

# PEKING REVIEW

32

August 10, 1973

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**Chairman Mao Meets Professor  
Chen Pien Li and His Wife**

**Ten Years of "Disarmament" Ballyhoo and  
Ten Years of Frenzied Arms Expansion**

*Another Rich Summer Harvest*

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北京周报

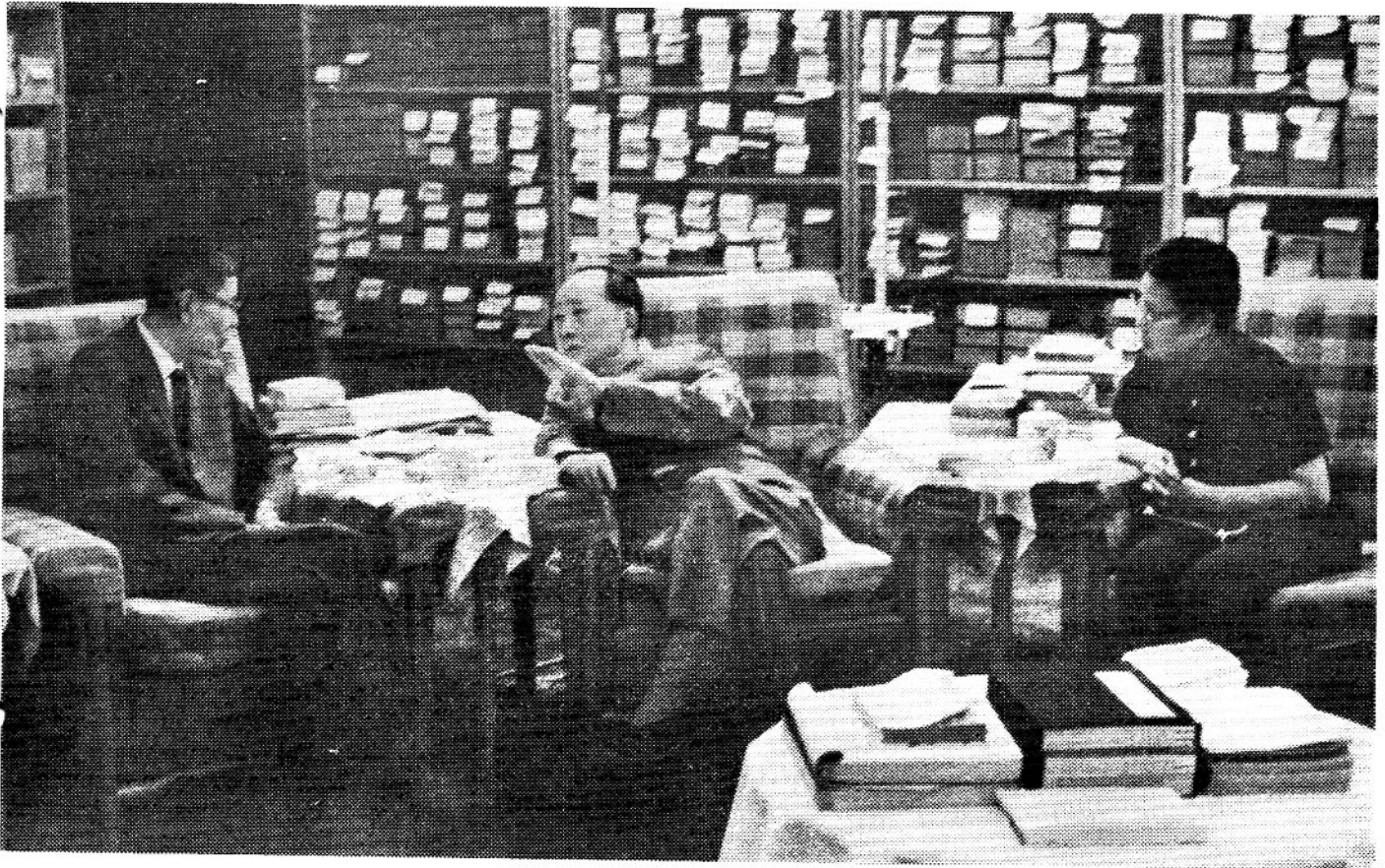
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## Chairman Mao Meets Prof. Chen Pien Li And His Wife



**C**HAIRMAN Mao Tsetung, the leader of the Chinese people, met with Chinese-American doctors Chen Pien Li and his wife Han Chih Tang at Chungnanhai in Peking on the afternoon of August 2.

Professor Chen Pien Li is an old friend of Chairman Mao's. They met over 50 years ago in Changsha, Hunan.

Chairman Mao gave him and his wife a most

cordial reception in his study. They had a conversation for more than one hour and were photographed together.

Wang Hai-jung and Tang Wen-sheng were present at the meeting.

Earlier, Premier Chou En-lai met with Professor Chen Pien Li and his wife Han Chih Tang on July 29.

## Another Rich Summer Harvest

China has reaped a rich grain harvest this summer after conquering serious natural disasters. Preliminary statistics from departments concerned in the central authorities indicate that the total output of summer crops is equivalent to that of 1972, a year of very rich summer harvest, and is the second very rich summer harvest since liberation in 1949.

China's sown area of summer crops, including wheat, barley, hull-less barley, peas and broad beans, was larger last winter and spring than that of the same periods in the previous year, and winter wheat shows the biggest increase. Beginning from the latter part of May, the winter wheat-growing areas started harvesting. By now, threshing and storing the grain in the granaries have been basically finished.

Except for a few areas where output showed some decline because of natural calamities, rich wheat harvests were reported in the provinces of Honan, Shantung, Hopei, Shensi, Kiangsu and Anhwei, each of which has sown more than 30 million *mu*. Wheat output in the rural areas of Peking and Tientsin surpassed last year's figures by 30 per cent. In many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, there have emerged a number of extensive areas with high yields and numerous production brigades or teams in which the average wheat yield exceeded 1,000 *jin* per *mu* in one crop.

Members of people's communes in various places are enthusiastically delivering public grain and selling surplus grain to the state in support of socialist construction. Peking and the provinces of Hopei, Szechuan and Kweichow had fulfilled their summer tasks of delivering public grain and selling surplus grain by the end of July.

After gathering in a rich summer harvest, the rural areas are making great efforts to improve field management of autumn crops. Recently the rains came, drenching the soil in the greater part of northern China, and the downpour basically ended

the threat of drought. Crops in this part of the country are growing well. Commune members are continuing to sink wells and build all kinds of irrigation works so as to deal with possible late summer and autumn dry spells. In view of the somewhat excessive rainfall, commune members in the south are paying great attention to preventing floods and waterlogging while guarding against a possible dry spell. Rural cadres and commune members are working hard to get an all-round bumper harvest this year.

### N.P.C. Chairman Chu Teh and Premier Chou Fete Mr. Miao Yun-tai

Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, on August 6 cordially met with and gave a banquet for Mr. Miao Yun-tai, former member of the executive yuan council (minister without portfolio) of the Kuomintang government and delegate to the old political consultative conference of 1946, his daughter Miao Yu-cheng, and his granddaughter Chu Hung and her husband Chen Ching-po.

Present on the occasion were Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Kang Ke-ching, Member of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Ngapo Tsierten-Choga, Deputy to the N.P.C.; and leading members of organizations concerned and staff members.

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council and Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, on the evening of August 3 met with and gave a banquet for Mr. Miao Yun-tai, his daughter Miao Yu-cheng, and his granddaughter Chu Hung and her husband Chen Ching-po.

Present at the meeting and the banquet were Teng Ying-chao, Member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Lo

Ching-chang, Deputy Secretary-General of the State Council; Li Chin-teh, Deputy Secretary-General of the National Committee of the C.P.P.C.C.; leading members of organizations concerned and staff members; and Mr. Miao's friends in Peking.

The meeting and banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

Mr. Miao Yun-tai arrived in Peking from the United States of America on July 1 for sightseeing and visiting relatives.

Over the past month and more, he visited industrial enterprises, a people's commune and schools, toured places of historical interest and met his old friends in Peking and north-east China.

### Visit to Australia and New Zealand

The Chinese Government Trade Delegation led by Pai Hsiang-kuo, Minister of Foreign Trade, paid friendly visits to Australia and New Zealand from July 21 to August 3.

It was given a warm welcome in both countries. All members of the delegation were received by E.G. Whitlam, Prime Minister of Australia. N.E. Kirk, Prime Minister of New Zealand, met with delegation head Pai Hsiang-kuo.

On behalf of the Chinese Government, Pai Hsiang-kuo signed a trade agreement with the Australian Government on July 24.

In New Zealand, Acting Prime Minister Hugh Watt said at the luncheon he gave in honour of Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo: "Your journey here is a concrete example of the growing relationship between New Zealand and China." The aim of New Zealand in establishing diplomatic relations with China was to develop a constructive relationship with your great country, he stressed.

During its visits to Australia and New Zealand, the Chinese delegation had wide contacts with leading government officials and well-known figures in the industrial, commercial and trade circles. Both sides were delighted to see the development of friendship and economic and trade relations between their peoples, which they hoped would grow further.

# Ten Years of "Disarmament" Ballyhoo, Ten Years of Frenzied Arms Expansion

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent

TEN years ago, on August 5, 1963, the Soviet Union and some other countries including the United States signed in Moscow a "Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Underwater." At that time, the Chinese Government pointed out in explicit terms in a statement that this treaty "is a big fraud to fool the people of the world" and designed to "consolidate their nuclear monopoly and bind the hands of all the peace-loving countries subjected to the nuclear threat." However, the Soviet authorities said that the treaty was signed with a view to promoting "progress in disarmament" and "curtailing" the arms race and therefore it was "the first brick laid in the foundation of the edifice of universal peace and security." During the ten years which have elapsed the Soviet Union has put forward an unending series of "disarmament" proposals and become more and more vociferous in its outcries for "disarmament," while its nuclear arms race with the other superpower has been accelerated all the time. The "test ban" architects are still continuing their tests in a big way and the Soviet revisionists' nuclear force has kept swelling. Iron-clad facts have completely punctured this "partial nuclear test ban treaty" described by the Soviet Union as the "foundation brick of the edifice of peace," and fully testified to the correctness of the consistent stand taken by the Chinese Government on the disarmament issue.

In the ten years after the signing of the treaty, the Soviet revisionists conducted about a hundred more nuclear tests, reaching almost the same level as before the signing of the treaty in terms of the average number of tests conducted annually. The only difference is that since they had already carried out enough nuclear tests in the atmosphere, they conducted their tests underground instead. The past ten years also saw the testing of many Soviet rockets of various types for the purpose of improving the quality of their intercontinental ballistic missiles. Scores of rockets were launched into the high seas in the Pacific alone during the period. Meanwhile, the number of earth satellites launched annually by the Soviet Union for military purposes increased several times. In the ten years it launched a total of 400 to 500 earth satellites, many of which were geared directly to the purpose of developing strategic nuclear weapons. All this shows that the "partial nuclear test ban treaty" is aimed solely at prohibiting non-nuclear countries from developing nuclear weapons but it imposes no restrictions whatever

on the tests conducted by the Soviet Union for the purpose of developing its strategic nuclear weapons.

