

PEKING REVIEW

10

March 9, 1973

北

**Congratulating Paris Conference
On Its Successful Conclusion**

京

**"February 28" Uprising in
Taiwan Province Marked**

周

Talking of Women's Liberation

報

PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

Vol. 16, No. 10

March 9, 1973

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

CONTENTS

THE WEEK	3
Learn From Comrade Lei Feng	
Spring Farming	
Home From Paris	
Goodwill Delegation From Pyongyang	
Sung Wei-pin Crosses Over	
ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS	
Congratulations to the Paris International Conference on Its Successful Conclusion — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> editorial	5
Act of the International Conference on Viet Nam	6
Head of Chinese Delegation Chi Peng-fei's Speech — After the signing of the Act of the International Conference on Viet Nam	8
Support Samdech Sihanouk's Just Statement — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> Commentator	9
"February 28" Uprising in Taiwan Province Marked — At meeting sponsored by the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference	9
The "February 28" Uprising	11
International Working Women's Day: Talking of Women's Liberation — Our Cor- respondent	12
Asian-African-Latin American Countries: Developing National Economies	16
NOTEBOOK	17
ROUND THE WORLD	19
Laos: Vientiane Government Violates Agreement	
Norway: Workers' Communist Party (M-L) Founded	
South Korea: "National Assembly Election" Farce	
Western Europe:	
Another Dollar Selling Wave	
Workers Strike	
F.R.G.: Defence Minister on European Security	
ON THE HOME FRONT	22
Women Students' Study Group	
Sanitation Workers in Peking	
New Wheat and Rice Strains by Pollen Culture	

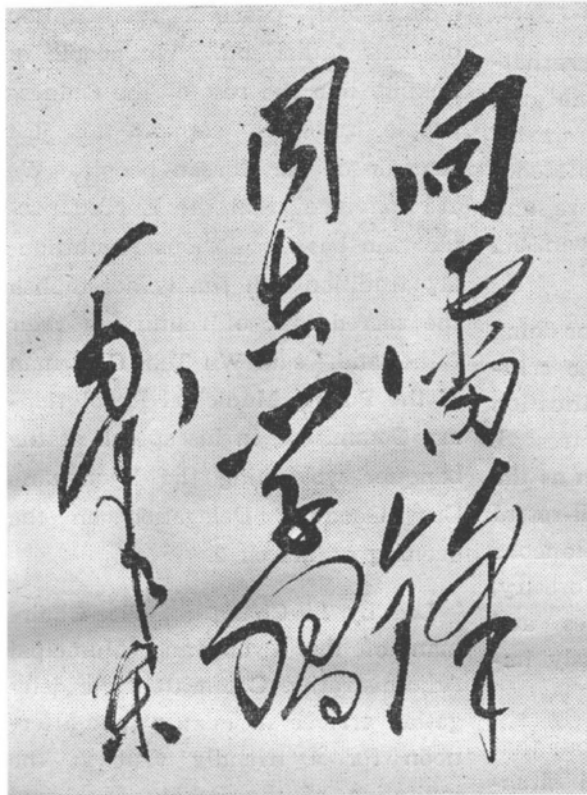
Learn From Comrade Lei Feng

Chairman Mao's inscription "Learn From Comrade Lei Feng" was made public on March 5, 1963 at a time when the nation was emulating this young P.L.A. hero. A facsimile of this inscription was reprinted in Peking's major newspapers on March 5 this year to mark its tenth anniversary. Exhibitions and meetings were held all over the country to recount his life and meritorious deeds. On this occasion, quite a number of units commended advanced people like Lei Feng who had come to the fore after being tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

A movement to learn from Lei Feng's sterling qualities and revolutionary spirit is again gaining momentum throughout the country.

Born in a poor peasant family on December 30, 1939, Lei Feng was a Communist Party member and squad leader in the engineering corps under the P.L.A. Shenyang Units. Enlisting in 1960, he died a martyr's death while on duty on August 15, 1962.

Though he died young, Lei Feng distinguished himself by his outstanding qualities and spirit characteristic of a Communist and set an example for the nation. He seriously studied works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works and adhered to the revolutionary style of study — integrating theory with practice. He took a clear-cut proletarian stand and cherished the communist ideas and qualities of utter devotion to others without any thought of self and wholehearted service to the peo-



Chairman Mao's inscription.

ple. He was always modest and prudent and kept to the style of hard work and arduous struggle.

The P.L.A. Shenyang Units to which Lei Feng belonged held a meeting on March 4 to exchange experience in learning from Comrade Lei Feng. Comrade Chen Hsi-lien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Commander of the Shenyang Units, attended and addressed the meeting.

Over the past ten years, the company in which Lei Feng was a member has made constant efforts to educate its cadres and fighters in his spirit. As a result, there have been tremendous changes in their outlook. Many individuals and groups in the company have been cited for their outstanding deeds.

Spring Farming

Spring is here. The countryside is seething with farming activities.

Renmin Ribao in its March 2 editorial "Go All Out to Do Spring Farming Well" called on commune members and rural cadres to seize the hour and do a good job of spring farm work so as to lay a solid foundation for a rich harvest this year.

Analysing today's excellent situation in the rural areas, the editorial said: "The movement to criticize revisionism and rectify our style of work is deepening, Party rural policies are being further implemented and the

cadres and masses in the countryside are showing a rising consciousness in the two-line struggle together with a greater enthusiasm for building socialism. On the basis of ten successive years of bumper harvests, a good harvest was reaped in 1972 in spite of serious natural disasters. The people are giving full reign to their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and have carried the mass movement of 'In agriculture, learn from Tachai' to a new upsurge. Remarkable achievements have been made in capital construction on the farms. The superiority of the collective economy of the people's communes is being brought into fuller play. The principle of taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor has taken deeper root in

the hearts of the people. The enthusiasm with which all trades and professions support agriculture is higher than before. These are all favourable factors for improving spring farming and reaping a rich harvest this year.

"It is not uncommon to have natural disasters occurring in one area or another of a country the size of ours. We must have every confidence that man will conquer nature and overcome all adversities to win big harvests."

Of paramount importance for doing spring farm work well is the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style of work, the editorial stressed. The principle of **"taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development"** and the simultaneous development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-lines and fishery must be conscientiously implemented.

The editorial also pointed out that proceeding from the overall situation, the acreage to be sown to various crops must be properly handled so as to achieve greater progress both in grain production and in developing a diversified economy to meet the needs of socialist construction and the people's rising living standard.

Home From Paris

All members of the Delegation of the People's Republic of China to the Paris International Conference on Viet Nam, with Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei as its leader and Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung its deputy leader, returned to Peking on March 5 by special plane.

Goodwill Delegation From Pyongyang

"The reunification of Korea at an early date is the national desire of

the entire Korean people. Thanks to the guidance of the correct line of the Korean Workers' Party, they have made new successes over the past year in their struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of their fatherland. We people of Peking, like the rest of the Chinese people, resolutely support this just struggle of the Korean people. We are convinced that the Korean people who have a glorious revolutionary tradition will finally accomplish the sacred task of reunifying their fatherland," said Wu Teh, Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, in his speech at the banquet welcoming the Pyongyang City Goodwill Delegation on the evening of March 2.

Led by Li Chang In, Vice-Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative Committee, the delegation arrived in Peking that afternoon for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Peking Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

In his speech that evening, Delegation Leader Li Chang In said: "The reunification of the fatherland is the greatest national task of the people of our country. The North-South Joint Communique was issued on the basis of the three principles [The question of reunification should be solved independently on the principle of national self-determination, rejecting the interference of outside forces; great national unity should be promoted, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and system; and reunification should be attained by peaceful means, each side refraining from the use of arms against the other side.] guiding the reunification of the fatherland expounded by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of

our people. This marked a good beginning in the struggle to reunify the fatherland.

"But U.S. imperialism and the reactionary authorities in south Korea, in violation of the agreement between the south and the north, are suppressing the south Korean people's struggle for an independent, peaceful reunification and continuing to create difficulties on the road to the reunification of the fatherland.

"The people of our country, nevertheless, will surely smash all the obstacles set up by U.S. imperialism and its running dogs and, relying on the united strength of the nation, accomplish the great historical task of reunifying the fatherland."

The Peking Municipal Party Committee and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee held a mass rally on March 6, warmly welcoming the goodwill delegation.

Sung Wei-pin Crosses Over

The former commercial attache of the Chiang Kai-shek clique's bogus embassy in Australia arrived in Peking by air with his wife, son and daughter on March 3. Inspired by the excellent situation at home and abroad, Mr. Sung Wei-pin had broken away from the clique's dark rule and crossed over to the socialist motherland.

Mr. Sung and his family got a warm and cordial reception at Peking Airport from leading members of the departments concerned under the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee. They praised Mr. Sung and his family for their patriotic act.

Saying he was very happy to be back, Mr. Sung expressed his thanks for the warm reception.

