle

The system of cadres taking part in collective productive labour has become a common practice for cadres in Hsiyang County. This is the result of the struggle between the two lines — unswervingly upholding the Marxist-Leninist line and struggling against the revisionist line — and between proletarian and bourgeois ideology. As early as 1956, shortly after agricultural producers' co-operatives were formed, the Party committee of Hsiyang County organized cadres to take part in collective productive labour as an important



Chao Man-tsang (centre), deputy secretary of the Party committee of Hsiyang County, working together with the commune members.

political measure. The county Party committee paid great heed to this, so that by 1960 it had gradually become a common practice.

After 1960, however, this practice met with interference from Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line. Liu Shao-chi and his gang spread decadent ideas of the exploiting classes such as "joining the Party to become an official" and "physical labour is punishment." A fierce struggle raged throughout the county over the issue of cadre participation in collective productive labour. Comrade Chen Yung-kuei and other cadres of the Tachai Brigade stood at the forefront of the struggle, maintaining that such a system was a guarantee against divorcing oneself from physical labour, from practice and from the masses and a guarantee for maintaining the fine qualities of the working people. They stood firm against the revisionist tendency and resolutely led the masses in taking the socialist road. In 1963 the Tachai Brigade emerged with flying colours by offsetting the effects of torrential rains and beating a path of developing socialist agriculture through self-reliance and hard struggle. The following year Chairman Mao issued a call to the whole nation: "In agriculture, learn from Tachai." Other cadres in Hsiyang County learnt from Tachai's cadres, emulating the revolutionary spirit they had dis-

played in sharing weal and woe with the masses, overcoming natural disasters and advancing continuously along the socialist path.

In 1967, during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Revolutionary Committee of Hsiyang County was founded. Summing up the lessons of the struggle between the two lines, it reaffirmed the decision that cadres at all four levels—county, commune, brigade and team—must take part in collective productive labour. In March this year the county Party committee organized a study class for the Party secretaries of 90 advanced brigades to sum up experience and overcome shortcomings so as to develop agriculture faster. The participants all agreed on the three most basic experiences: conscientious implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and upholding the spirit of the general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism; faith in the masses and reliance on them and carrying out energetic mass movements; and lastly, regular participation in collective productive labour by cadres. The Party committee endorsed these three points and acting on the opinions of the members passed a "resolution on maintaining the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour."

## Shanghai's Yuyuan Market

by Ting Tsai

ANYONE who has more than a nodding acquaintance with Shanghai knows the Yuyuan Market in the southern part of the city. Its galaxy of "small, native and specialty" goods attracts thousands of customers.

Called the City Temple Market before liberation, the market houses close to 100 shops selling small sundries and handicrafts not generally on sale in the big stores—chopsticks, corks, bamboo rulers and thimbles. Other features here are native products like Fukien lacquer ware, Hangchow knives and scissors and Kiangsu red teapots. Specialties, from wigs to snuff, not found in other stores in the city are on sale. A variety of "small eats" and delicacies are available in around a dozen small eating establishments.

All this has made the Yuyuan Market a popular shopping centre.

### "City Temple" in the Old Days

Middle-aged Shanghaianders can still remember what it was like when this place was the City Temple Market. Inside the market then was the 400-year-old City Temple where the deity who was said to be the city's guardian was worshipped. People gathered at this temple three times a year for a bazaar which finally grew into a permanent fair. Named after the City Temple, the fair swarmed with stalls and hawkers.

Everything here today is in apple-pie order, and the cleanliness and tidiness is what strikes the visitor first. New shops with big show windows line both sides of a wide street. The freshly painted old shops are

also spick and span. A square outside the market is covered with flower-beds and trees. A steady stream of customers and window-shoppers flows leisurely in and out of the area.

Stalls and booths studded the garden square before liberation. Only five of the 30-odd stores sold sundries, the rest and some stalls dealt mostly in gambling paraphernalia (dice and mah-jong) and incense sticks and candles as offerings for the temple gods.

Old Shanghai was ridden by underworld elements whose ramageousness was winked at by the foreign colonialists and the reactionary Kuomintang rulers. The local rowdies did as they pleased in the market, exacting money from the stall-owners who were com-



elled to pay several taels (one tael is equivalent to about 31 grammes) of gold as ground rent before they were allowed to set up business. These bullies also organized gangs of pickpockets and scamps selling counterfeit or inferior quality goods. Fortune-tellers, soothsayers, jugglers and performers, most of them jobless and penniless city vagrants or from the countryside, were all over the Nine-Turn Bridge in the heart of the market.