Endless tests and huge military expenses have increased the Soviet nuclear armament rapidly in the past ten years. According to data given by the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London, the Soviet Union had only 100 intercontinental ballistic missiles in 1963, the year when the "partial nuclear test ban treaty" was signed, but now it has over 1,500 ICBM's, showing an increase of more than 15 times compared with ten years ago. The number of submarine-launched ballistic missiles is now over five times as many as that in 1963, with military units being equipped with the latest missiles in the last few years. During the same period, the strength of Soviet "strategic missile forces" more than quadrupled. It was precisely under the cover of the high-flown terms of "peace" and "disarmament" that the Soviet strategic nuclear armament has been expanding to such an extent in the ten years. What can this be if not to dupe the people of the world?

In these ten years, the Soviet revisionist clique also dished up and signed a number of other treaties and agreements on nuclear disarmament, all of which were designed to impose restrictions on others and to develop its own strength, maintain its nuclear monopoly and carry out nuclear blackmail so that it could rule supreme in the world.

In 1968, the Soviet revisionist clique came up with another treaty called the treaty on the "non-proliferation of nuclear weapons." It made a big noise about this treaty being a "treaty which can close all loopholes to the spread of nuclear weapons." In fact, the purpose was to "cut off all roads leading to the accession of nuclear weapons by those who do not have them," while the clique itself would be free to proliferate these weapons everywhere. It was precisely after the signing of this treaty that the Soviet Union equipped its navy with a large number of nuclear submarines which can launch long-range ballistic missiles. This is tantamount to carrying nuclear weapons to all oceans of the world. As is shown by the data of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London, up to 1968 the Soviet Union had only 7 nuclear submarines which could launch ballistic missiles and most of them were equipped with comparatively short-range and old-type missiles. The number of nuclear submarines equipped

with ballistic missiles rose to 39 in 1972, an increase of more than five times in four years. A naval chieftain of the Soviet revisionist clique boasted that "atomic submarines equipped with powerful rocket-nuclear weapons" are "masters of vast oceans." One might ask: When an increasing number of "masters of vast oceans" equipped with a large quantity of nuclear weapons are running wild on the seas and oceans and posing a threat to various countries, is it not a clear fact that the nuclear overlord is unbridled in carrying out nuclear proliferation?

In May 1972, the Soviet Union and the United States signed a series of agreements including the agreement on the "limitation" of offensive strategic arms. The Soviet Union declared then that these documents "are called upon to avoid another round in the strategic arms race," but before the ink on these agreements was dry, it declared once and again that "great efforts must be made to strengthen the defence capability of our country" and that it was necessary "to apply scientific gains in various military fields at the maximum." Western news agencies reported that from May 26, 1972, the day the agreement on the "limitation" of offensive strategic arms was signed, to July 6 of the same year, it carried out seven tests of intercontinental missiles and eight tests of submarine-launched ballistic missiles, or about once every three days. To modernize its intercontinental ballistic missiles, it made every effort to conduct tests and research on missiles with multiple warheads so as to strengthen its nuclear striking force within the "quota" set by the agreement. E.L. Richardson, then U.S. Defence Secretary, disclosed last March that the Soviet Union was developing and testing three kinds of new intercontinental ballistic missiles and had added to its arsenal a kind of new nuclear submarine-launched ballistic missiles. It is crystal clear that far from playing its part in avoiding "another round in the strategic arms race," the agreement has been the accelerator of "another round" in the Soviet-U.S. nuclear race.

The Soviet Union's deceptive propaganda on disarmament reached a new climax after Brezhnev's U.S. visit last June. The Soviet revisionists again spread the miasma by alleging that they were "resolved to do their utmost to see to it that the ominous flame of nuclear weapons should never again blaze up on earth." Hardly had these words died down when they conducted two underground nuclear tests in succession. The "flame" of nuclear weapons indeed lit up the ugly features of the Soviet revisionists stepping up nuclear arms expansion.

Ten years is only a short spell in history. But during the ten short years the Soviet revisionists gave a most revealing performance. A cursory review of this period shows that every trick the Soviet revisionists resorted to on the alleged reduction of nuclear armament became a laughing-stock. It only served to unmask themselves. Right after the signing of the

"partial nuclear test ban treaty" ten years ago, they made a number of celebrated pronouncements alleging that through the Soviet efforts, the peoples "have seen that there is a possibility of curtailing the arms race, the grave burden of which presses down on them," that, as an inevitable outcome, disarmament "will greatly reduce the arms spending. Funds thus saved can be used to develop the economy of the countries which have rid themselves of the status of colonies and dependencies." that the reduction of military appropriations by one-fifth "will enable the under-developed countries to attain the economic level of Italy and France in 20 to 25 years," and so on and so forth. These mouthings are ringing in people's ears to this day, but the developing countries still fail to see the Soviet revisionists using the money saved from alleged armament reduction to help them "attain the economic level of Italy and France." On the contrary, they only see a self-styled "developed socialist country" making a mess of its national economy under the heavy burden of military expenditures, and the Soviet revisionist chieftains' nauseating manners in begging for loans and aids from countries like Italy and France.

It should be pointed out that in these ten years, the other superpower, the United States, in striving to maintain its superiority, has spared no efforts in the nuclear arms race too. In this period, it spent 70,000 to 80,000 million dollars for this purpose, conducted two to three hundred nuclear tests and expanded its strategic armed forces. As a result, the number of its intercontinental ballistic missiles has increased to more than 1,000 as compared with over 400 at the time of the signing of the "partial nuclear test ban treaty" in 1963, and the number of nuclear submarine-launched ballistic missiles has also increased over 150 per cent. The United States has left the Soviet Union far behind in multiple independently targetable missiles and has begun to equip its forces with them. Immediately after the signing of the "Agreement on Certain Measures with Respect to the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms" last year, calls were made in the U.S. Congress for "action" and "improvement" on strategic offensive systems. The then U.S. Defence Secretary Melvin R. Laird said at a Congress session that "peace cannot be bought cheaply," that "this is no time for complacency," that "it is essential to maintain technological superiority" and that "we must continue such existing deployment programs as MIRV and SRAM." Soon after the Soviet-U.S. talks in June this year, the present U.S. Defence Secretary James Schlesinger said that it was essential to "ensure that we have credible deterrence . . . across the entire spectrum of risk" to check the "adventurous acts" of the Soviet Union. From these statements it can be seen that the disarmament "treaties" and "agreement" of all descriptions are not worth the scraps of paper on which they were written and can have no binding force either in respect to the U.S. expansion of strategic nuclear armament.

History is inexorable. The ten years during which social-imperialism kept clamouring for "disarmament"

have been ten years of its contention with the United States for nuclear superiority, for a nuclear overlord position, and for frenzied armament expansion, nuclear arms expansion in particular. It has more and more fully exposed its true colours as a nuclear overlord

and its frauds have been shattered one after another by its own actions. Therefore it has become increasingly difficult for it to hoodwink the people of the world.

(August 4)

## Soviet Union Is an Imperialist Power

by E.F. Hill, Chairman of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist)

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*Following are excerpts of E.F. Hill's article "Soviet Union Is an Imperialist Power" published on July 26 in "Vanguard," organ of the Communist Party of Australia (M-L). — Ed.*

NOT a day goes by but that Soviet newspapers and journals attack the leaders of People's China.

What is the purpose of this consistent anti-Chinese material? Why do the Soviet leaders never relent in their attack but on the contrary, step it up?

The Soviet Union is truly an imperialist power. Its domination of certain Eastern European countries is a colonial domination—the economy of these countries is tailored to suit the economy of the Soviet Union. This is precisely what all imperialisms do. When a colony or a semi-colony threatens to break away from an imperialist power, that power takes action to prevent the breakaway. So the Soviet Union militarily occupied Czechoslovakia and maintains its military occupation. It maintains troops in Poland, Hungary, East Germany, etc. It has recently reaffirmed its "right" to take military action at the "request" of the government of a friendly power; it maintains puppet governments for that very purpose. If the "government" of such a country proves reluctant to "request" Soviet assistance, then the Soviet authorities change the government as they did in Czechoslovakia. This sort of thing is characteristic of imperialism.

Further afield from Eastern Europe, the Soviet Government interfered in the internal affairs of the Sudan with an idea of bringing to power a government more acceptable to Soviet interests. In Egypt, it provided military assistance but in such a way as to amount to virtual military occupation until the Egyptian people kicked it out. In the Middle East, the Soviet Union pretends to assist the liberation movement of the Arab people at the very same time as it strengthens the manpower of Israel, that is, of the imperialist puppet Israeli ruling circles, by assisting the immigration of Soviet Jewish people to Israel. It engages in the notorious imperialist tactics of no war, no peace.

In India, it supported the aggression against Pakistan. It established and expands military and naval bases in India.

Its navies and spy ships prowl the seas all over the world in typical imperialist fashion. Why does a peace-loving country as Soviet leaders claim the Soviet Union is, need to have submarines, destroyers, cruisers, in every part of the world? Why do her admirals speak of the great naval strength of the Soviet Union? One can only answer—it is because Soviet imperialism has global interests: like all other imperialisms it seeks to exploit and dominate the world.

On every question the approach of the Soviet Union is an imperialist approach. It opposes the claims of all countries to extension of their coastal waters whether the territorial extension be 50 miles or 200 miles. In protection of their fishing and mineral interests, many small countries have correctly declared their territorial boundaries as 50 or 200 miles from the coast. In all cases, the Soviet Union has refused to recognize the claim. Why? Because imperialism demands "freedom" of the seas, freedom to fish and freedom to take mineral resources within the coastal waters of other countries.

This is naked imperialist expansion—freedom for us imperialists but no freedom for you. If the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionist imperialists recognized the right of smaller countries to territorial limits of 50 or 100 miles, then they would be acquiescing in an anti-imperialist move and that they will never do. The nature of imperialism never changes. Such territorial rights for example, by the countries of the Mediterranean would result in the expulsion of the U.S. and Soviet navies from the Mediterranean where they menace the peace and security of the Mediterranean nations.

Talk about peace and security by the Soviet Union is only talk under the cover of which it steps up its armament build-up. Declarations and agreements about nuclear arms have not stopped the Soviet Union nor the U.S.A. from increasing their nuclear arsenals nor from conducting big tests of nuclear weapons.