Congratulations to the Paris International Conference on Its Successful Conclusion

The International Conference on Viet Nam in Paris concluded on March 2, 1973. With the joint efforts of all parties to the conference, it adopted the Act of the International Conference on Viet Nam, thus making positive contributions to the maintenance of peace in Viet Nam and Indochina. The Chinese Government and people express warm congratulations on the successful conclusion of the Paris international conference.

In the act they jointly signed, the 12 government delegations to the conference acknowledge and express their approval of, support and strict respect for the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam and its four protocols and "solemnly recognize and strictly respect the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people, i.e., the independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of Viet Nam, as well as the right of the south Vietnamese people to self-determination." These fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people, which were acknowledged in the Paris agreement signed on January 27, have now obtained explicit international guarantee in the act of the Paris international conference. This is an achievement for the Vietnamese people in their long valiant struggle to safeguard the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of their country. It not only conforms with the Vietnamese people's national interests but also with the common aspirations of the people of all countries.

The signing of the Paris agreement has put an end to the war in Viet Nam. The agreement reached at the Paris international conference has provided favourable international conditions for the implementation of the Paris agreement. But full implementation of the latter agreement depends first of all on the common efforts of the parties signatory to the agreement. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam have for more than the past month strictly observed and scrupulously implemented the Paris agreement and the protocols. What

deserves attention is that the implementation of the Paris agreement has met with obstructions from the other two parties signatory to the agreement, the Saigon authorities in particular. The solemn document just adopted at the Paris international conference stresses that the Paris agreement and the protocols "should be strictly respected and scrupulously implemented." People are justified in demanding that the Saigon authorities and the U.S. side stop acts violating and sabotaging the Paris agreement and make it possible for the agreement to be scrupulously implemented, so that the Vietnamese people can settle their own problems by themselves without outside interference.

All parties signatory to the act have the common responsibility of scrupulously implementing all the provisions of the act of the Paris international conference, strictly respecting the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people, and maintaining peace in Viet Nam. The Chinese Government and people have always supported the just struggle of the Vietnamese people and respected the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Viet Nam, and are always concerned about peace in Viet Nam and Indochina. As a party to the Paris international conference and a signatory to its act, China will seriously undertake the obligation to strictly implement the act of the Paris international conference and never do anything that hinders or violates the Paris agreement. We hope the other parties signatory to the act and other countries will, as called for by the act, strictly respect the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people, namely the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Viet Nam, as well as the right of the south Vietnamese people to self-determination, and will refrain from any action at variance with the provisions of the Paris agreement. We are convinced that with the resolute struggle of the Vietnamese people and the support of the people all over the world, the fundamental national rights and national aspirations of the Vietnamese people are sure to be realized.

(March 3)

Act of the International Conference On Viet Nam

Following is the full text in English of the Act of the International Conference on Viet Nam officially released on March 2. — Ed.

Act of the International Conference on Viet Nam

The Government of the People's Republic of China;
The Government of the United States of America;
The Government of the French Republic;

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam;

The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic;

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia;

The Government of the Polish People's Republic;

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam;

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

The Government of the Republic of Viet Nam;

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; and

The Government of Canada;

In the presence of the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

With a view to acknowledging the signed agreements; guaranteeing the ending of the war, the maintenance of peace in Viet Nam, the respect of the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights, and the south Vietnamese people's right to self-determination; and contributing to and guaranteeing peace in Indochina;

Have agreed on the following provisions, and undertake to respect and implement them;

Article 1

The parties to this act solemnly acknowledge, express their approval of, and support the Paris Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam signed in Paris on January 27, 1973, and the four

protocols to the agreement signed on the same date (hereinafter referred to respectively as the agreement and the protocols).

Article 2

The agreement responds to the aspirations and fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people, i.e., the independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of Viet Nam, to the right of the south Vietnamese people to self-determination, and to the earnest desire for peace shared by all countries in the world. The agreement constitutes a major contribution to peace, self-determination, national independence, and the improvement of relations among countries. The agreement and the protocols should be strictly respected and scrupulously implemented.

Article 3

The parties to this act solemnly acknowledge the commitments by the parties to the agreement and the protocols to strictly respect and scrupulously implement the agreement and the protocols.

Article 4

The parties to this act solemnly recognize and strictly respect the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people, i.e., the independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of Viet Nam, as well as the right of the south Vietnamese people to self-determination. The parties to this act shall strictly respect the agreement and the protocols by refraining from any action at variance with their provisions.

Article 5

For the sake of a durable peace in Viet Nam, the parties to this act call on all countries to strictly respect the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people, i.e., the independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of Viet Nam and the right of the south Vietnamese people to self-determination and to strictly respect the agreement and the protocols by refraining from any action at variance with their provisions.

Article 6

(a) The four parties to the agreement or the two south Vietnamese parties may, either individually or

through joint action, inform the other parties to this act about the implementation of the agreement and the protocols. Since the reports and views submitted by the International Commission of Control and Supervision concerning the control and supervision of the implementation of those provisions of the agreement and the protocols which are within the tasks of the commission will be sent to either the four parties signatory to the agreement or to the two south Vietnamese parties, those parties shall be responsible, either individually or through joint action, for forwarding them promptly to the other parties to this act.

(b) The four parties to the agreement or the two south Vietnamese parties shall also, either individually or through joint action, forward this information and these reports and views to the other participant in the International Conference on Viet Nam for his information.

Article 7

(a) In the event of a violation of the agreement or the protocols which threatens the peace, the independence, sovereignty, unity, or territorial integrity of Viet Nam, or the right of the south Vietnamese people to self-determination, the parties signatory to the agreement and the protocols shall, either individually or jointly, consult with the other parties to this act with a view to determining necessary remedial measures.

(b) The International Conference on Viet Nam shall be reconvened upon a joint request by the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on behalf of the parties signatory to the agreement or upon a request by six or more of the parties to this act.

Article 8

With a view to contributing to and guaranteeing peace in Indochina, the parties to this act acknowledge the commitment of the parties to the agreement to respect the independence, sovereignty, unity, territorial integrity, and neutrality of Cambodia and Laos as stipulated in the agreement, agree also to respect them and to refrain from any action at variance with them, and call on other countries to do the same.

Article 9

This act shall enter into force upon signature by plenipotentiary representatives of all twelve parties and shall be strictly implemented by all the parties. Signature of this act does not constitute recognition of any party in any case in which it has not previously been accorded.

March 9, 1973

Done in twelve copies in Paris this second day of March, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-three, in Chinese, French, Russian, Vietnamese and English, all texts are equally authentic.

For the Government of the People's Republic of China

The Minister for Foreign Affairs
Chi Peng-fei

For the Government of the United States of America
The Secretary of State
William P. Rogers

For the Government of the French Republic
The Minister for Foreign Affairs
Maurice Schumann

For the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam
The Minister for Foreign Affairs
Nguyen Thi Binh

For the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic
The Minister for Foreign Affairs
Janos Peter

For the Government of the Republic of Indonesia
The Minister for Foreign Affairs
Adam Malik

For the Government of the Polish People's Republic
The Minister for Foreign Affairs
Stefan Olszowski

For the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam
The Minister for Foreign Affairs
Nguyen Duy Trinh

For the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
The Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
Alec Douglas-Home

For the Government of the Republic of Viet Nam
The Minister for Foreign Affairs
Tran Van Lam

For the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
The Minister for Foreign Affairs
Andrei A. Gromyko

For the Government of Canada
The Secretary of State for External Affairs
Mitchell Sharp

Head of Chinese Delegation Chi Peng-fei's Speech

—After the signing of the Act of the
International Conference on Viet Nam

Chi Peng-fei, head of the Delegation of the People's Republic of China and Minister of Foreign Affairs, made a speech at the international conference in Paris on the afternoon of March 2 after the formal signing of the Act of the International Conference on Viet Nam. The full text of his speech reads as follows:

Fellow Delegates:

The International Conference on Viet Nam is about to close. Please allow me, in the name of the Chinese Government Delegation, to express our congratulations on the success of the conference.

The act which we have just formally signed has acknowledged the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam and its four protocols. I hereby solemnly state on behalf of the Chinese Government that we shall strictly abide by the provisions of the act. It is our hope and request that all the other parties signatory to the act will do the same.

All the people throughout the world ardently hope that the Paris agreement on Viet Nam will be scrupulously implemented. Although the agreement has been acknowledged by the international conference, whether or not it can be thoroughly implemented depends decisively on the four parties to the Paris agreement. We believe that mutual respect among the four signatories to the agreement is an essential condition for its thorough implementation. It is known to all that the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam is the genuine representative of the south Vietnamese people as well as one of the four parties in the Paris talks and to the Paris agreement. Yet certain people still want to deny its existence, this is obviously wrong and also harmful to the scrupulous implementation of the Paris agreement.