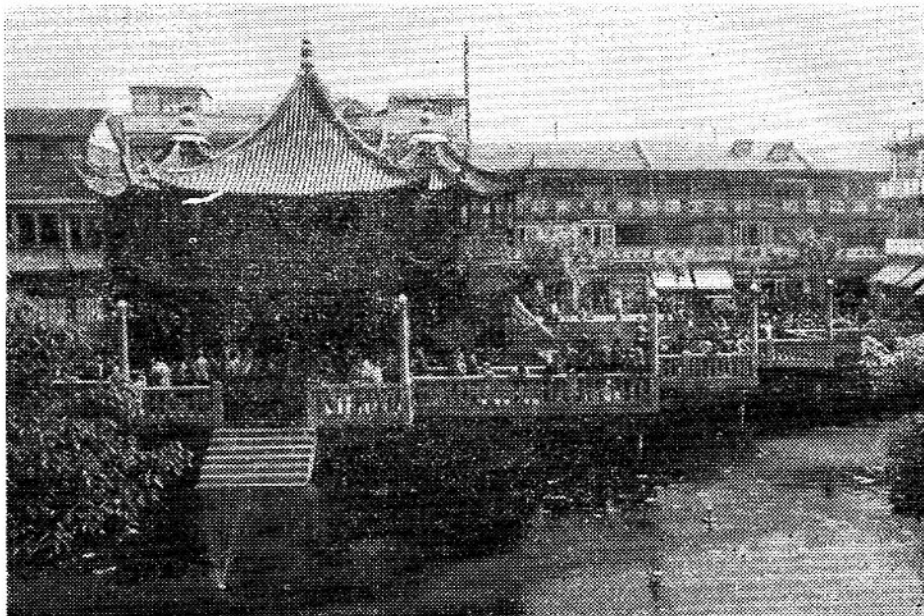
Making my way along with part of the crowd, I walked into a tea-house full of people chatting and joking over a cup of tea. The large and small bundles of things they had bought were piled on the tables. This is a tea-house for the labouring masses to drop in and relax, but in the past the tea-houses were where local bullies and rascals sat around hatching dirty deals. Wu Chin-lung, an old-timer working here, told me how rough-necks used to talk "business," getting into rows which sometimes ended in dagger fights.

Thus the old City Temple was a den for crooks and gangsters. Small wonder people once referred to the "city deity" as the guardian of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. And the City Temple Market was no more than the semi-feudal, semi-colonial old Shanghai in miniature.

### The New Yuyuan

The people's political power was established in 1949 in the city. With it came a number of campaigns to clean the city up, the City Temple included. There was a crackdown on local rough-necks who were duly punished. Gambling and superstitions, among the things which poisoned the public's mind, were banned. The market was renamed the Yuyuan Market and was gradually transformed into a state-owned market-place, wholesome and having its own special features.

But how was this market to be run? There were repeated struggles over the question of whom to serve and what kind of commodities to handle.



A corner of the Yuyuan Market — the Nine-Turn Bridge.

It all happened before the Great Cultural Revolution. Liu Shao-chi and his followers, working for a capitalist come-back, had stopped at nothing to spread feudal, capitalist and revisionist ideas. Influenced by these ideas, the management overlooked the needs of the working people and was interested in dealing in expensive, luxury goods for big profit. For a time even some goods used in feudal and superstitious rituals actually turned up again in the market. Among these was the "you get-what-you-wish-for" (*juyi*) ornament, symbolic of auspiciousness and worn by dignitaries in Chinese feudal society. Another tendency was to sell less or even stop selling "small, native and specialty" goods, one of the market's special features, and, instead, to reorganize it along the lines of an ordinary department store. This caused dissatisfaction among the customers who criticized the management about it.

Both deviations were repudiated in the Great Cultural Revolution. The revolutionary committee of the establishment (the management set up during the Cultural Revolution) organized discussion meetings among the staff members to clear things up. Some people thought it was easier to handle general and "big" merchan-

dise which have a large source of supply and promise a big sales volume. The source of supply for "small, native and specialty" products, they argued, is often limited and therefore difficult to get; moreover, these goods are invariably low-priced with very small returns. Most people, however, advocated maintaining and even carrying on the market's tradition of handling those products special to the premises and meeting the public's needs.

Unanimity of view was eventually reached through discussion and it was generally agreed that in a big city like Shanghai so many stores sell ordinary merchandise but very few handle small, native and specialty products for particular needs of the masses. On the face of it, the two opposing views are just a difference between kinds of merchandise to sell, big or smaller ones. In essence, however, it is a question of which line to follow in commerce, a question of for whom.

After the staff members realized the essence of the matter, they quickly set up 15 stores to resume business in specialties, adding new types of native and special products to their stocks. The fare at the market's eating houses now includes far wider varieties of different local flavours than in the past. The variety of mer-



chandise in the shops has gone from 8,000 to 13,000.

### Serve the People

Many of the products at the market are such that wholesalers generally are not able to supply them. Staff members go all over the country, including out-of-the-way places, for such goods in the spirit of serving the people.