Talks about collective security are a cover for knocking up aggressive pacts. So in Asia the Soviet proposal for collective security has its foundation in the Soviet-Indian alliance, an alliance for aggression.

In Europe itself, the Soviet Union maintains huge military forces, so much so that the British and French

imperialists are greatly alarmed. These forces are certainly not for socialism. It is a cardinal principle of communism that revolution cannot be exported; socialism is utterly inconsistent with territorial expansion.

It is accepted that the superpowers each seek worldwide domination. They join together and they divide in their drive for world domination.

The Soviet revisionists took up the task in which the open imperialists had failed. The Soviet revisionists, in the name of socialism and communism, attacked People's China and made military attacks upon her and prepared for more military attacks. To carry this out it needed extensive and intensive ideological preparation in the name of communism and socialism. This is one aspect of the question. But why attack People's China? There are various reasons. The Soviet revisionists have betrayed socialism; anyone and particularly any country that upholds socialism as China and Albania do, earns their particular enmity. If they can persuade people that their imperialist country is socialist and communist, then they greatly harm the cause of socialism and further the cause of imperialism. But the people are alert to this. Then there is the simple question of seizing People's China and Albania (along with ordinary capitalist countries) for exploitation just as the Czars did and attempted to carry further. But it is all justified in the name of communism and the Chinese are accused of being anti-communist.

The Soviet revisionists maintain one million and more troops on the Sino-Soviet border to try to carry

out the dream of destroying People's China. Its destruction means that a truly socialist country is destroyed, thus setting the world cause of socialism back and, at the same time, the resources of People's China come under imperialist exploitation. None of this, however, is succeeding. Soviet propaganda just does not get to the first base with the people. The Soviet revisionists are more isolated than ever and People's China more popular than ever. Precisely the reverse of what the Soviet revisionists intended, comes about.

There is a huge gulf between the Soviet leaders on the one hand and the Soviet people on the other. The Soviet people have a wonderful revolutionary tradition. It comes in conflict all the time with the counter-revolutionary imperialist position of the Soviet leaders.

All the people of the world instinctively test words of the Soviet leaders against their deeds. These leaders talk communism, socialism, peace; their deeds are imperialist, capitalist, warlike. Facts speak louder than words. For example, People's China has undertaken from the very beginning never to be the first to use nuclear weapons; the Soviet Union has refused to do this. This is a simple test. The Soviet leaders in fact have in mind to use nuclear weapons to destroy People's China. It is a vain dream.

People's China has the support of the people of all the world just as did the Soviet Union in the

*(Continued on p. 10.)*

## Firm Support for Vietnamese People's Just Demands

THE signatories to the Paris agreement on Viet Nam issued a joint communique on June 13, 1973, stating solemnly that they will scrupulously respect and strictly implement the Paris agreement so as to guarantee peace in Viet Nam and contribute to the cause of peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia. Now, over 40 days have elapsed. Despite the implementation of some provisions of the Paris agreement and the joint communique, peace in Viet Nam is still unstable and many important provisions of the Paris agreement have not been implemented because of the obstruction and sabotage by the Saigon authorities and the U.S. side. This condition cannot but arouse the concern of the people the world over.

That the joint communique was signed in order to promote the scrupulous implementation of the Paris agreement is well known. For a month or so, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam have made unremitting efforts for the strict implementation of the provisions of the Paris agreement and the joint communique. The

Saigon authorities, however, have made incessant military attacks to nibble at the areas controlled by the P.R.G. of the R.S.V.N., delayed and evaded by every possible means the return of the illegally detained civilian personnel and continued persecuting and slaughtering them. They have also arrested tens of thousands of patriots and impeded the establishment of the National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord. The U.S. side, too, does not strictly carry out its own commitments and at the same time allows the Nguyen Van Thieu clique to wilfully violate the Paris agreement. This can only show that the Saigon authorities do not want to maintain a stable peace in Viet Nam, are unwilling to settle the internal issues of south Viet Nam and have no intention to realize the south Vietnamese people's right to genuine self-determination.

The signing of the Paris agreement has paved the way for settling the Viet Nam problem according to the national aspirations and interests of the Vietnamese people. Should the United States and the Saigon authorities strictly abide by and scrupulously implement all the provisions of the agreement as the Democratic Re-



public of Viet Nam and the Republic of South Viet Nam have done, the Vietnamese people would gain genuine independence and peace. This is what the whole world is earnestly expecting. It is perfectly clear that the Viet Nam problem can only be settled in accordance with the measures laid down in the Paris agreement, and on the basis of respect for the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights and the south Vietnamese people's right to self-determination. Acting in bad faith, the Saigon authorities do not honour the documents they have signed, nor keep their own word, nor carry out their own commitments; they obstruct in every way the scrupulous implementation of the Paris agreement. This is entirely contrary to the will of the Vietnamese people and the aspirations of the people the world over.

The Foreign Ministries of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam issued statements respectively on July 30 and 31 on the

implementation of the joint communique and denounced the United States and the Saigon administration for their serious violations of the Paris agreement and the joint communique. The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the Vietnamese people's just struggle and righteous demands. The U.S. Government and the Saigon authorities should scrupulously implement the Paris agreement and the joint communique. Particularly, the Saigon authorities should immediately stop their military actions to nibble at the areas under the control of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, put the ceasefire really into effect, release all the illegally detained civilian personnel, and guarantee the democratic liberties of the south Vietnamese people so that the Viet Nam problem can be equitably settled.

(*"Renmin Ribao" Commentator, August 3*)

## ▶ **The Federal Republic of Germany: A Glimpse**

by the Chinese Journalists' Delegation

**D**URING its visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, the Chinese Journalists' Delegation toured 13 cities and travelled through eight of its ten states.

Though medium-sized cities are numerous in the F.R.G., there is nothing like London or Paris, a big densely populated city which serves as the country's political, economic and cultural centre. Economic growth in the regions is fairly even, and gaps in development are small.

### **Postwar Industrial Growth**

Whenever one mentions industry in the F.R.G., the Ruhr region, famous for its coal and steel, inevitably comes to mind. The Ruhr region, or the whole of North Rhine Westphalia State where it is located, is still the country's most industrially developed region. Making up less than one-seventh of the country's total area, this state has a population of 17 million, about 28 per cent of the total population. With an average of 240 persons per square kilometre, the F.R.G. is after the Netherlands and Belgium the third most densely populated country in Europe.

In North Rhine Westphalia State where there are 505 persons to a square kilometre, 10 million people (nearly one-sixth of the country's total population) live along the banks of the Rhine and Ruhr Rivers in an area which is only a quarter of the state's area (about 8,500 square kilometres). Here one finds 80 per cent of the country's anthracite coal production, 30 per cent of its iron and steel industry, 40 per cent of its oil refineries and numerous chemical and machine-building enterprises. In our hour-long drive from Bonn to see the Mannesmann Iron and Steel Complex in

Muelheim, we passed through part of this area, and factories kept coming into our view all along the route.

Industry is fairly well-developed in the other F.R.G. states too. Baden-Wuerttemberg adjoining France and Switzerland in the southwest is a hilly region where Europe's two well-known rivers, the Danube and the Rhine, have their sources. It has grown into an industrial state second only to North Rhine Westphalia. There are 210 persons out of 1,000 employed in industrial enterprises, including those in the building industry. This figure beats even that of North Rhine Westphalia where it is 185 per 1,000. Baden-Wuerttemberg's fame rests not on coal or steel. It made its name by developing diversified industries, particularly machine-building, automobile, electrical appliances and electronics.

Bavaria, with Munich as its capital, is the most agriculturally oriented of the ten states. Its farmlands account for one-third of F.R.G.'s farming areas and its livestock makes up one-third of the country's total. As a result, Bavaria looks like an agricultural state. But agriculture provides employment for only 11 per cent of its working population. Numerous giant machine-building, electric and electronic, precision and optical instrument, metal sheet, glass and ceramic enterprises here provide jobs for many people. For every 1,000 people in the state, 155 are employed in the industries, including the building industry. In this sense, Bavaria is not an agricultural state.

With a highly developed industry, the F.R.G. occupies an advantageous position in the capitalist world today. It was second only to the United States in

gross national product from 1961 to 1968 but has since been overtaken by Japan to take the third place.

### A Special Position

More than once during our visit, F.R.G.'s political and economic circles used to say: "We are no longer an infant!" and they often said it with a knowing smile.

Over a decade ago the then Chancellor Konrad Adenauer described the F.R.G.'s special international position as being an economic giant but a political dwarf. Things have changed over the years and these words may no longer hold true today. Nevertheless, the F.R.G.'s international position is still rather special as compared to the other Western countries.

Situated in highly sensitive Central Europe, the F.R.G. has to face the reality that a superpower has massed huge forces near its eastern borders. It feels that it must rely on the other superpower, rely on the armed forces of the United States and those of Britain and France stationed on its soil to attain a military balance and security. During our visit, representatives of the F.R.G. ruling and opposition parties made it clear that though they had big differences over their Soviet policy, they were unanimous in wanting U.S. forces to remain in the F.R.G.

Things are that way militarily. Politically, there is still no German peace treaty 28 years after the war. The four powers still retain their rights and obligations on the German question and the status of West Berlin.

One can thus understand why the Common Market and West European unity are essential to the F.R.G., politically as well as economically. Like some other West European countries, the F.R.G. strongly feels that unless the West European countries unite and make common cause, it would be difficult for the F.R.G. alone to have its views fully heard in the world today.

### Detente: Genuine or False?

The people of Europe, including the German people, have suffered greatly from two world wars. They of course want a detente in Europe and to avert a new big war. These sentiments are fully understandable. But the social-imperialists, while making a big fuss

about European "detente," "peace" and "security," have not in the least eased up in their military build-up. Thus we found all sorts of reactions among the F.R.G. people.

Some felt that negotiations were better than no negotiations at all and the holding of a "European security conference" was better than not having one at all. Others felt that since the Soviet leaders had not shown their hand there could be no harm in trying to probe their real intentions through the "European security conference" and other talks. Then there were those, more or less taken in by the Soviet leaders' ballyhoo, who believed that the latter's European policy had probably "changed." However, not a few were still highly suspicious about this, watchful of the Soviet preaching and performance. They just could not believe these clumsy pedlars who were armed to the teeth but vociferously shouted about peace.

A professor in Munich told us: "We would like a detente [in Europe], but it must be a real detente." "We don't want a European agreement between the big powers which results in a detente in theory while in reality one side increases its strength at the expense of the other."

In Baden-Baden, a German journalist recalled: "I once said that M.B.F.R. (Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions) stands for 'More Battalions For the Russians.'" This quip made everyone laugh, for it was witty and hit the nail on the head.