We must point out in all seriousness that in the one month and more since the signing of the Paris agreement, the Saigon authorities have created more than ten thousand serious incidents sabotaging the implementation of the agreement. They have attacked areas under the control of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam by means of guns and aircraft, refused to release the civilian personnel that should be released in accordance with the agreement, and are massacring patriots in south Viet Nam. What is particularly serious is that they have of late been repeatedly attacking the military delegations of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam to the Four-Party Joint Military Commission, killing or wounding many of the personnel of these two delegations. These incidents absolutely should not have occurred. We hope they will not recur in the future. We call on the participating countries to this conference to urge those concerned to implement the provisions of the agreement seriously, so that the aim of this conference can be attained.

Finally, in the name of the Chinese Government Delegation, I would like once again to express our sincere thanks to the Government and people of France for the great assistance they have rendered to the conference and for the warm reception they have accorded to us.

The common service of the conference and all other staff have also made contributions to the success of the conference. I wish to take this opportunity to express thanks to them, too.

Thank you.

Support Samdech Sihanouk's Just Statement

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

SAMDECH Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, issued a statement on February 27 demanding that the U.S. Government respect and immediately implement the Paris agreement on Viet Nam and stop all interference in Cambodia. A statement strongly condemning the U.S. bombing of Cambodian territory was issued by the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia on the same day. The Chinese Government and people express their firm support for this.

Article 20 of the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam explicitly stipulates that the parties participating in the Paris Conference on Viet Nam shall strictly respect the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Cambodia and that foreign countries shall put an end to all military activities in Cambodia. But the U.S. Government, violating its commitments under the Paris agreement, has continued to provide the Lon Nol clique with large quantities of military aid and has constantly sent planes, including B-52s, for intensified bombing of the liberated zone of Cambodia. The Cambodian people cannot tolerate this.

The Cambodian question has arisen because of U.S. intervention. It is not difficult to settle this question provided the United States ceases intervening in Cambodia. Samdech Sihanouk has now sternly demanded in his statement that the U.S. Government immediately pull out all U.S. military personnel from Cambodia, cease forthwith its military aid to the Lon Nol clique and immediately stop bombing the country. This is entirely reasonable and just, and this is exactly what the U.S. Government should do according to its commitments under the Paris agreement.

The Cambodian people's determination to safeguard national independence, sovereignty, peace, unity, neutrality and territorial integrity is unshakable and their struggle to realize their fundamental national rights will never stop. The development of the situation in Cambodia and Indochina is very favourable to the Cambodian people. We are convinced that the Cambodian people, persisting in the struggle under the guidance of the five-point declaration issued on March 23, 1970 by Samdech Sihanouk, will certainly realize their national aspirations.

(March 1)

"February 28" Uprising in Taiwan Province Marked

—At meeting sponsored by the National Committee of the
Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference

TAIWAN Hall in Peking's Great Hall of the People on the afternoon of February 28 was the site of a meeting held under the auspices of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference to mark the 26th anniversary of the "February 28" Uprising of the people of Taiwan Province—an anti-imperialist patriotic revolutionary struggle waged by the compatriots in Taiwan. (See p. 11.)

Present at the meeting were Chou Chien-jen, Member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Fu Tso-yi and Hsu

Teh-heng, Vice-Chairmen of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee; Comrades Liao Cheng-chih and Lo Ching-chang; and more than a hundred people of various circles and representatives of the Taiwan compatriots in Peking.

All present spoke highly of the revolutionary spirit of the people in Taiwan Province. The speakers stressed that it is the common desire and sacred duty of the entire Chinese people, including the Taiwan compatriots, to liberate Taiwan and unify the motherland. They were confident that the cause of liberating Taiwan and unifying the motherland will surely be realized through the unity and concerted efforts of the Taiwan compatriots and the people of the mainland.

Vice-Chairman Fu Tso-yi presided over the meeting.

Comrade Liao Cheng-chih's Speech

Comrade Liao Cheng-chih was the first speaker. He said: Taiwan Province has been an inalienable part of China's sacred territory since ancient times, and our compatriots in Taiwan are our own flesh and blood. To liberate Taiwan and unify our motherland is the common desire and sacred duty of the entire Chinese people, our compatriots in Taiwan included. The masses of our compatriots in Taiwan are still subjected to exploitation and oppression of all descriptions and are living in dire misery. We hereby express our deep sympathy and concern for them for the distress and insults they are suffering. Only when Taiwan is liberated and returns to the embrace of the motherland can the 16 million compatriots there become masters of the country as the people of the mainland have done.

Speaking of the development of the domestic and international situation now being very favourable to the people of our country in their struggle to liberate Taiwan, he pointed out that as a result of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country is more consolidated than ever before and our socialist motherland is more prosperous. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs, he added, our country has won a series of important victories in the struggle in foreign affairs. The talks between the leaders of China and the United States and the Shanghai Joint Communiqué that ensued opened the door to friendly exchanges between the Chinese and American peoples and promoted understanding and friendship between them. The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Japan filled a new page in the annals of Sino-Japanese relations. The recognition of the People's Republic of China as China's sole legitimate government and establishment of normal diplomatic relations with it has become an irresistible trend of history in

recent years. We have friends all over the world. The communiqué issued by China and the United States in February this year indicates further progress in Sino-American relations. The recent successive signings of the peace agreements on Viet Nam and Laos and the great victories won by the Vietnamese and Lao peoples are all the more conducive to our struggle to liberate Taiwan.

Our compatriots in Taiwan, too, Liao Cheng-chih went on to say, feel increasingly proud of the growing prosperity of the socialist motherland, the rapid development of its foreign relations and its rising international prestige. More and more of them are eager to know about the motherland. They are longing for the motherland and wish to make contributions to the liberation of Taiwan and the unification of the motherland. Many Taiwan compatriots have returned to the mainland in the past few years on sightseeing tours or on visits to their relatives. This has helped them know more about the socialist motherland and promoted the great patriotic unity. We firmly believe that Taiwan will be liberated, the motherland will be unified and the compatriots in Taiwan will join the people of the mainland in enjoying a happy life, provided the compatriots in Taiwan and the people of the mainland are united and make concerted efforts in their common struggle to liberate Taiwan and unify the motherland.

In conclusion, Liao Cheng-chih declared: The general trend is now very clear. The international reactionaries have been hard hit and are heading for total bankruptcy in their plots for "two Chinas," "one China, one Taiwan," "one China, two governments," "the independence of Taiwan" and "the status of Taiwan remaining to be determined." Taiwan must be liberated. This is the general trend and the desire of the people. All attempts to alienate Taiwan from the motherland are doomed to failure. The state of hanging on to imperialist forces to prolong one's feeble existence will not last long. We hope that the military and administrative personnel of the Chiang Kai-shek clique will not miss the opportunity to make contributions to the uni-



At the meeting in commemoration of the "February 28" Uprising.

fication of the motherland. Our Party and Government always advocate the great unity of the whole nation against foreign aggression. That conforms to the interests of our great motherland and people. It has been the consistent policy of our Party and Government that all patriots belong to one big family whether they come forward early or late. We treat all patriots with due respect and forgive them for their past wrong-doings — however serious these were — provided they now support the socialist motherland and work for the unification of the motherland. And we encourage them to continue advancing and welcome their contributions to the liberation of Taiwan. We firmly believe that the unity of the entire nation, the efforts of the people of the whole country and the joint struggle of all patriotic forces will ensure the liberation of Taiwan and realization of the great cause of unifying the motherland at an early date.

Vice-Chairman Fu Tso-yi's Speech

Vice-Chairman Fu Tso-yi spoke after Comrade Liao Cheng-chih's address. He made special reference to the military and administrative personnel who had gone from the mainland to Taiwan and to the Taiwan compatriots.

More and more of the compatriots in Taiwan, he said, are eager to know about the motherland, feel drawn to it and hope to make contributions to the cause of its unification. It should be made clear that China's unification is the trend of the times and the cherished desire of the people and no force whatsoever can obstruct or undermine it.

"My former military and administrative colleagues now in Taiwan should no longer cherish any illusions about outsiders," he continued. "By erroneously relying on the United States, my former colleagues in Taiwan have delayed the unification of the motherland for more than 20 years. Now, both U.S. policy and attitude concerning the Taiwan question have changed. This is very clearly shown in the two Sino-U.S. communiques. In the Shanghai Communique, the United States recognizes Taiwan as part of China's territory; the communique made public in the capitals of the two countries after Kissinger's recent visit to China says that it was agreed that each side would establish a liaison office invested with diplomatic privileges in the capital of the other. A short time ago, Kissinger further said that the United States favours the peaceful resolution of the disagreements between the mainland and Taiwan. It is very obvious: How long can Taiwan rely on the United States? Not long, for sure. It should also be pointed out that if there are people who, though they see clearly that the United States cannot be relied on, dream of relying on someone else, it is not only absurd but absolutely impossible. My former military and administrative colleagues in Taiwan must not make new errors."