In addition to its traditional stock of wicker-works — osier, cane, bamboo and straw — the Tachung (Popular) Bamboo and Wooden Articles Store now has 46 new products on sale. These include the very popular bamboo ruler of which more than 300,000 were sold in a year because its scale is exceptionally clear, the price is low and it is long lasting. With demand outstripping supply, the market sent personnel to every south China province growing bamboo. After finally finding the right kind of bamboo in Fukien for making these rulers, they then helped the local peasants contact a Chekiang manufacturer to learn how to make bamboo rulers and saw to it that there is a steady supply.

The lacquer ware and bamboo hanging screens of superb craftsmanship at the Nanhai (South Sea) Handicrafts Store have caught the fancy of many customers. This store also sells all kinds of walking sticks.

A blind man once came into the store asking for a cane as a guide in walking. When none suited the purpose, he left disappointed. Seeing this as another chance to serve the people better, the management sent a staff member to Chekiang to order canes made specially for the blind. While they were being made, the management collected opinions from blind people. Eventually the store began selling specially made canes for the blind: light but tough, thin but with an unusual length, and an iron ring is attached to the tip of the cane so that it lasts longer. Quite a few blind people expressed their heartfelt thanks to the management for its thoughtfulness, saying that such a thing was possible only when the trade is run along socialist lines

under the leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao.

One shop here specializes in all kinds of bottle-stoppers and jar lids, made of rubber, cork-wood, bakelite and other plastics and in different sizes. There are stoppers, for instance, ranging from 6 to 205 millimetres in diameter. Customers coming in with all sorts of empty bottles are waited on by clerks who can tell the needed size at a glance and promptly sort out the right ones from among the 200-odd different sizes of stoppers in stock.

### Made-to-Order Wigs

The Yungching (Eternal Youth) Wig Store in the market serves people from all over the country. There is a workshop in the backyard where 12 women workers were stitching up different kinds of wigs. Thanks to their fine workmanship, the wigs made here are true to life, with a natural quality that is hard to beat. The shop also has a department that takes mail orders. Correspondence between shop and customer takes place about specifications, style, etc. A sample wig is sent before the final product is put in the mail. The sale is not made until the customer is fully satisfied with the wig desired.

Many workers and peasants who had lost their hair because of illness or accident have written the shop to express their gratitude for the wigs made for them. Among some 300 letters received one was from a peasant woman in a Kiangsu people's commune. She had had sores on her

head but no money for treatment in the old society. She was cured only after liberation but by then she had lost her hair. For more than ten years she had to wear a scarf over her head even in the hot summer. Now she wears a wig made for her by Yungching. Her letter said: "In the old society I did not have the means to see a doctor. In the new society I've thrown away the scarf. What I wished for all those years has finally come true!"

There also was a Tibetan woman college student named Paima who came to the shop for a wig. An ex-serf, she first told the people behind the counter how she had suffered before. After the emancipation of the serfs, she was admitted to an institution of higher learning. While working for a period in a factory, her hair got caught in a machine and some locks were torn out at the roots. She wanted a wig with typical Tibetan plaits, and she had it made here. Looking in the store mirror at the artificial hair made specially for her, she felt it looked like a real one. She danced and sang with joy at the store, singing a Tibetan folk song in praise of the Party and Chairman Mao.

The switch from gambling paraphernalia to blind men's canes, from incense sticks and candles as offering to the gods to wigs for one-time serfs, denotes the fundamental difference between an old market-place and a new bazaar and shows the changes that have taken place since the new epoch replaced the old one.



Making wigs in Yungching's workshop.

## NATO

### Spring Meeting Closes

"We cannot afford to overlook the immense and a still expanding military power of the Soviet Union and her Warsaw Pact allies. We therefore cannot yet afford to relax our vigilance or to lower our guard."

NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns said this on June 14 at the opening meeting of the spring session of the NATO Council of Ministers. A communique was issued after the two-day session attended by the foreign ministers of 15 NATO member states in Copenhagen.

The communique made known NATO's attitude towards the conference on European security and the talks on the reduction of forces in Middle Europe. It asserted that countries in the alliance would take no unilateral action to reduce or withdraw forces and that they must continue to make the necessary efforts to ensure their defence and security.

Prime Minister Anker Joergensen of Denmark, the host country, said at the opening session that "we cannot overlook that a strong military apparatus is still facing us. The time for unilateral disarmament has not arrived."

U.S. Secretary of State Rogers declared that NATO's strength should be maintained. NATO must not be misled by any euphoria over the possibility of detente since real military threats of a nuclear and conventional nature still hang over the West. "Nothing is more important to the United States than to maintain our alliance ties," he said.

Douglas-Home, British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, stressed that NATO remains necessary. He said that nothing should be done to upset the balance of power between the East

and the West while negotiations are going on for a European security agreement and mutual reduction of forces.

French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert said NATO should not neglect its defence efforts and the presence of U.S. troops in Europe is still a "fundamental element in our security."