On another occasion, a well-known F.R.G. political figure spoke to us about the question of European security. He bluntly said that at present a danger indeed exists: the desire for peace brings on illusions and people turn a blind eye to reality. He said: "The danger lies in the fact that the concepts of detente, security and peace have a great psychological impact. So those who make imperialism their business talk about detente, those who want to disarm the other side talk about security, and those who want to get what they want through war talk about peace." It was with the greatest vigilance and distrust that he was following the "European security conference" and the "Central Europe mutual and balanced force reduction talks," he added.

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(Continued from p. 8.)

socialist days under Stalin's leadership. That support and socialism in the Soviet Union made the then Soviet Union indestructible. Today People's China is in just that position except that the people of the world are even stronger and imperialism is much weaker.

Socialism in China grows stronger every day. It attracts more and more supporters throughout the world. It upholds working class principle, Marxism-Leninism. It is the most thoroughgoing anti-imperialist nation. It is not anti-Soviet but is certainly anti-Soviet imperialism and this is the best service to the great Soviet people.

Australian experience shows that People's China has friends everywhere. All sections of the Australian people except a few diehards are her friends. This is so in every country. The working class is the mainstay of that support; it is the most stable support.

Soviet revisionism extends its tentacles to Australia. But its friends are not the people. It rots with every passing day. The people grow stronger with every passing day. It is a critical task for the revolutionary movement and for all patriotic and democratic people to expose and fight Soviet social-imperialism which has emerged as a great danger to all the peoples — the more dangerous because of its deception.

# On Reforming Written Chinese

by Wen Hua

THE written language of our country, said Chairman Mao in 1951, must be reformed and oriented to the use of a phonetic alphabet as is common with the world's other written languages. He added that alphabetization of the Chinese characters requires much preparatory work and before realizing this it is necessary to simplify the characters in order to facilitate their present-day use. In 1958, Chairman Mao called on all cadres to learn *putung hua*, the "common speech" which is the standard spoken Chinese.

Chairman Mao's instructions are the guiding principles for reforming the Chinese written language.

## Necessity

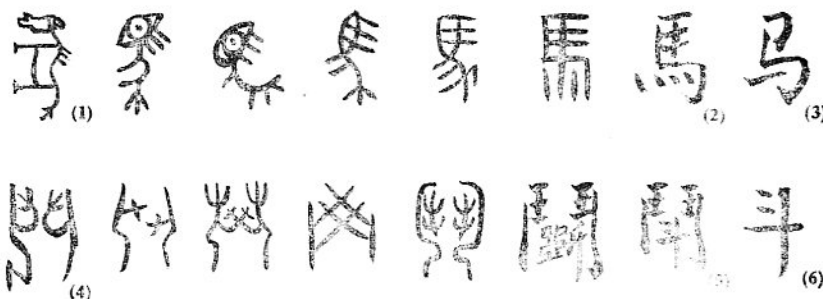
Chinese characters currently used constitute one of the time-honoured written languages with far-reaching influence in the present-day world. Historically, they have made indelible contributions over the past several thousand years. These characters still serve as a media which we must use today and for a considerable period of time to come, and they will continue to play their due role. However, we have to admit that the Chinese characters — ideograms — have their serious drawbacks mainly because they must be learnt and memorized one by one since each has its own special form. Most characters require numerous strokes and are complex in structure, not to speak of the total number of characters. The commonly used ones number around 5,000 and these together with those used in specialized fields of work, the names of people and places and classical writing amount to somewhere between 8,000 to 10,000. Since the Chinese characters are difficult to pronounce, recognize, memorize, write and use, the Chinese people have long wanted a language reform. But in the old society their hope was no more than castles in the air. It was only after the masses of the people were liberated politically and economically under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and demanded raising their cultural level that reform of the written language has become realistic.

While engaging in the cause of socialist revolution and construction, the masses are eager to master the written language as quickly as possible so as to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and obtain cultural and scientific knowledge. But the complicated and difficult characters are an obstacle to their efforts. Hence the necessity to reform the written language.

The advantages of reforming the characters are manifold. It helps lessen the

students' burdens, improve teaching quality and shorten the time for study, all favourable to implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian line on education. It creates favourable conditions for typing, printing, telecommunications and other work to become highly mechanized and automated as well as computerized. It also helps strengthen the unity of our country's various nationalities and facilitates the study of the Chinese language, both spoken and written, by foreign friends, thereby promoting mutual study, friendship and unity between the Chinese people and other peoples of the world.

A written language never remains unchanged. Its development is governed by its own objective law. The history of both Chinese and foreign written languages proves that they generally have gone through a process of gradual development from pictographic to ideogrammic languages. Judged by its historical development, each letter of the Latin alphabet which is a phonetic one stands for the shape of a specific object and is a "pictograph." After a prolonged process of development, the letters finally became purely phonogrammic ones and at the same time their forms were simplified. This is also true of the Chinese characters. Following the development of Chinese society and the evolution of writing tools down through the centuries, not only have the forms of these characters undergone many evolutions and become more and more simplified, but their phonogrammic components have gradually increased with the appearance of more and more picto-phonogrammic characters. At present, the many new simplified characters created by the masses are a reflection of the tendency of the development of these characters. This notwithstanding, the characters still have not been freed from the ideogrammic system and many problems which are hard to solve still exist in studying and using them. Therefore, to develop the Chinese written language into one using a phonetic alphabet is the pressing demand of the masses and conforms with



1st row: Evolution of the character *ma* (horse). 1. pictograph. 2. characters in complex form. 3. simplified character.  
2nd row: Evolution of the character *dou* (strong). 4. pictograph. 5. characters in complex form. 6. simplified character.

the objective law governing the development of the Chinese characters.

### Threefold Tasks

The change from characters to a written language using a phonetic alphabet means a fundamental reform of the system of written Chinese. This calls for a greater amount of arduous and complicated work and takes a longer transition period compared with written language reforms in some countries (in most cases they only switch from one phonetic alphabet to another). On behalf of the Party and the People's Government, Premier Chou En-lai put forward in 1958 three tasks for the reform of written Chinese, namely, simplification of the characters, popularization of the common speech and implementation of the Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet. These are important tasks which should be actively and persistently carried out before alphabetization becomes a reality.

The first task involves simplification of the forms and reduction of the number of Chinese characters. Although this is only a reform within the framework of the present character system and not a fundamental reform of the written Chinese, it suits the urgent needs of the masses and, in particular, makes it easier for school-age children and old people who were deprived of any schooling in the old society to learn to read and write. The simplified characters recommended for use since 1956 have been widely used in the nation's newspapers, magazines, books and textbooks and have gained popular approval. Through practice in the past decade and more, the masses have more and more keenly felt the need to continue the work of simplifying the characters. They have taken the initiative to simplify them of their own accord and this has become an irresistible tide of the times. The simplified characters originate from the masses and in turn serve them. In simplifying the characters, therefore, it is necessary to follow the mass line and carry out the principle of "from the masses, to the masses." This requires the department in charge of language reform to go deep among the masses, collect, sift and classify the simplified characters and work out a second Scheme for Simplifying the Chinese Characters, so as to do a good job of this work step by step on the basis of soliciting the opinions of the masses and the experts concerned.

The second task, popularizing the common speech which uses the Peking pronunciation as its standard, the dialect spoken in north China as its basic form and the modern vernacular style of writing as its grammatical structure, is an important preparation for alphabetizing written Chinese. With a vast expanse of territory, China has a great diversity of local dialects. Such a state of affairs adversely affects the political, economic and cultural life of our people and makes for difficulties in alphabetizing our written language. It is therefore necessary to make big efforts to popularize the common speech so as to meet the needs of the present development of our socialist revolution and con-

struction and the need to orient our written language to alphabetization as is common with other languages in the world.

Since the directive on the popularization of the common speech was issued by the State Council in 1956, there has emerged a nationwide upsurge in spreading and learning it and more and more people are able to understand and speak it. The popularization work has achieved some success and stress is now laid on popularizing the common speech in commercial, communications, post and telecommunications departments and the service trades as well as in schools in areas using local dialects. Meanwhile, special attention is paid to handling the relations between the common speech and dialects well. That is to say, popularizing the common speech does not mean prohibiting and abolishing the dialects.

Carrying out the Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet and popularizing the phonetic alphabet — the third task — is another important preparation for achieving alphabetization. The Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet approved by the National People's Congress in 1958 has been warmly welcomed by the masses and widely used in various fields of work. Teachers in most primary schools throughout the country have used the phonetic alphabet to teach their pupils to learn the Chinese characters and the common speech.

### Struggle Between the Two Lines

Written language is a system of symbols recording speech. It does not bear any class nature itself, but the work of reforming it has a clear-cut class nature. Subordinated to the political line of a particular class, reform of written language serves the interests of that class. The language reform which we are now carrying out is part and parcel of our socialist revolution and construction and serves to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. Precisely because of this, the fierce struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between the proletarian revolutionary line and the bourgeois reactionary line at home inevitably finds expression in the reform work. The bourgeois Rightists wildly attacked this work in 1957. A handful of class enemies who had usurped the leadership in the cultural and educational departments even more rabidly opposed Chairman Mao's many directives on reforming the written language. They slandered alphabetization as "slavish imitation" and spread the fallacy that "simplified characters are helpful for immediate needs, but will cause losses in the long run." While advocating preserving the dialects, they mouthed such nonsense as "everything will be all right even if the common speech is not popularized for a hundred years." Even more, they abused that part of power in their hands to abolish the study of the Chinese phonetic alphabet in primary schools, and restricted and obstructed its use in various fields of work.

They opposed reforming the Chinese written language simply because this is favourable to the labouring people in their effort to study revolutionary culture and

master revolutionary theory. They advertised the landlord and capitalist classes' culture and deprived the working people of their right to learn to read and write for the purpose of fooling and deceiving the people and pushing their counter-revolutionary revisionist line, subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. All this serves only to expose them as vassals of the reactionaries at home and abroad.

Since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began, we have smashed the counter-revolutionary re-

visionist line of Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers. As in other work, language reform is now being brought to a new phase of vigorous development. While making energetic efforts to study Chairman Mao's directives on reforming the written language, the department concerned is now conscientiously summing up experience, relying on the masses to carry out deep-going investigations and study and soliciting opinions from all quarters, so as to actively and steadily reform written Chinese.

## Visit to Heilungkiang Forest Regions (II)

# New Forest City

by Our Correspondents

GOING north, we left the Mutankiang basin by train early in May for Yichun, a rising city in the Lesser Khingan Mountains. A passenger on the train informed us that Yichun could be rated one of the largest cities in the world. He hastened to add that he meant the area Yichun covered, not its population nor its built-up area. It takes 12 hours to cross the territory under the city by train, he claimed.

### Once a Village of Ten Households

On entering the city we saw piled concrete sewer pipes lining the streets and workers repairing the road.