"Mistakenly appraising the world situation," he added, "the United States in the fifties and sixties futilely tried to contain China in an attempt to prevent

The "February 28" Uprising

The people of Taiwan Province staged the "February 28" Uprising against the reactionary rule of the Chiang Kai-shek clique in 1947. Following that clique's usurpation of Taiwan in 1945, the compatriots there were boiling with anger over its criminal sell-out of the island and its savage suppression and ruthless exploitation of the people in that province.

On February 27, 1947 the so-called armed contraband officials of the Chiang clique wounded an elderly woman selling cigarettes in the streets of the city of Taipei. This was followed by the killing of another citizen. The bloody incident touched off a city-wide strike of workers, shop assistants and students the next day.

The strike which later spread all over the island developed into an armed uprising by the people of the province. The bogus Kuomintang military and administrative offices and airports were occupied, and in a few days' time the greater part of Kuomintang rule in various parts of the island began to disintegrate. Panic-stricken, the Chiang clique hurriedly sent large numbers of troops to crack down on the local people. Wholesale arrests and massacres followed.

The uprising had the full support of the nation. The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party then in northern Shensi Province gave it wholehearted support and expressed solidarity with the Taiwan people through its radio and organ. Though it was put down in cold blood, the uprising struck a heavy blow at the reactionary rule of the Chiang Kai-shek clique and all through the years since has inspired the people in Taiwan to carry on their revolutionary struggle.

the unification of our motherland. In the end, however, it found itself confronted with numerous contradictions internationally and beset with difficulties at home and abroad. Nixon has had the courage to see the error in containing China and realize that only when the United States resumes normal relations with China and coexists peacefully with it on the basis of the Five Principles can peace in the Asian and Pacific region and in the world be maintained. He has therefore decided to change U.S. policy towards China. Since the United States wishes to maintain peace in the Asian and Pacific region and the world, it is impossible for it not to normalize its relations with China and coexist peacefully with China. Since it is required by U.S. state policy to coexist peacefully with China, it is absolutely impossible for the United States to maintain its existing relations with Taiwan for long. When this is clearly understood, one may confidently conclude that the

(Continued on p. 21.)

Talking of Women's Liberation

by Our Correspondent

WITH March 8, International Working Women's Day, in mind, I went round to a number of Peking textile mills in late February. In general women textile workers greatly outnumber men; in particular the textile departments in the capital have done much good work in training and upgrading women cadres in line with Party directives.

In Peking's 37 textile mills set up after liberation in 1949 to produce cotton, wool, silk, synthetic fibre and knitted goods, 70 per cent of the workers and staff members are women and 37 per cent of all responsible positions from section leaders, technicians and cadres on up to the mill level are held by women.

Politically and economically, the women of post-liberation China share equal status with men. This is amply borne out by what one sees and hears in the mills. This equality comes out in what they say about state and international affairs, their relaxed after-work talk or hurried snatches of conversation beside their machines or during animated political study sessions.

Chairman Mao pointed out in the twenties that while a man in China is usually subjected to the domination of three systems of authority — political, clan and religious, a woman is saddled in addition with the authority of the husband. That was the situation before 1949. Nowadays women are appreciatively referred to as "the other half." This is a far cry from the days of the four enslaving authorities! How did this turnabout happen?

The New Woman

The No. 3 State Cotton Mill in the eastern suburbs of the capital has seven women and nine men on its Party committee — the basic organization of the Chinese Communist Party in a factory exercising unified leadership over the work of the whole mill. The standing committee — responsible for the Party committee's day-to-day work — is made up of three men and four women. The latter are veteran cadres with more than 30 years of revolutionary experience and all took part in the 1937-45 War of Resistance Against Japan.

Comrade Wang Tse, deputy secretary of the Party committee and one of the four women standing committee members met with me.

She recalled vividly and with some humour the condition of Chinese women when she joined the revolution. In those days, she said, in some places there

was a saying which likened a bride to a pack horse — broken in and at the beck and call of everyone. As part of the wedding ritual when the bride arrived at her husband's home, she was made to crawl under a saddle to signify her complete submission to work like a beast of burden until her dying day.

Another insight into women's inferior status then that Comrade Wang gave was her story about land reform in the areas liberated by the Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army. When land was distributed, married women also received their share. But as the poor peasant women did not even have a name they were either listed as "so-and-so's wife" or "so-and-so's mother," or were hurriedly given a name for the occasion. Thus the liberation gave the women a name along with a share of the land.

On the surface, women were the victims of feudal customs. But why did these persist? Because of grinding poverty and backwardness, which in turn were products of reactionary political regimes.

In those dark years prior to liberation, China was under the iron heel of the imperialist aggressors and the exploiting classes were squeezing and sucking the people dry. The overwhelming majority of women were working women, many of whom had lost husbands and children, and many were struggling desperately on the borderline between life and death. That was the grim situation. To talk about liberating women without taking this into account is to mistake shadow for substance. What did equality between men and women mean when even the most elementary rights of existence did not exist?

Guided by the Communist Party and Chairman Mao, millions upon millions of women fought staunchly side by side with their men throughout the long revolutionary years. Comrade Wang Tse was one of them. At the age of 20 she was already actively working among the people in 1942, mobilizing them to take up arms to resist the Japanese invaders. In her home province of Shantung she worked in enemy-occupied areas, in guerrilla areas and in liberated areas. She has vivid recollections of the magnificent contributions working women made to the momentous effort of resisting Japanese aggression. In some places they did most of the production work while the men were fighting at the front. It was they who engaged in most of the farm work, wove cloth, made shoes for the soldiers,



Women members on the standing committee of the Party committee of the Peking No. 3 Cotton Mill. Wang Tse is second from left.

served as stretcher bearers, nurses, messengers and delivered grain and fodder to the front.

"A new woman has risen from the awakened poverty-stricken masses. . . . We'll demolish the cannibalistic system!" So went a popular song *The New Woman* in the thirties. It sang of the new role of women like Comrade Wang Tse and her women comrades-in-arms. They had left home, risked their lives, and joined the battle to fight and defeat Japanese imperialism, liberate China and smash the fetters that chained China's women.

Fighting ended in 1949 with the country's liberation and the new era of socialist construction for a new China was ushered in. The revolutionary women of China did not return to the narrow confines of the family. They did not abandon social progress to chase after an illusory "personal happiness," but did their bit for the great cause of socialist revolution and construction. Comrade Wang Tse, for example, took part in building the textile mill she now works in. She was there in 1955 when the first bricks were laid. She has over the years worked and watched the mill grow up and expand. Yesterday's acorn is today's oak of 115,000 spindles keeping some 6,600 people busy.

"The working woman's status today is immeasurably higher than in the old days," Comrade Wang said. With a twinkle in her eye she added, "And from what I know women also have a big say in the family."

"And don't forget women cadres have a big say in the mill, too!" someone from her office sitting in on this interview pointed out.

"That's very true," she agreed readily. "And you know, some workers say our mill is being run by a

bunch of grannies!" She chuckled to herself as she made the remark.

This was a humorous reference to the women on the Party committee. As a matter of fact, the four leading women cadres are not old. The youngest, 43, joined the revolution when she was only 14. The eldest is 54. The amount of work these comrades do a day quite belies their years. Their revolutionary ardour and drive unquestionably will last them many more years.

When I asked what more she would like to say about women's liberation, Comrade Wang Tse replied: "We cannot discuss women's liberation, women's independence and women's freedom in isolation. I'm not for what is called women's rights in and for itself, as opposed to men's rights. We cannot make the men our target of struggle. Oppression of women is

class oppression. When we talk about this we must remember that the liberation movement of women cannot be separated from the liberation of the proletariat. It is a component part of the proletarian revolution."

Comrade Wang Tse is one of many. In Peking's 37 textile mills 29 women hold leading posts at the mill level and 201 at the intermediate level.

Today's Women

Comrade Wu Ai-mei is a 41-year-old fine yarn machinist at the No. 2 State Cotton Mill who started her working life as a child labourer of 13 in a factory in Wusih, Kiangsu Province. She was born in the village where her father worked as a labourer for a landlord. She was transferred to work in Peking some years after liberation.

"My mother was a servant in a capitalist's home in Wusih. I was small for my age those days," she recalled. "Every day I set out for the mill with a canteen of slops and left-overs from the capitalist's house before the sun drove away the stars. It took me over an hour to get there. Work was from six in the morning until six in the evening. Very often we had to put in 14 or 16 hours a day. We had to eat while we worked as there was no time off for meals. Because we were apprentice child labourers, we got no pay the first three years. There were too many people out of work those days, and the capitalist said we poor people were two-legged dogs. We were easier to find than four-legged dogs." Here Comrade Wu Ai-mei found it difficult to hold back the tears.