Foreign Minister Medici of Italy pointed out at the meeting that the conference on security in Europe must not lead to "illusory compromises." He said that the Soviet naval presence in the Mediterranean is a fact of "striking importance" that NATO cannot ignore.

Many representatives voiced concern over Soviet-U.S. bilateral negotiations. Some of the allies expressed the fear that Rogers' reassurances might not stop "backroom bargaining" between the United States and the Soviet Union.

TEHERAN

### CENTO Meeting

The 20th session of the Council of Ministers of the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) ended in Tehran on June 11. Taking part in the meeting were Iran, Pakistan, Turkey and Britain. The United States was represented as an "observer."

Iranian Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hoveyda read the Shahanshah of Iran's inaugural message at the opening session. Referring to a detente on the international scene, the message pointed out at the same time that it was "imperative for every country to remain fully alert and vigilant" to guarantee the sovereignty and territorial integrity of nations. The Shahanshah noted: "We have witnessed with profound shock and dismay how easily international boundaries are violated, and sovereign states dismembered."

Speaking at the meeting, Iran's Foreign Minister Abbas Ali Khalatbari said that "the maintenance of peace and security in this strategic area (the Persian Gulf) is of vital importance to Iran. . . . Developments in the Indian Ocean have also assumed important security considerations for the Persian Gulf countries."

Pakistan Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs Aziz Ahmed made special mention of the situation in the South Asian subcontinent. Pakistan, he said, is "particularly conscious of the need for peace and stability in our region." He denounced India for refusing to repatriate Pakistan prisoners of war in violation of the Geneva Convention.

In his speech, Turkish Foreign Minister Haluk Bayulken warned against allowing the subcontinent's problems to drag on like the Middle East confrontation.

Alec Douglas-Home, British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, called for "strength and vigilance." The temptation to a country contemplating expansion, he said, is to go for the weakest link in the chain. "This is why until the mood of expansion is seen to change we must remain alert and on guard," he added.

A press communique issued at the close of the session said: "The ministers affirmed vital importance they attach to the preservation of independence and territorial integrity of each of the member states in this region." They "urged early release of the prisoners of war [by India]" and expressed the hope to see "a just settlement of the differences between Pakistan and India." "The ministers viewed with concern the continuing critical situation in the Middle East," the communique added.

While in session, the CENTO meeting issued a "green book" which said that the CENTO members "maintained their vigilance, acutely conscious of the rapid and large-scale increase in Soviet armaments."

"The August 1971 Russian treaty with India preceded by only a few months the Indo-Pakistan war, which resulted in a breach between the eastern and western wings of Pakistan." The "green book" also mentioned the Russia-Iraq treaty of April 1972. "Eloquently illustrating the apprehensions of the allies the new elements which came into play in the Middle East — Russia's friendship treaties with India and Iraq."

"CLARTE" (BELGIUM)

### Soviet-U.S. "Disarmament" Hoax

"Despite their disarmament talks, the two superpowers — the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social-imperialists — set new records in armaments." This is the title of an article in the latest issue of *Clarte*, organ of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium.

The article points out that Moscow's hullabaloo about "disarmament" and "consolidation of peace" is "a stupendous fraud to numb the consciousness of the people."

Contrary to what some people have tried to make us believe, the article says, the Soviet Union and the United States have not only unceasingly increased their armaments, but are also modernizing them, stressing quality and efficiency more and more so as to perfect them.

The article notes that all the long-drawn-out talks between the United States and the Soviet Union have in effect given new impetus to arms production. The U.S. and Soviet military budgets have been continuously swelling.

"All the facts," *Clarte* says, "show that the object of the two superpowers is not disarmament but the preservation of their arms monopoly and technical superiority in order to exert still greater pressure on other countries."

"SANKEI SHIMBUN" (JAPAN)

### Soviet Naval Ships in Chittagong

Making use of its support to India in the India-Pakistan war, the Soviet Union is trying to establish bases for the Soviet fleet in the Indian Ocean. It has long had its eye on Chittagong, Bengal's main port. It seems that the port has now fallen into Soviet hands.

This is the theme of a June 3 article in the Japanese newspaper *Sankei Shimbun*, which exposes the Soviet Government's scheme to control the Indian Ocean.

The article says: "In April 1972, four months after the end of the India-Pakistan war, a so-called working fleet composed of mine sweepers, salvage ships, cutters and light destroyers was sent to Chittagong by the Soviet Union under the pretext of clearing mines laid by Pakistan during the war and salvaging ships sunk by Indian troops.

"However, the slow progress of the work is astonishing. Scheduled to be completed by the end of 1972, the work has been dragging on, with only 11 ships salvaged so far. The fleet has declared that 'the mine clearing operation has been completed, but for the sake of prudence, another thorough investigation is intended.' The Soviet fleet has made it known that it will remain in the Bay of Bengal this year. Survey has already begun in the bay."