We called on Comrade Kung Tien-chen, a deputy secretary of the Yichun regional Party committee. Son of a lumber worker, he is 51 this year and has been working since he was 14, felling trees, rafting logs and doing other timber industry jobs. Following liberation, he became an experienced Party worker after being taught and trained by the Party. Having come to Yichun some years before liberation and knowing this region inside out, he has witnessed the changes and developments that have taken place in this forest region.

Twenty-eight years ago, he told us, this burgeoning city

was only a backwoods village inhabited by a dozen or so families. After liberation, the village began to grow, fed by the growing demand for timber for socialist construction.

It was made the seat of the county government in 1952 and Comrade Kung was the first county head. During discussions on town planning, he recalled, some people wanted to build wide streets, anticipating motor traffic one day. Others took exception, saying that they'd be lucky to see a car in their town during their lifetime. A compromise was reached and the result



A glimpse of Yichun city.

Sketch by Kuang Chun

can be seen today from the traffic on the road. This was the answer to all the road-building we saw when we first arrived.

Yichun has 90,000 inhabitants in the city proper. Three trunk railway lines supported by a mesh of secondary lines and motor roads link up nearly a hundred forestry farms and fledgling townships. The Yichun Special Administrative Region was set up in 1970 by adding two neighbouring counties to the city, bringing the total population to 1,030,000, 90 per cent of which work in the lumber industry or are dependents of forestry and lumber workers.

### Growing Timber Industry

In the early years after liberation about 120,000 cubic metres of lumber were produced annually. As felling, transporting and other operations gradually became mechanized, output is now up to some 6 million cubic metres a year in this region.

Timber felling had been Yichun's only industry. Many large and small timber-processing and related industries have been set up. The Yuhao Paperboard Mill makes the well-known Changcheng (Great Wall) boards sold at home and abroad. Its raw materials are the chips and other lumber industry by-products. The Nancha Wood Hydrolysis Factory uses these to make industrial alcohol.

At the new paper-mill belonging to the Fenglin Timber Processing Plant, we saw a highly mechanized production line at work. All stages of production were done by machines, from cooking the chips to sewing up the cement containers the plant makes. All the machines are Chinese-made.

The above-mentioned are modern plants, but we saw many more multiple-use workshops and plants employing indigenous methods, testifying to the creativeness of the workers who are well aware of the need for timber by the nation's socialist construction. Much has and is being done to make the fullest use of the trees. We saw an ingenious home-made cableway that workers of the Lalin Forestry Farm had rigged up to bring out the bigger debris, or slash, from the felling points to a waiting tractor-drawn chipper. The chipper is operated from a power take-off on the tractor. What used to be left to rot now streams into the paper-mill.

### Forest Reserve

The red pine which grows profusely on the Lesser Khingan Mountains provides excel-

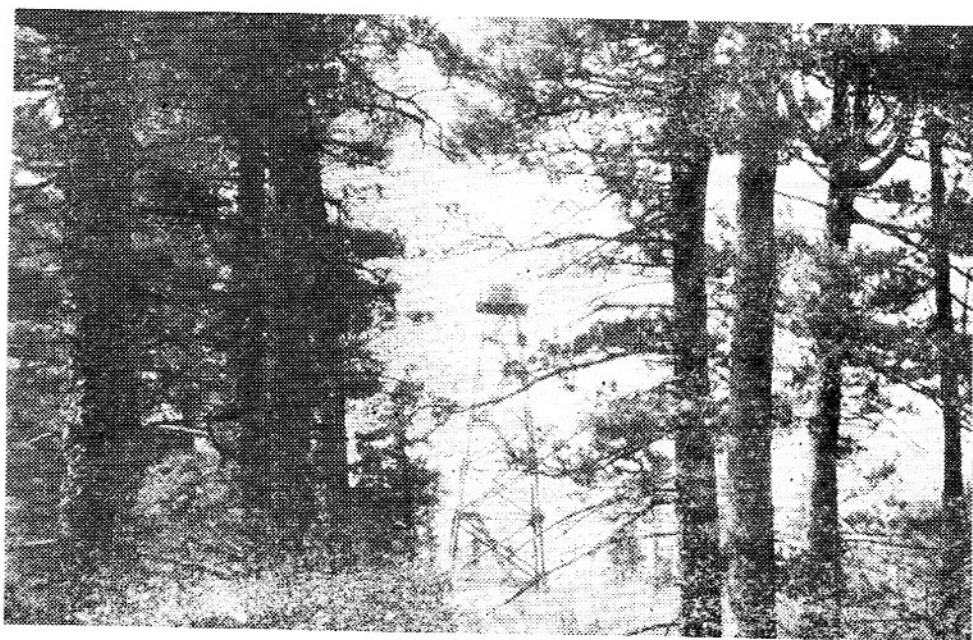
lent lumber, straight grained, smooth and not easily rotted. It grows to some 30 metres high. Most of these pines are 50-60 centimetres in diameter, and occasionally 1.5 metres. This pine is used for housing construction, furniture, sleepers and mine props and for other industrial use such as shipbuilding.

The northern part of Yichun is 18,000 hectares of dense primary forest cover made up mainly of red pine. The area was declared a protected natural reserve in 1958 by the state and provides a beautiful untouched forested area for scientific studies.

The mountains inside the reserve were clothed in green and a thick red carpet of pine needles lay under our feet. Tall red pines interspersed with spruce and fir rose overhead. Following a path of wood steps built especially for visitors and after several short rests, we finally reached the summit where we had a splendid view of the undulating peaks of the Lesser Khingan Mountains. Below and around us was a sea of swaying soughing pines.

A comrade in charge of the reserve told us that pedologists, zoologists and botanists frequently came here to carry on research and study. He told us that at the moment they had several young scientific workers with them studying the laws governing fruit bearing in pines and the use of biological controls for insect pests. This protected forest is also a major producer of red pine seeds, he said.

The seed nursery in the city where pine seeds can be kept seven years with refrigerating equipment is next door to the insect-pest control station. We saw technicians examining some young larch branches that had just been brought in. Signs of casebearer moths had been discovered and they were alerting the forestry farms. Several chemical herbicides tested in recent years and found effective were now being applied on



Primeval red pine forest of the Lesser Khingan Mountains.

a large scale. At the moment, research was going on to find ways and means of wiping out a rodent pest by biological agents.

The mass line is also very much in evidence in controlling forest pests and diseases. The disease-pest control station annually organizes training classes for technical personnel from the grass-roots and invites specialists from the Yichun Forestry Research Institute to give lectures. Trainees return to their units and pass on what they have learnt to their colleagues.

### Life in the Forest City

Lumber workers used to say they "worked high up in the mountains and lived deep in poverty" before liberation. Though they worked 13 to 14 hours every day for the imperialist companies and feudal gang-bosses, it still was hard to keep body and soul together. "Year round we work with ax and saw, living on acorn flour and clothed in ragged sacking. Work like slaves just to keep alive," were the words in a pre-liberation song of the area.

There were very few family homes in the region then because the loggers were so oppressed and exploited. They mostly lived in cellars hollowed out of the ground. Today, however, every forestry farm, factory and mill has put up decent housing for the worker and his family.

Since life is still tougher in the forest than elsewhere, the state gives the workers and staff in Yichun an additional allowance varying from 15 to 35 per cent of their wages as well as free issues of warm clothing, work-clothes, gloves, rubber footwear, safety helmets and other labour production equipment.

There are 610 primary schools in the Yichun administrative region attended by 160,000 pupils, and 199 middle schools with 80,000 students. More than 5,000 medical and health workers staff more than 460 hospitals, clinics, mother and child care and other health centres. There is a well-equipped general hospital and a workers' sanatorium. Medical care is free and the state defrays half the cost for family dependents.

There are cinemas and recreation centres in the city and towns and many forestry farms have their own open-air cinemas and amateur cultural troupes. The region's professional cultural troupe and Peking Opera troupe often go on tours to perform for the workers.

Sport is very popular in the region. We found basketball courts almost in every place where the workers live. Some even had floodlights. Of course, table tennis is also very popular. Tiao Li-li who placed second in the girls' (junior) singles at the First Asian Table Tennis Championships in Peking last year comes from a Yichun lumber worker's family. Ice hockey, speed-skating and marksmanship are other favourites.

### On Stage and Off

We saw a performance of *Masters of the Forest* written and put on by the local cultural troupe on our



Ma Yung-shun passing on technique to young lumberjacks.

last night in Yichun. The play was about some lumberjacks battling practices detrimental to forest resources.

The story itself as well as the heroes and heroines who worked hard to keep the land green and build prosperity for the future were not unfamiliar and made us think of the many working people we had met on our visit.

We thought of Comrade Ma Yung-shun, national model worker and master feller and logger. He personally had known all the misery a lumber worker had to endure in the old days so that after liberation he put all his energy and wisdom at the service of the new society. As a feller he did the work of ten men, introducing new working methods and improving tools so that production rose many times. He was one of the first to popularize selective cutting to ensure high output and still keep the land forested. Although he is already 60, he likes to call himself Hsiao Ma (Little Horse) and still totes a chain saw and scales difficult mountain paths to tackle a tricky felling job. There are many like him, and the reason behind their unselfish, resourceful labour is they love their forests and love their socialist society. For today, they are the masters.

*Masters of the Forest* was familiar because we had seen it in real life. The faces of the principal players, too, were familiar for we had met them at a lumber camp some days earlier where they were working and living with the lumberjacks, learning from them in readiness for their stage roles.

# Preliminary Results From Study of 2,100-Year-Old Corpse

A 50-MINUTE documentary film in colour of an autopsy on the 2,100-year-old corpse found in the spring of 1972 at Mawangtui on the eastern outskirts of the provincial capital of Hunan, Changsha, is now being shown in China. Completed in May this year by the Peking Scientific and Educational Film Studio, the documentary is attracting wide interest.

The body has been identified as that of the wife of the early Western Han Dynasty Marquis of Tai of the principality of Changsha 2,100 years ago. Inside the tomb were more than a thousand burial accessories, including silk fabrics, lacquer ware, bamboo and wood utensils, pottery and a very rare silk painting, all in an excellent state of preservation. These are extremely valuable research material. (See *Peking Review*, No. 32, 1972.)

Archaeologists, anatomists, histologists, pathologists, biochemists and other specialists of Hunan and from Peking and other cities have been working together under the leadership of the Party to carry out comprehensive studies.

## Unusual Autopsy

Close-ups of the corpse on the operating table show the well-preserved body of a woman, intact and moist, 154 cm. in length and weighing 34.3 kg. Pores on the skin of the right thigh are still clearly visible. The scientists are of the opinion that this feudal noblewoman had developed normally and was well nourished during her lifetime.