From Comrade Wu I heard again the familiar story of life in a factory in the old days—cramped and dan-

gerous working conditions, air heavily laden with dust and fluff, long hours and maltreatment. Once, when the yarn kept breaking on her machine, she was cruelly beaten with a stick by the foreman. She constantly yearned for the day when she could eat a full meal, wear warm clothes and live without unending cruel treatment and humiliation.

That long-sought-for day came with liberation. Comrade Wu worked hard and joyfully to turn out more and better fine yarn for the people, her heart grateful to Chairman Mao and the Communist Party for making her wish come true. The mill's Party organization taught her what the revolution stood for, why and how to make revolution. She learnt that just a happy life for herself was not enough. As a member of the working class she had to fight for the realization of the lofty ideal of communism. Chairman Mao taught her that, as a woman, she should **"unite and take part in production and political activity to improve the economic and political status of women."** Her political awakening was tangibly reflected by her work in the mill.

Today Comrade Wu Ai-mei is a member of the vanguard of the proletariat, having been admitted into the Party in 1954. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution she was elected to the mill's Party committee and the revolutionary committee as well as holding the post of Party branch secretary of a 300-member shift in the fine yarn workshop. This shift has always been cited as an advanced collective.

Like other married women in the mill, she and her husband both work and live happily. He is a machine maintenance and repair worker and they have three children — two in middle school, the youngest in primary school.



Chang Feng-wen (left) at work.

Was it merely a stroke of fate that a child labourer, a woman like Wu Ai-mei, got to hold positions of responsibility? That has to be ruled out. There are thousands and thousands of Wu Ai-mei's in socialist China. Their life histories unequivocally say that without a revolutionary transformation of the social system working women cannot win real liberation.

Younger Generation of Women

Girls who have grown up since liberation have no fear of having to crawl under a saddle on their wedding day. That degrading custom went out more than two decades ago. More than likely they have not even heard of such a thing. Women and men are equal by law. This was one of the first things the Party and People's Government proclaimed immediately after liberation. Women's interests are protected in many other ways as well. But thoroughgoing liberation for women is not something ready-made. To gain complete liberation, women must themselves take part in political struggle and production alongside the men under Party leadership.

The young women of China today are doing that. When the Cultural Revolution started in 1966 Comrade Chang Feng-wen was a textile worker in the No. 3 Cotton Mill. Responding to Chairman Mao's call, she rebelled against the capitalist roaders and took the lead in writing and putting up big-character posters denouncing the various manifestations of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi in her mill. In 1968 she was sent to the Chinese Academy of Sciences as a member of the workers' propaganda team to take part in the Cultural Revolution there. She was successful in her job.

In 1969, Communist Party member Chang Feng-wen attended the historic Ninth Party Congress as a delegate.

"In the old society, the daughter of a poor peasant like me would be worrying about where her next meal is coming from instead of taking part in discussing and deciding important state affairs," said this 34-year-old woman worker in speaking of that big moment in her life.

Comrade Fu Yu-fang is another of the many women in Peking's textile industry to be upgraded during the Cultural Revolution. A 1957 junior middle school graduate who started work in 1958 in a woollen textile mill, she attended the Ninth Party Congress with Comrade Chang Feng-wen. Over the years she was carefully groomed by the mill's leadership. First she was given the job of looking after a workshop of 50 or so workers and then moved up to become secretary of the general Party branch in a

500-member workshop. Later she was sent to a study course in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Comrade Fu makes high demands on herself and whenever possible joins other workers in production work, which makes her all the closer with the masses.

Comrade Fu is now a member of the Peking Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and one of the comrades responsible for work regarding women.

Comrade Wu Feng-lan of the Peking General Knitwear Mill is another woman worker holding important posts, being a member of the standing committee of the mill's Party committee and workshop Party branch secretary. She has close ties with the masses and often makes use of her off-hours to visit the workers in their homes. Before the Cultural Revolution started, Comrade Liu Kuei-ying of the No. 2 Cotton Mill ~~used to be a shy, timid girl~~ who would blush even when speaking at a small group discussion. A vice-chairman of the mill's revolutionary committee today, she can address a hall full of people without any qualms.

Growing up in the Cultural Revolution, a new generation of women in China, tried and tested in political storms, have made another big stride forward on the road to complete liberation.

Special Problems

Women must take part in revolutionary struggle and production the same as men if they are to win complete liberation. This, however, is not to say that women do not have their own special problems which must be taken into consideration. Thousands of years of feudal bondage must be smashed and deep-rooted social prejudice must be wiped out. Housekeeping, raising children and many other real problems have to be solved properly. The Party and People's Government have always paid attention to these problems and to protecting the rights of women and children. The guiding thought behind the women's movement in China was never just to get women to take part in revolutionary struggle and production and neglect solving problems peculiar to women. In practice, women's initiative and enthusiasm in revolutionary struggle and production are greatly enhanced when these problems are solved.

Portage, loading and unloading and many other jobs requiring great physical effort are given to men only in the textile industry. The state stipulates that



In the kindergarten of the Peking No. 3 Cotton Mill.

women workers have the right to take time off during their menstrual period and to get off work or do lighter work during pregnancy, after childbirth or for breast feeding their children. Expectant mothers in their fifth month get free regular pre-natal examinations and 56 days off with full pay after confinement. The period of leave is extended to 70 days if confinement has been difficult. From the seventh month on expectant mothers are given extremely light work and are taken off their machines. Mothers are permitted time off work twice a day to feed their children in the mills' creches.

Mills have day-care centres and kindergartens which look after a worker's child from 56 days old until it enters school at seven. Cost for an under-one infant in the No. 3 mill's day-care centre is one-twentieth the average wage of a worker.

Fairly well-equipped hospitals are maintained in the mills giving free medicine and treatment and regular health checks to all workers. Minor complaints are dealt with in the workshops.

I dropped in on many women textile workers to hear what they had to say about family life. All told me they felt they were the equal of their husbands and, like their husbands, take part in various aspects of political life. Since both are wage-earners the wife is economically independent. Women get the same pay as men for the same job. At home wives in general tend to do more of the work, but husbands help by way of shopping, sweeping and cleaning and looking after and educating the children and doing other jobs around the house. A surprising number of wives said their husbands were better cooks. Equality has brought real democracy, harmony and happiness into the family.

Developing National Economies

Pakistan Cotton. Pakistan's cotton crop last year set an all-time production record, exceeding 4 million bales. This was announced by J.A. Rahim, Pakistan Minister for Commerce and Presidential Affairs at a recent dinner given by the Karachi Cotton Association.

The 1972 per-acre cotton yield in Pakistan was 325 pounds as against 279 pounds in 1971, Rahim said.

He said the government has been following a four-point programme in regard to cotton: increasing production, improving marketing machinery, stepping up domestic consumption, and expanding exports of cotton and its finished products. These measures have already produced results.

Pakistan cotton export earnings in 1972 amounted to 168.3 million U.S. dollars, an increase of 112 million dollars in the country's foreign exchange reserves, he added.

Ethiopian Animal Husbandry. Conditions in Ethiopia for developing animal husbandry are favourable. Grazing grounds occupy 54 per cent of the land, totalling 65 million hectares. About one-fourth of the arable land is fallow, part of which can be used as temporary grazing grounds. Some grounds can be grazed all year round.

The number of livestock has increased annually in recent years. There are now 26 million head of cattle, 6.7 million horses, mules and donkeys, one million camels and 35 million sheep and goats. The country annually produces 400,000 tons of beef and mutton, 500,000 tons of milk, more than 3 million cattle hides and more than 9 million sheep and goat skins. Not only are domestic demands met, there are surpluses for export. Earnings from exports of

animal products account for 10 per cent of the country's foreign exchange, second only to coffee and oil seed earnings.

To raise the quality of exports, a special agency and two breeding centres have been set up to help peasants improve slaughtering methods and technique in dressing hides and skins.

The government attaches importance to training veterinarians. A school to train veterinarian assistants, a veterinary institute where vaccines are made and stations for developing fine breeds have been set up.

Mauritius Sugar Production. Sugar production in Mauritius hit an all-time high of 686,400 tons last year, according to a January 20 report from sugar trade circles.

The previous best was in 1963 when production reached 685,597 tons. The trade circles pointed out that last year's crop was grown on 190,500 acres — 4,000 acres less than in 1963.

Mauritius won its independence in March 1968. It has a single-crop economy with sugar-cane grown on more than 90 per cent of the total cultivated land and industry confined almost solely to sugar-refining. With a population of about 830,000, it produces about 600,000 tons of sugar annually, of which over 90 per cent are exported. Hence the name "sugar island in the Indian Ocean."

Chilean Copper Production Increased. Chile's five big copper mines — Chuquicamata, Teniente, Salvador, Exotica and Andina — produced a total of 593,219 metric tons of copper last year, up 4 per cent over 1971.