"The Soviet Union," the article adds, "is reportedly manoeuvring to purchase or lease coastal areas of Chittagong which, in fact, is an important point in world strategy, capable of controlling not only the Bay of Bengal but also the Indian Ocean.

"Meanwhile, India is turning Vishakhapatnam in the Bay of Bengal into a military base with Soviet assistance. The Soviet aim is evidently to secure the right to use

the Vishakhapatnam naval port in addition to Chittagong."

LIBYA

### U.S. Oil Company Nationalized

A U.S. oil company in Libya — Banker Hunt — has been nationalized. This was announced by O.M. Kazafi, Chairman of the Libyan Revolutionary Command Council, at a mass rally in Tripoli, capital of Libya, in celebration of the third anniversary of the recovery of the U.S. Wheelus military air base. After being taken back by Libya on June 11, 1970, it was renamed Okba Ben Nafei base.

Kazafi told tens of thousands of people at the rally that the United States, which was meeting defeat everywhere, had not yet learnt its lesson. He said: "Disregarding the rights of the Arab world, the United States keeps arming Israel to enable it to humiliate the Arabs."

The Libyan leader said: "In our talks with American monopolist companies, we face American arrogance and imperialist spirit that has no respect for rights or logic."

"The right of nationalization is part of the sovereignty of a country that possesses oil," he stressed.

O.P.E.C. OIL

### Prices Up 11.9 Per Cent

Oil prices have gone up as a result of the U.S. dollar devaluation. On June 2, major Western oil companies were compelled to accept the demand of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (O.P.E.C.) for an 11.9 per cent increase in the posted crude oil price quoted in U.S. dollars.

The agreement reached in Geneva by both sides also comprises a new formula which provides for monthly price adjustments based on variations in the dollar's value in terms of the major floating currencies.

These results were achieved by O.P.E.C. after hard battling with the major Western oil companies.



At the beginning of the Geneva negotiations, O.P.E.C. demanded a 12 per cent price increase to compensate for losses caused by the dollar devaluation, but the companies offered only 8 per cent. Three earlier rounds of negotiations in Cairo, Vienna and Tripoli had ended in deadlock. The current round in Switzerland began on May 28. Because of O.P.E.C.'s firm attitude, the Western companies were forced to accept its demand.

The 11 O.P.E.C. member states are Kuwait, Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, Qatar, Indonesia, Libya, Abu Dhabi, Algeria and Nigeria.

## GRENADA

### Independence in Sight

On the morning of June 4, thousands of people in St. George, capital of Grenada, sang and danced in the main streets as if they were celebrating a red-letter day. Their exuberance stemmed from the oncoming independence of their country.

A Grenadian delegation led by Premier Eric Gairy began negotiations with the British Government in London in mid-May. Gairy announced after the talks Grenada would end its status as an "associated state with Britain" next year.

Located in the West Indies, Grenada consists of three islands with an area of 345 square kilometres and a population of 104,000. A British colony since the 18th century, it joined in 1958 the Federation of the West Indies rigged up by Britain. The federation was dissolved in 1962 as a result of strong opposition from the local people. In 1969 Britain granted Grenada the status of "associated state with Britain" with "internal self-government." The people of Grenada who have waged a protracted struggle for independence have finally emerged victorious.

## BRAZILIAN ECONOMY

### Heavy External Debt

Brazil's external debt is the highest of any country in Latin America. By

the end of 1972 it had reached 10,000 million dollars, according to an announcement by the Brazilian finance minister. This was 3,400 million more than the 1971 debt.

In recent years Brazil has relied on foreign capital for economic development. By offering foreign enterprises a host of preferences for investing or building factories—such as drastic tax reductions or exemptions and an easing of restrictions on withdrawal of profits—it has attracted large amounts of investments and loans from abroad.

The number of investor countries in Brazil went up from 28 in 1961 to 34 in 1971. Aggregate foreign investments were 6,000 million U.S. dollars in 1972, some 70 per cent more than the 1968 figure of 3,500 million. In this period, direct private U.S. investments rose at a rate of about 200 million dollars a year and totalled 2,045 million in 1971. In 1972 alone, Japan invested 600 million dollars, triple the 1971 figure. Investments by the Federal Republic of Germany amounted to 527.54 million U.S. dollars, or half its investments in all Latin America.

Meanwhile, foreign countries and international financial groups have given Brazil large amounts of loans. In the second half of 1972, the monthly influx of government or private loans was 250 million U.S. dollars. The World Bank gave Brazil 437 million dollars in loans last year, which were more than the total amount of its loans to Asian countries and nearly double the amount for African countries. Thus 46.22 per cent of the bank's loans to Latin America went to Brazil.