The film shows that the joints of the four limbs are flexible and the soft tissues of the thigh muscles and other parts of the body still retain a certain elasticity. The head hair can be gently pulled without coming out and the false hair on her head is also well-preserved.

Many minor parts of organs are in a state of excellent preservation. Examination of the left ear reveals that the fine tympanic membrane is still intact, for example. There are still a few eyelashes on the right eyelid and a fragment of dark brown nail on the fingers. The ridge arrangements of the skin of the toes are also distinct. X-ray examination reveals a complete skeleton with even minor bones of hands and feet undamaged.

## View of the Viscera

There are a number of records in old Chinese histories of finding well-preserved corpses after centuries of burial, but this is the first time an autopsy has been done on a moist body at least 21 centuries old.

The viewer of this film can see the anatomists carefully remove the scalp, open up the cranium and take out the brain. Resembling dry bean curd, the brain removed from inside the skull is a shrivelled mass and occupies only a third of the cranial cavity. The *dura mater* enclosing the brain is intact.

Inside the exposed abdominal cavity, the various layers of tissue of the abdominal wall are still well-defined. Viscera were carefully removed from the abdominal and thoracic cavities. Their relative positions have not changed and each looks basically intact.

The diaphragm separating the cavity of the chest from that of the abdomen, the soft tissues behind the peritoneum are still fairly elastic, as are the internal genital organs. According to a Hsinhua News Agency report, gynaecologic examination showed that the woman had given birth.

First by an overall view and then a close-up, the camera shows that the heart, lungs, oesophagus and liver clearly had diminished in size and the wall of the stomach and intestines are paper-thin. Kidneys, ureter and bladder are clearly distinguishable. This is indeed a rare view of the human internal organs more than 2,000 years old.

Also well preserved are the small parts of the internal organs. The thoracic duct, the small artery of the meso-appendix and even the hair-fine nerve fibres of the pulmonary plexus of the vagus nerve are intact. Two clots of blood were found in the venule beside the uterus.

## Melon Seeds Found

Another unexpected find was the fresh-looking melon seeds in the digestive tract. Agronomists identified them as musk-melon seeds. The 138.5 melon seeds obtained from the oesophagus, stomach and small and large intestines suggest the woman died soon after eating melons when the fruit was in season.

Sections of the kidney, psoas, lumbar plexus nerve and cartilage studied under an electron microscope and a light microscope reveal the different collagenous fibres to be extremely well preserved, their structure very clear and closely resembling those of a fresh corpse.

Repeated experiments with tissues taken from muscles, stomach, liver, bone and hair of the corpse proved that the woman's blood was of group A.

## Gall-Stones and Heart Disease

Scientists are of the opinion that the woman died at about 50 years of age. The film shows the scientists



starting to look for the causes of death from the outside to the inside, from the superficial to the essential. The step by step process to determine the diseases she had and the causes leading to death is recorded on film.

Examination of the skin reveals that the skin on the back of the body was intact and showed no signs of bedsores. This ruled out the possibility of any debilitating disease and long confinement in bed. Likely as not, she died suddenly.

Ova of whipworms, pinworms and blood flukes were found in the rectum and liver. This is a valuable discovery for the study of schistosomiasis in China.

Examination of the biliary system of the corpse disclosed acute cholelithiasis (gall-stones). These hinder or obstruct the passage of bile and cause painful spasms.

The film also shows how X-ray and microscopic examination revealed systemic arteriosclerosis, coronary arteriosclerosis, a distinct narrowing of the fourth lumbar space and calcified lesions in the left lung. An obtuse-angle deformation of the bones of the right forearm was caused by malunion of a fracture.

From the evidence obtained, doctors believe the woman died a sudden death, most probably from a coronary heart attack as a result of biliary colic.

Herbal medicines found in the tomb and identified (probably those she had taken during her life) confirm this conclusion.

### Inside and Outside the Coffin

The film shows that the well-preserved state of the woman's body was, according to the scientists'

analysis, mainly due to the air-tight condition of the coffin, the lack of oxygen in it and the depth at which it was buried underground. Shots of scientists investigating the burial conditions of the tomb are shown.

Chemical analyses proved that the fluid inside the innermost coffin contained various organic acids and mercurial compounds and was slightly antibacterial, immersion in which retarded decomposition and helped retain body moisture.

The coffin consisted of six layers; the innermost two were each made of six whole slabs of timber tightly fitted and lacquered both inside and outside, making them strong and air-tight. The four outer layers were also very close-fitted.

Specialists believe that when this feudal aristocrat died the entire body was probably immediately shrouded in many layers of silk and linen and placed inside the coffin without delay.

Once the initial process of bodily decay used up virtually all the oxygen in the air-tight coffin, the resulting anaerobic condition greatly held back the process of decomposition.

More than 5,000 kg. of charcoal were packed about the air-tight coffin to keep out the damp and then the whole coffin was sealed with a metre-thick layer of white clay to prevent movement of air or moisture into and out of it. The coffin pit was 16 metres deep. Earth piled on top of the coffin and tamped down firmly brought the total depth to 20.5 metres. The pit itself was dug in a mound of red clay which is more or less impervious to water.

The above contributed to the excellent preservation of the corpse for more than 2,000 years. These well-thought-out and meticulous measures taken to preserve the corpse testify to the Chinese labouring people's high technical skill and creative wisdom in the distant past.

\* \* \*

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

The film ends with shots of a forum held under the auspices of the Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee on research work on the corpse. The scientists agree that initial results obtained are of significant value to Chinese archaeology, pharmacology and other sciences. They also give us a better understanding of the Chinese people's splendid ancient culture.



Examining the corpse.

## Japan Reprints "Collected Poems of the Kingdom of Chu, Annotated."

To celebrate the first anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Japan and China, Japan's *Yomiuri Shimbun* recently reprinted and published *Collected Poems of the Kingdom of Chu, Annotated* which Chairman Mao presented to Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka on September 27 last year during the latter's visit to China.

Prime Minister Tanaka wrote a preface to the *Notes on the "Collected Poems of the Kingdom of Chu, Annotated,"* published at the same time by *Yomiuri Shimbun*. He wrote: "There is a long history of exchange between Japan and China from the political and economic to the art and cultural fields. However, there was a period of unfortunate relations in modern history despite the fact that the two countries are neighbours. On September 29, 1972, I and Premier Chou En-lai signed the joint statement, thus ending the unfortunate relations. We pledged to be friends with each other from generations to generations in the spirit of 'seeking common ground on major points while reserving differences on minor ones.' This is the fruitful result of the enthusiasm of the peoples of Japan and China."

Prime Minister Tanaka noted that the will of the 800 million neighbouring Chinese people working intensely for new national reconstruction pro-

vides a guarantee for the development of friendship between the Japanese and Chinese peoples. He wrote: "Friendship between Japan and China has just begun. It is necessary hereafter to promote interchange in economic, cultural and various other fields."

## In the Ancient and Beautiful Mountain Republic.

A towering green-covered mountain comes into view when you drive past Rimini in Central Italy. There is an arched iron gate at the foot of the mountain, which is supposed to mark the national boundaries. On it are these words: "Welcome to this ancient and free land." And you know you are in the ancient and beautiful mountain Republic of San Marino.

The Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe, the first group of Chinese art workers ever to tour the country, conveyed the friendship and respect of the Chinese people for the industrious and courageous people of San Marino while on a three-day performance tour in late June.

Although the rain pelted down on the evening of June 22 when the gala performance was given at the "Drama" Cinema in the capital of San Marino, both Regents of the Republic, Francesco Maria Francini and Primo Bulgi, cabinet members and members of the Grand Council and many people from nine other residential centres turned up for the event. Every one of the 900 seats was occupied, with many standing in the gallery till the curtain came down.

Outbursts of applause, cheers and shouts of "bravo" greeted the Chinese acrobats. During the intermission, the Chinese compere sang a folk song of the host country: *Good-bye, San Marino*. She was heartily applauded.

The performance over, government officials and many other spectators congratulated the Chinese acrobats on their successful performance which embodied China's friendship and respect for San Marino and its people.

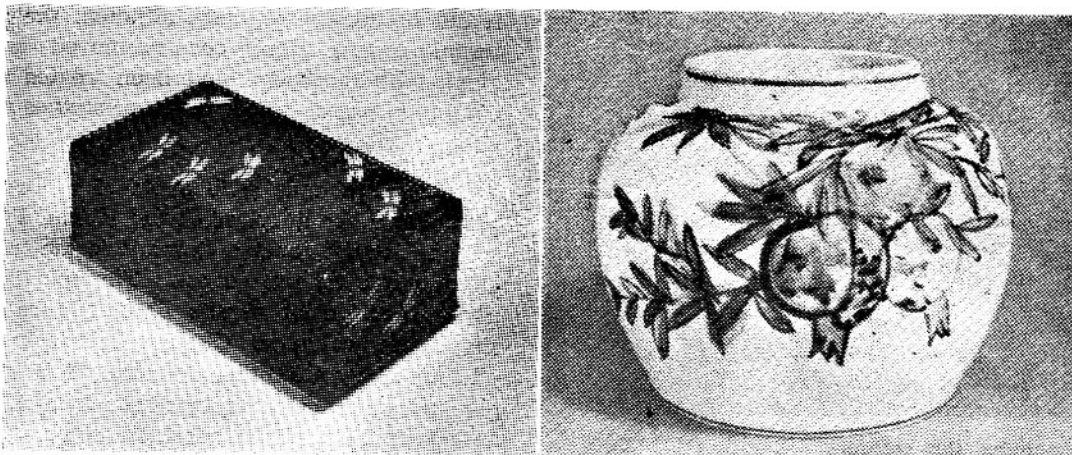
Before the troupe arrived, San Marino workers had erected a spacious open-air stage in record time. Because of bad weather on the opening day, the workers rushed to widen the stage of the cinema for the performance. The Chinese acrobats greatly appreciated this and did additional numbers for the hosts.

The troupe carried away with it the friendship of the people of San Marino. During their short stay in the country, the Chinese artists visited the Government House, a museum and factories.

## Traditional Japanese Handicraft Art Exhibition.

The exhibition on traditional handicraft art of present-day Japan, which took place not long ago in Peking under the auspices of the Japan Association for International Art Exhibition and the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association, won the admiration of Chinese viewers and art workers.

(Continued on p. 21.)



Left: A lacquer box decorated with red dragon-flies in silver and gold.

Right: A jar with designs of pomegranate in blue.

NEPAL

## Non-Alignment Reaffirmed

"While the colonial era has come to an end, the attempt to create a respective sphere of influence by furtive means has continued. Equipped with awesome weapons and using respectable-looking ideology as a cloak, the strong nations, however, relieve us by their assurances that world peace will be maintained through contacts and negotiations."