These big mines were taken over in July 1971 from the Anaconda, Kennecott and other U.S. copper corporations. Since then, these U.S.

corporations have not ceased trying to sabotage the copper mines, including efforts to ban the sale on foreign markets of copper produced by Teniente mine. As a result, great indignation has been aroused on the part of the mine's workers who mobilized themselves to boost production. Last October, they set a record for the mine by producing over 807 metric tons of refined net copper a day. Total output came to 190,618 metric tons in 1972, 29 per cent more than in 1971.

To increase production, workers in the four other mines have taken part in voluntary labour. In Chuquicamata, the world's biggest open-cast copper mine, the value created by voluntary labour amounted to over 2 million U.S. dollars in 1972.

Venezuela's Petroleum Output. The production, refining and sale of Venezuelan oil was long controlled by foreign capital, mainly the United States. To gradually change this, the state-run Venezuelan Petroleum Corporation was set up in 1960.

The corporation's average daily production was over 6,100 barrels in the eight years between 1960 and 1968. The figure reached more than 48,800 barrels in the four years from 1969 to 1972 and 61,000 barrels in 1972. In 1960-68, exploration covered 2,350,000 hectares and 106 wells were drilled. In 1969-72, 5,540,000 hectares were explored and 171 wells were drilled. Exploration in 1972 alone covered some 2,700,000 hectares, or about one-third of the total area explored by the corporation since it was founded. Eighty-three wells were drilled last year.

The corporation's oil exports are stable. The annual export of crude oil in recent years was over 10 million barrels, in addition to several million barrels of refined products.

NOTEBOOK

Bandaranaike Hall. A new, magnificent building has gone up in the southern part of suburban Colombo. The Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall, as it is called, was built to honour the memory of the late Prime Minister of Sri Lanka. Until his assassination in September 1959, S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike devoted himself to the cause of fighting imperialism and preserving national independence and state sovereignty. During his lifetime he pursued a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment, and made positive contributions to furthering relations between his country and China.

This newly completed edifice is a joint endeavour by workers and technicians of both countries. Ever since they broke ground on November 24, 1970 (a ceremony to mark the occasion took place that day with Madame Bandaranaike, the incumbent Prime Minister, presiding), she and government officials and Colombo's citizens alike showed great concern about its construction. Madame Bandaranaike who inspected the construction site from time to time had herself actually lent a hand in the construction, which was completed last month with a fountain in front of the building jetting water ten metres into the air.

Inside the entrance lobby is a white marble bust of the late Prime Minister with a huge eye-catching oil painting of Sri Lanka scenery in the background. Sculptured by Chinese artists, the bust is a gift from the Chinese Government.

The Sri Lanka Ministry of Housing and Construction on February 24 organized an entertainment in honour of the Chinese and local builders of the Hall which Madame Bandaranaike has referred to as "a symbol of Sri Lanka-China friendship." Thanking the departing Chinese engineers, technicians and

workers, she recalled that it was her late husband's long-cherished desire to make Sri Lanka a meeting place for the nations of the world; and that it was a fitting tribute to his memory that the People's Republic of China should make a gift of an international conference hall in his memory.

Tien An Men in Sapporo. The Japanese city of Sapporo, an all-season tourist attraction, had something special for visitors this winter. The central theme at the mid-Hokkaido city's annual snow festival was the celebration of the establishment of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations. Two million people have visited the huge ice and snow sculpture of Peking's Tien An Men (Gate of Heavenly Peace), in the heart of this city of one million people. The sculpture is 10 metres high, 18 metres long and 20 metres wide.

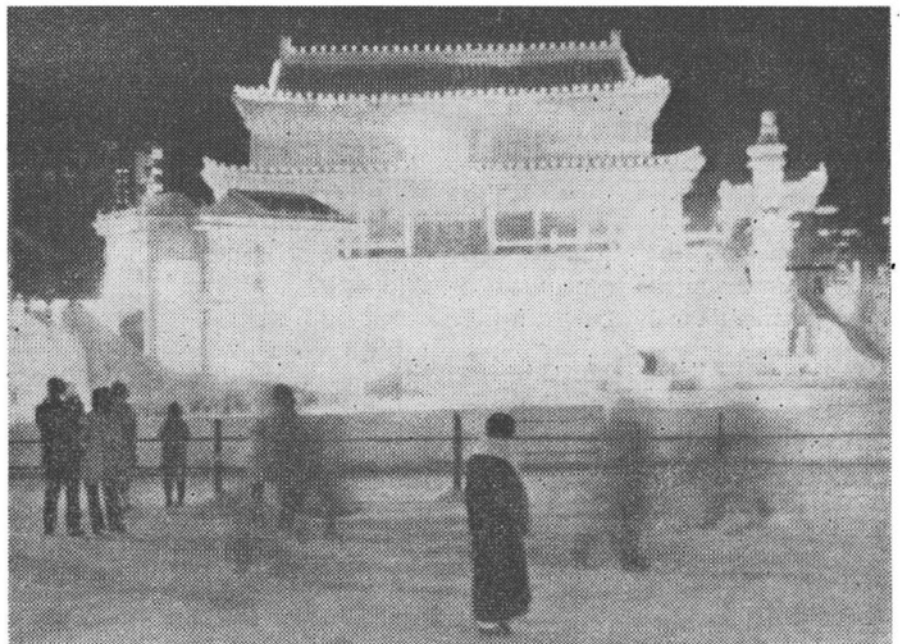
Located in the square on the main thoroughfare, the Tien An Men model was brightly illuminated. Twinkling on the sparkling ice and snow images, the 550 lanterns specially prepared for the festival presented a dazzling scene, and the shining ice and snow Tien An Men was especially inviting.

Built at the suggestion of the Hokkaido Broadcasting Station, this replica of Tien An Men used more than 1,400 cubic metres of snow shipped in in over 280 truck loads. It took 1,800 people 20 days to work on it.

The Sapporo snow festival was initiated in the winter of 1949 when students at the city's Secondary School of Technology decided to make reproductions from ice and snow. In the following two decades, more and more people got involved in the activity until it finally became a sort of popular winter event. But this year was the first time the Sapporo snow festival chose Tien An Men and many other kinds of Chinese architecture as its motif. "This reflects the Japanese people's enthusiasm over the establishment of diplomatic relations with China," a Japanese friend who sponsored the festival so noted.

Premieres. The three Chinese acrobatic troupes now touring abroad have evoked great enthusiasm from their audiences all along. The troupes are from Peking, Shenyang in the northeast and Wuhan in central-south China.

• The Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe gave its premiere in the Palacio de



Replica of Tien An Men at Sapporo Snow Festival.

Bellas Artes in Mexico City on the evening of February 24. President and Senora Luis Echeverria Alvarez and a host of senior government officials were in the presidential box. Salvador's Foreign Minister Mauricio Borgonovo and his wife who were visiting the country were also there. Mexico was the third Latin American country after Chile and Peru where the troupe performed.

- After concluding a visit to Sri Lanka, the Wuhan Acrobatic Troupe arrived in Pakistan for its premiere on the evening of February 18 in Karachi, the country's largest city. The minister who welcomed the Chinese artists on behalf of the Government said: "China has always stood with us in difficult times, and exchanges of more and more cultural teams will further cement our brotherly relations with your great country." The Wuhan troupe still has three other Asian countries on its itinerary: Afghanistan, Burma and Nepal.

- The Peking Acrobatic Troupe has been performing recently in Africa. It left Tunisia on February 23 for the island country of Cyprus in the Mediterranean. On the evening of February 26, members of the troupe were on the Nicosia stage to perform for a Cyprus audience for the first time.

Agreements. In Peking, an agreement on goods exchange and payments for 1973 was signed between the Chinese and Bulgarian Governments.

- In Conakry, the Chinese and Guinean Governments concluded a trade agreement for 1973.

- In Addis Ababa, the Governments of China and Ethiopia signed a protocol to the Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation concluded in Peking on October 9, 1971.

- In Ulan Bator, the Chinese and Mongolian Governments signed a 1973 protocol on goods exchange.

- In Helsinki, China and Finland signed an inter-government trade agreement for 1973.

Mutual Assistance. Afghanistan's Bagrami Textile Mill is to be expanded with 240 additional looms. And China is to provide technical guidance for construction, machine installation and trial-production. Built with Chinese co-operation, the mill went into operation three years ago in March 1970.

- According to letters exchanged between China and Nepal on technical assistance, the former is to send 25 technicians to work for a year at the Sunkosi Hydroelectric Station and help train Nepalese managerial personnel there. The power station built by the joint efforts of Nepal and China was completed last November.

Trade. A Chinese government trade delegation headed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Chou Hua-min left Peking for Mongolia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland for consultations on the signing of trade agreements for 1973 with these countries.

Contact. Members of the Chinese goodwill delegation, who went to Ethiopia aboard the home-bound Ethiopian Airlines plane on its inaugural Addis Ababa-Shanghai flight, were received in audience by Emperor Haile Selassie I on February 27 in the Ethiopian capital.