Massive capital inflow has put Brazil's major economic sectors more and more under the control of foreign firms. A recent article in the Argentine paper *La Opinion* pointed out: "Nationally speaking, foreign capital in Brazil's enterprises makes up a share of 69.5 per cent. There is greater concentration in the more developed states." For instance, the proportion of foreign capital surpasses 80 per cent in Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro and is as high as 99 per cent in Pernambuco.

In terms of individual fields of production, more than 70 per cent of the shares in Brazil's industry which has grown considerably in recent years belong to foreign capital. The auto industry which turned out more than 600,000 cars in 1972 is one example. This industry got under way in 1957 as a result of foreign investments, largely by U.S. monopoly groups. All 15 auto and auto-parts plants formerly owned by Brazilians have been bought up by foreign businesses in recent years, leaving the industry almost completely in the hands of U.S., F.R.G., Japanese and other foreign companies.

The excessive outflow of profits by foreign businesses and the pressure of growing liabilities have made it increasingly difficult for the Brazilian economy to shake off dependence on foreign countries. The British weekly *Latin America* pointed out in an article last November: For Brazil, "in the last three years foreign indebtedness has risen at a rate that has more than kept pace with the 'economic miracle.'" "Payment of the lion's share of these debts must be made in the next three years—1,477 million dollars in 1972," it noted. *La Opinion* said in an article last February that Brazil's great effort to promote exports had failed to bring in funds. "Instead, it is almost entirely destined to support the vicious cycle of indebtedness."

Foreign newspapers and magazines also pointed out that by depending on foreign investments and external debts for its economic development, Brazil had only benefited foreign monopolies and subjected its vast working masses to crueler exploitation. The weekly *Vision* said in a commentary that despite the "rapid growth" of the Brazilian economy, "60 per cent of the Brazilian wage earners are receiving a bare subsistence wage."

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**CORRECTION:** On page 9 of our last issue, the heading for Comrade Yeh Chien-ying's Speech should read: At Rally Welcoming Viet Nam Party and Government Delegation.

## THIRD WORLD CHRONICLE

**Setting Up State Fishing Company.** The Peruvian Government announced on May 7 its decision to put the country's fish meal and fish oil industry under state ownership and to establish a state company in charge of the production.

The industry makes up a very important part of the economy. Peru's fish catches rank first in the world. Almost all of them are turned into fish meal and fish oil, a larger portion of which is exported. Fish product exports amounted to 322 million U.S. dollars in 1972, 32 per cent of the nation's total exports.

This industry had long been controlled by foreign monopoly capital which made huge profits from it. In 1970, the Peruvian Government brought the trade in fish meal and fish oil under state control, and in 1971 promulgated the general fishery law which stipulated that foreign shares exceeding 49 per cent in a fishery company had to be below that figure in a limited period. All this has been of great help to the development of Peru's fishing industry.

**Developing Civil Aviation.** While building the Tanzania-Zambia Railway for access to the sea, landlocked Zambia has made progress in developing her own civil aviation.

Zambia Airways was set up in 1967 and began service with flights along the domestic routes. Not long after, service was extended to east Africa and Zaire and intercontinental flights were introduced.

Zambia Airways has increased its weekly flights between Zambia and other countries like Mauritius, Malawi and Botswana. It has trained Zambian pilots, crew and other personnel serving in civil aviation. Of those working in Zambia Airways, 80 per cent are Zambians.

**Over 500,000 Sports Enthusiasts.** In Iran, 510,000 men and women reg-

ularly took part in sports in 1972, or 11 times as many as in 1962. This shows the swift development of physical culture and sports in the country.

Football is a favourite game of the people in Iran. The Iranian national football team is one of Asia's strong teams, ranking first in the Asian group during the Olympic preliminaries in 1972 and defeating the Brazilian team in Olympic competition. Iranian weight-lifters have broken world records on many occasions in recent years.

A 100,000-capacity stadium was built in Teheran in 1971.

**Encouraging the Handicraft Industry.** Initial results of a national plan worked out two years ago by the Chilean Government to develop the handicraft industry are apparent. According to the plan, the Chilean National Co-ordination Committee of the Handicraft Industry and nearly 40 handicraft centres in different parts of the country were set up, offering technical and organizational assistance to handicraftsmen. The Chilean Central Bank also guaranteed handicraftsmen easy access to state loans.

At least 40,000 handicraftsmen have benefited from the government measures. While continuing to develop production in the textile, pottery and basket-weaving industries whose products are rich in national flavour, they are planning to produce works of art in silver.

Total output value of Chile's handicraft industry was 5 million escudos last year and in the first two months of this year it was already 3 million.

**Training Their Own Doctors.** The University of Benin Teaching Hospital was officially opened on May 12 in Benin, capital of Nigeria's Mid-Western State. It is equipped with 360 beds and has a nurses' school attached to it.

There are now four such hospitals in Nigeria. The Federal Government intends to build more so that there

will be one in each of the 12 states of the country.