This is part of a speech made by King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva of Nepal at a reception given by the Nepal Council of World Affairs in honour of the King and Queen on July 26. He reaffirmed Nepal's non-alignment policy and appealed to the Nepalese people to unite and be ready to defend Nepal's independence. He said: "The fire of colonial desire has not been entirely extinguished from the face of the earth."

King Birendra said: "Nepal's policy of friendship and non-alignment is a self-evident fact." He added, "The foreign policy of a country is governed not only by ideals and standards it sets out to achieve but is dictated, as it were, by the need for security and survival." "Nepal acted so as to drive home to expansionist powers the realization that peace is preferable to war, that friendship pays more dividends than conflict." "This consideration," the King noted, "has made Nepal participate actively in meetings and conferences held on non-alignment at different capitals of non-aligned nations."

King Birendra said: "We pledge friendship with all nations, we shall take special pains to cultivate friendship with our neighbours, hoping earnestly that peace, co-operation and an understanding based on a sober

appreciation of each other's problems and aspirations shall prevail."

JAPAN-U.S.A.

## "Equal Partnership"

Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka and U.S. President Richard Nixon held talks in Washington on July 31 and August 1.

Nixon frankly admitted in the talks that the U.S.-Japanese relationship had changed from one between "a big brother" and "a smaller brother" into an "equal partnership." In a speech welcoming the visitor, Nixon said the United States and Japan had an "equal partnership not only in the Pacific but in the world." It was often said, he observed, that the relationship between the United States and Japan was that of "a senior partner and a junior partner," or that of "a big brother and a smaller brother." But "the world has changed," he noted, "I think today that your visit marks not only the end of that . . . relationship but the beginning of a new relationship which I would describe as that of equal partnership."

Tanaka stressed in reply that the United States and Japan were "partners." "We should make every effort to deepen the understanding between our nations and peoples."

Nevertheless both Nixon and Tanaka maintained that there would still be economic competition and contradictions between the United States and Japan. At a banquet honouring Tanaka, Nixon said that "as an entity the United States and Japan were friends," but "they were competitors as well." Tanaka also said he "deeply felt" that the United States and Japan "were both partners and competitors."

PAK JUNG HI CLIQUE

## Hat in Hand

South Korea's Pak Jung Hi clique keeps the doors wide open to foreign

capital investment. Revision of its taxation and customs duties laws in 1972, followed by enactment in February 1973 of the so-called ordinance on the introduction of foreign capital, gives it many kinds of customs privileges.

Another way of attracting foreign capital is using exchange rate reductions as bait. The clique has deliberately reduced or fixed the exchange parity of the south Korean currency in terms of the U.S. dollar despite its steady decline in value. This has been done in order to create conditions for the influx of foreign capital.

Moreover, the clique has raised huge foreign loans at the same time as it begs for foreign investments. According to the south Korean paper *Dong-A Ilbo*, the foreign debt incurred by south Korea totalled 3,567.2 million U.S. dollars by the end of May this year. Hundreds of millions of U.S. dollars have had to be spent annually for debt repayments. The 1972 figure was 347 million U.S. dollars.

As a result of this selling out of national interests, some major economic sectors in south Korea, such as oil refining, synthetic rubber, paper pulp and automobile assembling, are under the control of foreign monopoly capital. Electricity, transportation, and the metallurgical and chemical fertilizer industries are largely in the clutches of foreign capital.

Pak and his cronies have thrown themselves into the lap of foreign monopoly capital to maintain their dictatorial rule. This kind of economic policy has hit agriculture hard. Imported food grain from the United States and Japan accounts for 30 to 35 per cent of south Korea's total amount of consumption. Grain imports in 1972 amounted to 3,191,000 tons.

However, bringing in foreign capital can do nothing to help the clique. The result can only sharpen its economic crisis and arouse stronger resistance from the south Korean people.

## A Plot by Big Powers

The Israeli war of aggression against Arab countries in 1967 was the result of an international conspiracy. It was plotted by big powers which did not allow Egypt to go beyond the limits of the role they had set. Israeli planes carried out bombing and there was no counter-attack. This is the gist of an interview given by Egyptian Vice-President Hussein el Shafei to Selim el Lauzi, Editor-in-Chief of the Lebanese weekly *Al Hawadess*.

Shafei said: "The Russians and Americans were in connivance. Official entente took place in Glassboro, but the actual entente had started years earlier." "All indications show that their interests converge on opposing our future existence. The game of 'one administers the blow and the other reaps the profit' is nothing new." "Our self-respect will never fall into the hands of the Russians or the Americans," Shafei added.

In reply to Selim's question whether the big powers are trying to impose a settlement on the people in the name of peace, the Vice-President said: "It is the liberation of land. If the big powers can help all countries of this region restore their rights, liberate their land and guarantee stable frontiers, by then I'll accept a peace founded on justice. But if they appeal in favour of a peace based on the consolidation of a fait accompli, I'll tell them: 'Let such peace go to the devil.'"

### U.S.-U.S.S.R. DEAL

#### Sharing Food Scarcity

Total domestic and export sales of U.S. wheat during the 1972-73 marketing year (from July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973) reached 1,980 million bushels as against about 1,500 million bushels in the 1972 crop. This accounts for a sharp drop in U.S. grain stocks.

Based on data of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, *U.S. News & World Report* on July 16 reported the

decline in grain and feed stocks on July 1 this year (compared with a year before) as follows: wheat dropped from 863 million bushels to 425 million, or down 51 per cent; corn down 25 per cent; soya beans down 44 per cent, and grain sorghums down 65 per cent.

Diminishing food stocks have brought about sharp rises in grain and feed prices. It is reported that the price of wheat has doubled and that of soya beans trebled as compared with figures a year ago. The rises in grain and feed prices have in turn led to sharp increases in the prices of poultry and livestock products.

What is the cause of all this? The U.S. weekly *Time* said on July 23: "According to the General Accounting Office the 1 billion dollars sale of U.S. grain to the Soviet Union last fall was by far the biggest cause in lifting the price of American wheat by 100 per cent, to 3 dollars a bushel, and led to increase in the cost of flour and bread."

According to Agriculture Department statistics published not long ago, last year the Soviet Union bought 19 million tons of U.S. grain, including 12 million tons of wheat which accounted for more than one-fourth of U.S. total wheat output last year. The U.S. Agriculture Department announced on July 25 that the Soviet Union has contracted for about 9.7 million tons of U.S. grain in 1973.

U.S. Senator Jackson said on July 17 that the U.S. grain sale to the Soviet Union caused inflationary prices, and as a result, "the housewife paid 1 billion dollars more for bread, meat, poultry and eggs last year." Lester R. Brown, an economist with the Overseas Development Council in Washington, said, "Like it or not, Americans are sharing food scarcity with Russia."

"COMBAT" (FRANCE)

#### Piracy and Espionage

In spite of the widening of the reserved fishing zones to 200 nautical miles and the warnings to the Soviet fishing boats by the Latin American countries, "this has failed to prevent the Russian trawlers from continuing

their activities inside that limit," said the French paper *Combat* which published several articles recently to expose the piratic and espionage acts on oceans carried out by Soviet trawlers.

One article in *Combat* noted that for "taking the best part of the ichthyologic riches of all the seas of the planet," "at the present time units of the Soviet fishing fleet cruise on all oceans. Its vessels have more than doubled since 1963 and have increased to 4,185 units. This big armada, the most powerful in the world, has not ceased to expand."

Speaking of the espionage activities of the Soviet trawlers, the article pointed out that part of the Soviet trawlers' oceanographic exploration serves its strategic aims. "On this subject one may recall that in the maritime zones, which interest particularly the Russian intelligence services, one regularly registers the visits of Soviet fishing boats." "According to the competent authorities of the SHAPE (Supreme Headquarters of Allied Powers in Europe), these phantom vessels, infiltrating into the civil and military units of the NATO, and the control towers and the planes, observed and registered there the radio-electric communications and conducted mensurations on surface and in depth. It is certain that the expeditions of the flotillas of trawlers are paying dividends militarily."

CARRINGTON AND SCHLESINGER TALKS

#### Soviet Threat Growing

The question of Soviet military threat was the central theme of the talks between Lord Carrington, British Secretary of State for Defence, who concluded his two-day visit to the United States on August 2, and U.S. Secretary of Defence James Schlesinger.

The British and U.S. Defence Secretaries agreed that Soviet military forces constituted a continuing threat to the Atlantic alliance. Both found that "the Soviet military effort was on such a large scale that it could not logically be called strictly defensive."

After the talks, spokesmen for the two governments stressed that any move towards a unilateral reduction of forces on the part of the United States or its European allies would endanger the security of the Atlantic alliance.

#### EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

### Association With Developing Countries

The nine countries of the European Economic Community and representatives of 43 developing countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific regions met in Brussels on July 25 and 26 to discuss mutual relations.

The current chairman of the E.E.C. Council of Ministers Ivar Noergaard at the July 25 session put forward the E.E.C.'s initial proposal that the developing countries represented at the conference bring into existence an association with the E.E.C. along the lines of the Yaounde convention. In other words, it proposed that they set up a "free trade area" to be provided with "financial assistance" by the E.E.C. The E.E.C. also ex-

pressed willingness to establish other forms of association with the developing countries.

The delegates of the developing countries in the three regions put forward their demands in their speeches on July 26 that future agreements commit only the E.E.C.—and not the developing countries—to reduce tariffs, and that trade relations be strictly separated from E.E.C. "aid." This differs from E.E.C.'s existing association agreements with certain countries which provide for "lower tariffs based on reciprocity and the linking of free trade with financial aid from the community."

The conference finally decided that formal negotiations on economic relations between the E.E.C. and the developing countries should begin at ministerial level in Brussels on October 17.

#### CARIBBEAN

### Community and Common Market Established

The four independent countries in the Caribbean region, Barbados,

Guyana, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago, on August 1 formally established the Caribbean Community and the Caribbean Common Market. The Caribbean Community Secretariat in Georgetown, capital of Guyana, announced that the protocol on a common external tariff of the Caribbean Common Market also came into effect that day.

The decision to establish the Caribbean Community and the Caribbean Common Market was reached at the 8th Conference of Heads of Commonwealth Caribbean Governments in Georgetown last April. On July 4, Barbados and the other three independent countries signed a treaty for the establishment of the Caribbean Community and the Caribbean Common Market. The six territories in the Caribbean region which have not yet attained independence have agreed to join the Community and the Common Market by May 1, 1974.

The establishment of the Community and Common Market marks an important advance in the Caribbean regional integration movement to oppose colonialism, defend state sovereignty and develop national economy.