- Mrs. Alva Myrdal, Swedish Minister Without Portfolio, and Professor Gunnar Myrdal arrived in China on February 24 for a friendship visit.

- As guests of the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Addeke Hendrik Boerma, Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and his party concluded their China visit and left Peking.

- A 10-member Fateh group from Palestine led by Abu Maher arrived in Peking March 1 on a friendly visit.

- Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, met the British delegation of the Chinese Exhibition Council of London and the French delegation for the preparation of the exhibition on Chinese archaeological relics. The British delegation is led by G.S. Barrass, the French delegation by A. Burgaud.

- The American Science for the People delegation with Gerda Elizabeth Wieler as leader and Marvin Ira Kalkstein as deputy leader arrived on February 23 for a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association.

Exhibition. The exhibition of paintings from the People's Republic of China closed in Tirana after a run of more than 20 days. More than 25,000 people, including those from other parts of Albania, visited it. *Zeri i Popullit* and other Albanian papers published articles expressing appreciation of the achievements made by Chinese painters. An article in *Zeri i Popullit* said: "The holding of this exhibition embodies the eternal great friendship between Albania and China."

Sports. A Chinese ice hockey team, after playing four friendly matches in Italy, arrived in Dusseldorf on February 28 for a friendship visit to the Federal Republic of Germany. The team played its first friendly match in the Federal Republic of Germany against a combined Dortmund-Bad Nauheim team at the Westphalia Gymnasium in Dortmund on the night of March 2. The Chinese sextet won by a score of three to one. The team was scheduled to go to the Netherlands afterwards to take part in the world ice hockey championships.

- On February 26, the Chinese Table Tennis Association published the name list of Chinese players and coaches to the 32nd world table tennis championships to be held in April in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia.

LAOS

Vientiane Government Violates Agreement

The Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front spokesman in a February 24 statement severely denounced the side of the Vientiane Government for violating the Agreement on Restoring Peace and Achieving National Concord in Laos.

The statement says, "An order for immediate ceasefire at the appointed time was issued by the patriotic armed forces in order to strictly observe the signed agreement.

"However, before the ink of the signatures is dry, the side of the Vientiane Government has systematically violated the agreement, thus keeping the situation in Laos grave and tense even after the signing of the agreement.

"On the morning of February 22, the bellicose warlords and officers of the side of the Vientiane Government held a secret meeting to plan attacks on the liberated zone under the control of the patriotic forces. They said that this agreement has nothing to do with the military who must continue to carry out their tasks and use bases in the neighbouring country as logistics bases.

NORWAY

Workers' Communist Party (M-L) Founded

A resolution on the founding of the Workers' Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of Norway was adopted on February 18 by the congress of primary organizations of the Marxist-Leninist Group of Norway. The congress was regarded as the First National Congress of the Party.

Sigurd Allern was elected Chairman of the Party. He told a press conference that the Workers' Communist Party (M-L) will struggle for the realization of socialism in Norway.

"Prince Souvanna Phouma held a press conference for foreign and Lao reporters on the same day vilifying the patriotic forces for violation of the signed agreement. He added that he would ask the United States to continue to bomb with its planes the liberated zone under the control of Lao patriotic forces.

"After the signing of the agreement and the coming into effect of the ceasefire, Sisouk Na Champassak, a representative of Prince Souvanna Phouma in the Ministry of Defence, did not order the troops of the Vientiane side to implement the ceasefire, but allowed them to continue to launch 'nibbling' attacks on Phou Khe, Phou Ka Bo, Phou Ho (southeast of Xieng Khoang), Thong Chim and Nong He (Pak Song area) under the control of the patriotic forces. More serious is the fact that a batch of U.S. B-52s conducted barbaric bombing on Pak Song town on February 23 which resulted in the killing or wounding of a number of local people and the destruction by bomb or by fire of a lot of property and houses."

The statement points out that the above-mentioned acts constitute very grave and crude violation of the signed agreement and sabotage of the newly built peace and national concord in Laos.

According to a KPL report, despite protest and condemnation by the Lao people and world public opinion, the U.S. and the Vientiane side continued to openly violate the Vientiane agreement from February 25 to 28. The United States in its daily raids heavily bombed the liberated zone in Laos.

On February 25 alone, the U.S. and the Vientiane side flew more than 80 air sorties to launch two fierce attacks in Xieng Khoang Province. The same day, many U.S. planes bombed Xieng Vang region in Saravane Province and some other parts of southern Laos under the control of the patriotic forces.

Meanwhile, under cover of U.S. aircraft, the Thai and Vientiane ar-

tillery fired west of Pak Song township in preparation for a ground operation against this area. The Vientiane army shelled a populated area 3 kilometres west of Pha Lan township in Savannakhet Province in an attempt to nibble at the region.

On February 25 and 26, the Vientiane army made nibbling attacks against Muong Mung area of Luong Nan Tha Province, Kokheng, north of Vientiane, and many hamlets along Highway 13 from Houn Boun to Savannakhet. All the areas were under the control of the Lao patriotic forces before ceasefire.

SOUTH KOREA

"National Assembly Election" Farce

Trying to cover over its fascist rule with a coating of fake democracy and to deceive the people and obstruct and string out the talks between north and south Korea, the south Korean Pak Jung Hi clique put on a "national assembly election" farce on February 27.

An atmosphere of white terror hung heavy over the "voting." All police were put on a "round-the-clock alert" throughout south Korea by order of the Pak clique to suppress the people and the opposition. Every "polling booth" was heavily guarded by police and secret agents who forced reluctant citizens to get out and vote.

One paralysed 84-year-old man in Chongyang County was forced to cast his ballot in a booth three kilometres away. In Chunchon city a group was dragged out of a funeral procession. Even expectant mothers were not exempt; some gave birth along the road or in "polling booths" they had been forced to go to.

Corruption, bribery and embezzlement by the Pak clique were part of the "election." One official in a district in Seoul, working with officials in charge of the "voting," put 150 ballots into the ballot box for a candidate supporting Pak and the ruling Democratic Republican Party even before the polls opened.

Other glaring scandalous actions included stealing 200 ballots, and counterfeiting 150 - in Mokpo on

which Democratic Republican Party candidates' names were written.

Despite all this, the Pak clique failed to get a majority in the "election," obtaining only 73 out of the 146 seats voted for. The clique got a majority in the "national assembly" by using the provisions of the revised puppet "constitution" to designate seats to an additional 73 members. Immediately after the "election," the opposition New Democratic Party demanded that the illegal "election" be declared null and void. In a statement, the Democratic Unification Party described the "election" as an election of "irregularity."

While using the trick of sham democracy, the Pak clique also stepped up suppression of the people in south Korea who stood for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. The puppet court in Seoul on February 2 illegally tried an opposition party member who advocated exchanges between south and north and promotion of reunification of south and north, charging him with "violating the Anti-Communist Act." The next day, the same court also sentenced a university professor who had written an article on the reunification of the fatherland. The clique also recently charged a south Korean in religious circles with "rumour-mongering" on the ground that he had expressed his desire for the reunification of the fatherland. All these facts have clearly exposed the nature of the clique's sham democracy. Its attempt to strengthen its rule by resorting to phoney democracy will only arouse still more powerful opposition from the south Korean people.

WESTERN EUROPE

Another Dollar Selling Wave

A little more than two weeks after the U.S. dollar's 10 per cent devaluation, another massive sale of dollars for the mark and other European currencies took place in the foreign exchange markets of various West European countries. Pounded by the new dollar crisis, the foreign exchange markets in Western Europe and Japan were closed beginning March 2.

According to Western press reports, about 4,000 million dollars were unloaded in the West European foreign exchange markets on March 1 alone. The storm went on unabated despite the big purchases of U.S. dollars by the central banks of 8 West European countries in order to maintain the parities between their currencies and the dollar.

The F.R.G. again bore the brunt of the new dollar crisis. Its central bank in Frankfurt bought up about 1,000 million dollars in the first hour of business on the morning of March 1. Chancellor Willy Brandt told newsmen the same day: "The bank had to buy 2,700 million dollars today. That has never happened before anywhere in the world." F.R.G. Minister of Economics Hans Friderichs said the crisis was causing the government considerable concern. Central bank sources described the situation as "alarming."

The Swiss franc and Dutch guilder were also hit by the crisis. The parity between the dollar and the Swiss franc continued to slump in Zurich. The dollar dropped to about 3.08 Swiss francs on March 1, meaning a revaluation upward of the Swiss franc by nearly 20 per cent compared with the parity before its float on January 23. The Dutch central bank bought between 600 and 700 million dollars in two days, a big amount for the market in Amsterdam. The Bank of France was forced to buy an estimated 50 to 100 million dollars on March 1. Although the British pound was floating downward, people sold dollars for pounds. "There is total confusion," said a London dealer in the foreign exchange market.