**From Importing to Exporting Steel Products.** Because annual capacity for ingot output at the Orinoco Steel Works — Venezuela's main iron and steel complex — has risen from 800,000 tons to 1,200,000 tons with the recent completion of a project, Venezuela will export 250,000 tons of steel products this year.

Venezuela is rich in iron deposits. Past exploitation of its iron-ore was primarily controlled by U.S. firms. With most of the country's ore being shipped to the United States, Venezuela had to import virtually all the steel products it needed.

A flat bar rolling mill built by the Orinoco Steel Works is expected to go into operation in mid-1974.

**Releasing Local Technical Talent.** The Sri Lanka Government has set up a central engineering consultants bureau to ensure that professional advices on major projects are given by local experts. This is aimed at saving foreign exchange and best using locally available engineering talent. Sri Lanka paid foreign advisers more than 24 million rupees for irrigation and other water conservancy projects in the last ten years.

**New Parana Bridge.** A bridge over the Parana River in Argentina was recently completed. The longest in the country, it is 1,700 metres long and 50 metres high and links Chaco and Corrientes Provinces, thus playing an important part in the development of northeast Argentina.

**National Cigarette Industry.** Cigarettes available all over the Arab Republic of Yemen are produced by the Hodeida Cigarette Factory — the first of its kind in the country. It now has 150 workers and can turn out 120,000 cigarettes daily.

It is less than two years since Yemen made its own cigarettes. As crowds in Sanaa were celebrating National Day on September 26, 1971, large quantities of cigarettes were dropped from a plane to proclaim the birth of the Yemeni national cigarette industry.

### **Language Reform in China**

PEKING'S *Kwangming Ribao* has recently resumed publication of a special page, "Language Reform." As indicated in a "Note to Readers," its main tasks are: to give full coverage to the principles set forth by Chairman Mao and to the Party's related policies on reforming the Chinese written language; to repudiate the reactionary fallacies spread by Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers in the field of language reform; to explore ways of simplifying and systematizing the written forms of the characters, of popularizing the standard pronunciation, and of teaching and using the phonetic script; to provide space for the exchange of experiences in the work of language reform; and to report on what is being done in other countries in reforming and standardizing their languages. All of these tasks are to be carried out under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

An article in the first issue of the resumed page is entitled "Work Actively and Steadily to Carry Out Language Reform." It recalls that as early as 1940, Chairman Mao said: "Written Chinese must be reformed, given the requisite conditions, and our spoken language brought closer to that of the people." In 1951 he pointed out that the Chinese written language must be reformed and should move in the direction of adopting a phonetic script, the common direction of languages throughout the world, and that this called for plenty of preparation; as a start, Chinese characters must be simplified and made more suitable for present-day use. In 1958 Chairman Mao urged all cadres to learn to speak the standard spoken Chinese called "common speech" in Chinese based on the Peking pronunciation.

In the light of Chairman Mao's teachings, the whole Party and people throughout the country have been carrying out language reform actively

and steadily for more than two decades. Some gains have been made in the simplification of Chinese characters and the popularization of standard spoken Chinese as well as in devising and popularizing the Chinese phonetic alphabet. Simplified characters initiated in 1956 are now widely used in textbooks, newspapers, books and journals.

The State Council's 1956 directive on the popularization of standard spoken Chinese was followed up by a lively campaign throughout the country. In areas where local dialects prevail, the schools have gradually gone over to using standard spoken Chinese in teaching. As it is spoken and understood by more and more people, it promotes unity among the Chinese people as well as facilitates economic co-operation and cultural exchange between different areas.

In 1958, the National People's Congress approved the promulgation of a phonetic system for the Chinese language, based on the alphabet. Since then, most primary schools in China have adopted it as an aid in teaching characters and standard spoken Chinese. This phonetic alphabet has provided the Chinese national minorities with a common basis for reforming their written language or creating one. It has also improved the braille code formerly in use and facilitated the teaching of deaf-mutes. Foreigners find it helpful in learning Chinese. In the field of telecommunications, it has proved convenient. Generally speaking, the popularization of standard spoken Chinese and of the phonetic alphabet has provided favourable conditions for the fundamental reform of the Chinese written language.

### **Institute of Microbiology Aids Production**

MEMBERS of the Institute of Microbiology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences have made 30 important new findings in scientific research since the Great Proletarian

Cultural Revolution began. They achieved these results by leaving their laboratories to carry out microbiological studies and investigations together with cadres, workers and peasants in various parts of China and by linking their work to reality. Their new pesticide for preventing blast in rice, applied in recent years over a wide area, has proved effective upwards of 80 per cent. Other findings are being used in industry, agriculture, scientific research and medicine. Some of their work have given rise to new technologies in industrial production.