*(Continued from p. 18.)*

Selected from fine specimens, the more than 150 items of ceramics, dyed fabrics, lacquer ware, metalware and wood and bamboo work on display crystallize the wisdom of the Japanese working people. Of high quality, exquisite in craftsmanship and endowed with strong artistic appeal, they represent the fruit of the industrious and courageous Japanese people in long years of practice. They are faultless, carefully designed to the last detail. The forms in which they are cast are remarkable for their natural simplicity, devoid of artistic pretensions; the patterns are superb, free from any trace of sophistry or vulgarity and the colours please the eye for their freshness and harmony. It is impossible to achieve all this without the necessary training and the tremendous efforts that have been put into them.

Two thousand years of friendly contacts and cultural exchanges exist between the Chinese and Japanese

peoples. Similarities in style and craftsmanship are evident in their works of art in this field, though admittedly each has its own national traits. These similarities indicate the ties of friendship between the two peoples in long years of mutual interflow and learning from each other.

Those who visited the exhibition had a feeling of extraordinary warmth because the exhibits on view seemed so familiar and yet somewhat strange as if you met an old friend after many years of separation.

**China's Unearthed Relics in Paris.** Since its opening in Paris on May 9, the Exhibition on Unearthed Relics of the People's Republic of China has attracted many visitors in France and from other countries. In the first month, over 120,000 people saw the exhibition, averaging about 4,000 a day.

Some 400 relics of the period from the Palaeolithic Age to the Yuan Dynasty were displayed. The visitors

admired especially the jade suit threaded with gold wire and a bronze galloping horse unearthed during China's Cultural Revolution. Many visitors took this exhibition as the best chance to learn about Chinese culture and ancient Chinese history. A teacher of history said: "I've brought all my students here because I'm anxious to let them learn Chinese history through the objects on display."

An AFP commentary said that the exhibition "contains only masterpieces and these masterpieces have never been on display outside of China, for all of them were excavated after the founding of the People's Republic of China."

Commenting on rumours that objects of art were destroyed during the Cultural Revolution, a French paper said that the exhibition gave the lie to these rumours. The work of archaeological explorations had been carried out with remarkable results, it said.

## Work on National Minority Languages

THE Constitution of the People's Republic of China stipulates that all China's nationalities have the right and freedom to use and develop their own spoken and written languages. And these languages have been accorded due respect.

Both central and local radio stations broadcast programmes in minority languages. There are a wide range of publications in Mongolian, Tibetan, Uighur, Korean, Kazakh and other minority languages, including works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, Chairman Mao's works and various books, newspapers and magazines. Films, plays and music in these languages have also made headway.

Some idea of how work on spoken and written languages of national minorities is progressing can be seen by the advances made in three autonomous regions.

**Tibet.** A printing house in Lhasa is now busy putting out 800,000 textbooks in the Tibetan language for use by the region's primary schools in the new term beginning this September. Commissioned towards the end of 1971, this printing house has already turned out 1.03 million copies of publications in Tibetan, in addition to a number of books in the Han language.

In the past few years, the People's Publishing House of Tibet, a state enterprise, has printed Tibetan language translations of works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, and of Chairman Mao's works. Other publications particularly welcomed by emancipated peasants and herdsmen include *Traditional Medicines in Common Use in Tibet*, *Selection of Tibetan Revolutionary Songs* and the *Tibetan Calendar*.

**Inner Mongolia.** In the Ulan-chapu League (an administrative unit made up of ten or more counties and banners and equivalent to a special administrative region in other parts of

the country), inhabited by both Mongolians and Hans, a magazine in the Mongolian language, *Selected Articles*, is published every ten days. Since its founding on New Year's Day in 1972, as many as 78,000 copies have been distributed. It carries news, reportage, articles introducing work experience, political essays and short commentaries as well as Mongolian folk songs and ballads. Under the leadership of the league's revolutionary committee, the editorial department of the magazine made an extensive survey of the opinions of local peasants, herdsmen and cadres during its one-year trial period prior to regular publication. This has made for richer content in simpler language.

Among the 110,000 educated youths from Shanghai, Peking and other big cities who have settled in Inner Mongolia's pastoral and farming areas in the past five years, many have learnt to speak and read Mongolian. Quite a number are running primary schools in yurts and teaching in the local tongue. With the language barrier overcome, some of these young people working as "barefoot doctors," members of cultural troupes or shop assistants can give better service to the Mongolians.

**Sinkiang.** This is China's largest autonomous region and is inhabited by many minority nationalities, of which the Uighurs and Kazakhs are the most numerous. The new Uighur and Kazakh written languages based on the Latin alphabet are now being popularized on an extensive scale. Since 1965, 1.53 million people have learnt to read one or the other of these languages. Today throughout the region, all middle and primary school classes for the Uighurs and Kazakhs are taught in these two new written languages. Use of the new scripts has resulted in greatly expanded circulation for the *Sinkiang Daily*, a regional paper, and the *Ili Daily*, published in the Ili Kazakh Autonomous *Chou* in the northern-

most tip of Sinkiang. The new languages have partially or totally replaced the old ones based on Arabic alphabet in books, documents, advertisements, slogans and correspondence.

In Urumchi, the capital, and other places of the autonomous region, all documents, notices and slogans are now written in one of the minority languages as well as in Han characters. Many Uighur and Kazakh cadres have learnt to speak the Han language, while Han cadres have taken up Uighur or Kazakh. In the Chingshuiho Commune at the western end of the Tianshan Mountains in China's northwestern frontier region, more than half of its cadres from five different nationalities have become bilingual since the Great Cultural Revolution began. This has facilitated their work among the local people and strengthened unity among the nationalities. Soon many of the interpreters now working full time in the commune will be able to turn their attention to translation work.

## Sports on a Mass Scale

SPORTS activities on a mass scale have been spreading rapidly all over the country in recent years.

Contests, national and international, take place round the year in Peking's Capital Gymnasium in the western suburbs. A forthcoming fixture is the Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament, scheduled for late August.

More and more people are going in for physical training in China. Setting-up exercises during work-breaks are done to music broadcast over the radio in factories, offices and schools across the country. Popular sporting events include swimming, skating, long distance hiking, basketball and table tennis. *Tai Chi Chuan* (slow-motion Chinese boxing) and other traditional sports are gaining new adherents. In rural areas, sports activities related to militia training are encouraged, such as target shooting and swimming in full battle gear.

Several hundred thousand people take a dip in rivers, lakes and pools every day in summer. Standard 50-metre-long swimming pools and indoor pools with warm water in winter have been built in various parts of the country. Peking Gymnasium's indoor pool has a glassed-in wall section for underwater photography. It was here that a Chinese swimmer once broke a world record.

Winter skating and skiing are popular in northern China. Factories and mines, government offices and schools in Heilungkiang Province have many enthusiasts in the winter sports. Schools run courses for ice-sports and have teams organized. Many rural communes in Kirin Province have simple skating rinks and often hold inter-commune contests. Skating, ice hockey and other ice-sports have made headway in recent years in Inner Mongolia, Sinkiang and Ningsia where the national minorities live in compact communities. These autonomous regions sent their own teams to participate in the National Ice-Sports Tournament held early this year.

Long distance races were held in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Kwangchow, Changchun, Lhasa, Urumchi and other cities in recent months. In the 10,000-metre cross-country race in Kwangchow on March 11 this year, all the 17,000 participants ran the whole distance.

For the people of Korean nationality in Yenpien, northeast China, the favourite game is football. The Yenpien Autonomous Chou has built over 10,000 football fields by themselves, in addition to those built with state funds.

Women taking part in sports are on the increase. In Taishan County, volleyball used to be a men's game before liberation. Now women are coming into their own too, with 1,200 women's teams in the county. A women's round-the-city relay race, the first of its kind, was held in Peking on March 8 this year to mark International Working Women's Day, with 1,600 participants.

The Party and state pay great attention to the health of young people.

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching that "our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically," primary and middle schools, in addition to teaching socialist cultural courses, are improving the physical culture courses and encouraging sports activities of all kinds. Ball games and track and field meets for the youngsters have been held in various parts of the country since last year. Outstanding sportsmen have been chosen by the various provinces and municipalities to take part in the national middle school sports tournaments which opened early this month.

As mass sports activities develop, a number of outstanding sportsmen have come to the fore. An example is Ni Chih-chin, men's high jump champion, who cleared 2.29 metres in 1970 to set a new world record. Chinese table tennis players have won world championships on a number of occasions and badminton players have also scored splendid results in international contests.

During the Cultural Revolution, Chinese sportsmen criticized the erroneous tendency of placing trophies above everything else and of going after championships instead of popularizing sports among the masses. This was a tendency that deviated from Chairman Mao's teaching: "Promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health." A new trend has emerged, and "friendship first, competition second" is now the order of the day.

### *Shanghai's Street Cleaners*

A HARD-WORKING force of 16,000 street cleaners in Shanghai where 12,000 tons of garbage are collected daily keeps the streets and lanes of China's largest city clean all year round.

While most people are not yet out of bed, the street cleaners are at work every morning, sweeping the streets and pavements with mechanical sweepers. Garbage that can be used as fertilizer is sent to the suburban rural areas; other trash is taken to the outskirts for filling in low-lying land.

Cleaners are assigned to the main streets from dawn to dusk. The busiest 2,500-metre-long section of Nanking Road is patrolled by more than 20 sweepers during the day.

Sanitation workers before liberation not only lived in misery and want but were held in contempt by the reactionary rulers. Now their work is respected and they are helped out by the people. All city dwellers take part in sanitation work. Shop assistants, for example, help clean the pavement in front of their stores. Office workers tidy up the surroundings of their office buildings every Thursday, the day set aside for manual labour. Pedestrians drop fruit peels and rinds and waste paper in dust-bins on both sides of the streets. Housewives deposit refuse where the cleaners can easily collect it, and do their best to keep their lanes clean and tidy.

Many sanitation workers have joined the Chinese Communist Party or the Communist Youth League and some like Ma Hsiu-ying hold leading posts.

A beggar in the old society, Ma Hsiu-ying is now a member of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. She has continued to work alongside her mates after becoming a cadre and often finds time to help clean the railway station and neighbouring streets. She has twice been chosen to attend the National Day celebrations in Peking, where she had the honour of meeting Chairman Mao.

A number of educated young people have joined the ranks of street cleaners since 1968. Knowing that in our socialist country no work is regarded as inferior and that all work serves the people, they work as diligently as the veterans.

As in the case of other workers, the Party and government see to it that they are well looked after. Work-clothes, gloves, raincoats and other items needed on the job are issued free. They get free medical care. Women workers get an 8-week maternity leave with pay, and all sanitation workers retire on a pension. Sanitation centres have spare-time schools for them with sports and recreation facilities.

In English

# ARTICLES BY MAO TSETUNG

(Some of the works from 1941 to 1945)

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Speech at the Assembly of Representatives of the Shensi-  
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Oppose Stereotyped Party Writing  
Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art  
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