While working together with ordinary workers and peasants, the researchers have made it a point to learn the fine qualities of the labouring people, with the result that their thinking and feeling underwent a profound change. For them, the touchstone of this is: They no longer use scientific investigation as a means of winning fame and wealth but instead earnestly gear their work to the service of the working people and of socialist production.

Formerly scientific workers studying mildew on optical instruments mainly sought accurate experimental data which would enable them to write up theses. They seldom paid attention to solving real problems in the national economy. However, while working in factories and army units, they saw the damage caused by mildewing of optical instruments. This helped them realize that the scientific worker's primary task is to serve industrial and agricultural production. Later, after repeated experiments together with workers and P.L.A. soldiers, they devised new preventive measures which reduced mildewing of optical instruments by as much as 90 per cent.

Scientific investigators of poisonous mushrooms in the past mainly tried to find new species to study in order to get material for a paper. But in recent years while working among the people in hilly areas they found that serious cases of poisoning occurred frequently from mistakenly eating inedible mushrooms. This



was a lesson to the researchers, who began to see how wrong it had been for them in the past to be so wrapped up in their own personal interests and to give so little thought to the masses. They determined to solve this problem for the people living in the hills.

In the process they travelled across mountains and rivers visiting the hilly areas of five provinces and autonomous regions and working on their investigations and studies together with local people and health workers. They drew pictures of mushrooms and hung them up in public places to help the people identify the various species and distinguish between the edible and poisonous ones. They published their compilations in a book, *Poisonous Mushrooms*, with descriptions and coloured illustrations. On top of this they discovered two new species which helped in the study of the classification of fungi.

Experimenting with the help of the masses has served to reduce the lag between findings and application on a wide scale. An example is the use of bacterial leaching. This item of research was under way as early as 1959 but prior to the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution the investigators spent their days drawing up plans and making tests, but none of their many drafts was applicable in production. During the Great Cultural Revolution they went to the mines, where they discussed and worked on bacterial leaching with the workers. Now, with an entirely different approach, they dealt with a series of key problems and in the course of their experiments succeeded in helping industrial production. At the moment scores of factories and mines in China are using this bacterial leaching method. It provides China with a new technology—simple, economical and effective—for the fuller utilization of materials.

### **Peasant Singing Competition**

**T**HIS year the peasants in Locheng Commune of east China's Anhwei Province greeted spring with

added verve by holding a singing competition.

They like to sing mountain songs. In the fields during rest intervals or on the slopes while tending their herds they often sing folk songs they themselves have composed. Their free style of singing, with flute accompaniment, creates a stirring effect. The peasants sing of their emancipation, their lofty ideals and their happy life in the new socialist countryside. When commune members gather together at festivals, they often hold singing competitions.

When the rape was in blossom and the nursing of rice seedlings completed, the competition began.

First on the programme was Liu Cheng-yung, a girl labour activist of over twenty:

*"Commune members sing out with joy,*

*Their happy life is filled with song;*

*Heavy burdens are not tiring,*

*The harder the task, the more inspiring!"*

The participants included men and women, old and young. One song, by a young man, encouraged commune members to redouble their efforts in production. Another, by a choral group, described the great changes in the village.

Another group sang about the commune members' emulation campaign during the transplanting of rice-seedlings. The leading singer was Chiang Hsiu-chen. In 1960 she had attended the National Conference of Literary and Art Workers as a peasant singer. Chairman Mao received the participants of that meeting, and Premier Chou encouraged her to sing and compose more songs for the people. After that she studied more diligently. The



Out in the field, commune members of Feitung County, Anhwei Province, listen to a folk song composed by this peasant-singer herself.

folk songs she has composed now number around two hundred.

A sixty-year-old peasant named Chiang Wu-szu sang a song he himself composed a year ago which always receives enthusiastic applause and has become quite popular. It expresses the true, open-hearted sentiments of the commune members:

*"The Party is like the red sun lighting up our hearts,*

*Mountain songs raise our spirits;*

*Sing out, it's spring among the people;*

*Sing out, the red flag flies over the land!"*

Chiang Wu-szu liked singing from the time he was a boy. He started herding and ploughing for the landlord at the age of ten. But for over twenty years, to express his indignation, he could only sing: "The landlord is our deadly enemy!" The new labour and life released the music within him and his voice rang out with praise. This year's spring singing competition inspired old Chiang and his fellow-villagers to strive harder for bigger harvests to come.

Just Off the Press

# Selected Art Works

(Coloured Plates)

This album with a Chinese text shows in condensed form achievements in the field of creative art since the start of China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Of its 96 works, some are selected from the National Fine Arts Exhibition commemorating the 30th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's *Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art* and some are outstanding works of the last 30 years. They include traditional Chinese paintings, oil paintings, graphic arts and New Year pictures portraying the activities of Chairman Mao, the Chinese people's great leader, during the various revolutionary periods and the Chinese people's achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

*In loose leaf album*

38.5 × 32.5 cm.

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