The price of gold again soared with the selling of the dollar and there was a rush on silver in London.

To cope with the situation, tense and frequent consultations took place between the heads of the E.E.C. countries. On the evening of March 1, Brandt held a special financial cabinet meeting, after which it was announced that the F.R.G. foreign exchange markets would be closed from March 2. The foreign exchange markets in other E.E.C. countries were declared closed as of the same day.

The Tokyo foreign exchange market was closed on March 2 and 3. Sweden, Spain, Austria, New Zealand and other countries also closed their foreign exchange markets on March 2. This was the second time in a three-week period that foreign exchange markets were closed in the capitalist world.

The cause of the new dollar crisis still is the dollar's weakening position and the lack of confidence in it because of the U.S. balance of payments deficit over the years. As a result of this huge deficit, 80,000 million Eurodollars are held in Western Europe which can stir up a storm on the slightest pretext. The new dollar crisis was caused by the rumour of a joint currency float against the dollar by the E.E.C. countries, which, in effect, means the U.S. dollar would be further devalued.

Workers Strike

Workers and civil servants in Italy, Britain and France have been holding nationwide strikes protesting against soaring prices and demanding wage increases.

Totalling 14 million, Italian workers in different trades took part in a nationwide general strike on February 27 in protest over climbing prices and unemployment. This was the second nationwide general strike in Italy this year.

Farm workers held a 24-hour strike. Seven million workers in the engineering, chemical, building, electrical and other industries struck for four hours. The printing and railway workers, and airline, government and medical service employees also went on strike.

Demonstrations by 100,000 striking workers took place in the Italian industrial centre of Milan.

About 400,000 British civil servants held a 24-hour nationwide strike on February 27. This was the first action in the "one-day strike" campaign by British workers and employees against the authorities' wage-freeze.

The strikers included railway and underground workers and employees, air traffic controllers and air-safety workers, immigration and customs employees, and other government

department employees. Trains throughout the country completely stopped running and service on London's underground was halved. Gas workers cut supplies to homes, factories and businesses. Government offices closed and more than 1,000 factories and enterprises were forced to cease operations temporarily.

French air traffic controllers started a nationwide strike on the morning of February 20 to back their wage increase demands and the legal right to strike. Flights were virtually paralysed at Orly, Marignane, Nice and Cannes airports.

F.R.G.

Defence Minister on European Security

An article by the Federal Republic of Germany's Defence Minister George Leber commenting on the exploratory talks in Vienna on mutual and balanced force reductions (M.B.F.R.) and the multilateral pre-

paratory talks in Helsinki for the "Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe" was published in the newspaper *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* on February 24. The article was entitled "Goodwill Alone Is Not Enough. Don't Allow the Conferences in Vienna and Helsinki to Arouse a False Sense of Security."

The article said: "It is in the interests of the West to avoid such a thing, for example, letting the convening of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe alone give rise to a feeling of greater security among us, which would result in the reducing of military efforts, while no such development occurs on the Soviet side." Leber noted that the readiness of the Soviet Union for the detente in Europe must first of all be measured by "whether it is also ready to discuss military questions."

The article stressed that in mutual and balanced force reduction negotia-

tions, the West should not set "soberly assessed positions of power behind the bliss of confidence, or be supported by the certain feeling of goodwill." "The credibility of deterrent should not be reduced by the M.B.F.R.-agreements," and "the Western alliance as a whole should not be made uncertain by the M.B.F.R.-agreements."

Referring to relations with the Soviet Union, the article emphasized that the West should not make unilateral concessions. The F.R.G. Defence Minister said: "If we attempted to withdraw our military efforts, we would fall into the whirlpool of unilateral concessions with intolerable negative consequences: the credibility of deterrent would be undermined; the U.S. commitment for and in Europe would be in question, and the community in the alliance, the basis of our policy of relaxation, would be endangered."

(Continued from p. 11.)

United States will neither maintain its relations with Taiwan for long at the expense of peaceful co-existence with China, nor allow Taiwan to 'co-operate' with anybody else to disrupt peace in the Asian and Pacific region. The Shanghai Communique stipulates that neither party will seek hegemony in the Asian and Pacific region, nor will they permit any third party to do so. Isn't this clear enough? This situation cannot be changed. The people in Taiwan, especially those who went there from the mainland, absolutely will not permit anyone to serve another master; the entire Chinese people under the leadership of Chairman Mao will never permit anyone to engage in such traitorous activities again."

The unification of our motherland, Fu Tso-yi said, is the general trend of the times and the cherished desire of the people. We are all Chinese. Why can't we talk for the sake of the sacred cause of unifying the motherland? After Japan's surrender, Chairman Mao went in person to Chungking to negotiate peace. It is now high time to unify the motherland. Let us come together and talk, the sooner the better. If you are not prepared to enter into formal talks right away, then send some people to the mainland, openly or secretly, to have a look and visit relatives and friends. You can rest assured that the Government will keep the matter secret, keep its word and guarantee your safety and freedom to come and go.

Noting that his former colleagues in the military and administrative fields and his old friends who had gone to Taiwan might have misgivings of one kind or another about returning to the embrace of the mother-

land, Fu Tso-yi spoke of his own experience. He said that since returning to the embrace of the motherland he has received very good treatment over the past decades in the political and other aspects of life. He added that the overwhelming majority of his former colleagues have also been well cared for under the great policy of awarding those who come over and forgiving their past misdeeds.

The policy of the Communist Party, he concluded, has always been that all patriots belong to one big family, whether they come forward early or late. He expressed the hope that the compatriots now living in Taiwan Province and the overseas Chinese will make their contributions to the great cause of the unification of the motherland and to the reunion of their kindred.

Other speakers at the meeting were Hsu Teh-heng, Vice-Chairman of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee; Su Tzu-heng, representative of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League; Wu Ke-tai, a representative of the Taiwan compatriots who participated in the "February 28" Uprising; Wang Yun-sheng, Member of the Standing Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee; Tien Fu-ta, representative of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League; Liu Fei, Member of the Standing Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee; Chen Mu-sen, a representative of Taiwan compatriots and deputy head of the department of internal medicine of Peking's Chishuitan Hospital; Hsieh Ping-hsin, a woman writer; and Yeh Chi-tung, a representative of the Taiwan compatriots who participated in the "February 28" Uprising. All of them expressed their deep concern for their compatriots in Taiwan and firm confidence that Taiwan will be liberated.

Women Students' Study Group

EIGHT women students majoring in computers in the physics department of Shanghai's Fudan University are in a study group. They have been living in the same dormitory since early 1971 when they came to the campus from different parts of the country.

Of varying backgrounds, some of them are former workers and educated rural youth and others daughters of veteran Red Army men or revolutionary martyrs. From their parents they learnt that in the old days, the labouring people lived on the verge of starvation and women fared even worse. It is only in New China that they, like many other children of the once down-trodden, have the opportunity to go to university thanks to the implementation of the proletarian policy in education — one important aspect being choosing students from among workers, peasants and soldiers with practical experience.

The first evening on campus found them getting together in their quarters, talking to their hearts' content and becoming acquainted. Recounting the history of her family which joined the revolution decades ago, Pan Shu-kuang, daughter of a veteran Red Army man, told her class-mates with deep feeling: "We're like sisters in the same family which had its fill of past suffering. Now that the workers and peasants have sent us to university, we must live up to their expectations!"

Her words expressed the determination of all. Unanimously, they made it a rule to study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works every day and hold group discussions once a week. Persistent efforts over the past two years have resulted in their reading the four-volume *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*, *The Manifesto of the Communist Party*, *The State and Revolution*, *Materialism and Empirio-Criticism* and other Marxist-Leninist classics. They have also written hundreds of essays on what they have gained from their studies.

When the revolution in education was in full swing, they threw themselves into it heart and soul. Full of hatred for Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers, they wrote articles for wall newspapers and spoke at meetings, vehemently criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Though she was convalescing at the time after an operation, Wang Chao-yu from the countryside in southwest China's Kweichow Province took an active part. They also put up a big-character poster criticizing some members on the university's Party committee for being divorced from the masses. These members sincerely accepted the correct criticism and promptly corrected their mistakes.

Worker turned student Teng Feng-hsien at first was handicapped by little schooling. Lagging behind, she felt ill at ease. She tossed about in bed many nights, recalling the im-

pressive send-off from her fellow-workers when she said goodbye to them. "You are going to university on behalf of the working class. Be a good student!" These encouraging words kept ringing in her ears. She also thought of the many heroes who had surmounted every difficulty to make their outstanding contributions to socialist construction. All this gave her added strength and spurred her on to overcome whatever difficulties there were in her way. Helped by teachers and class-mates, she studied harder and harder and soon made rapid progress.

Lin Hui-chin, who had more schooling than the others, did not allow herself the least complacency. She never relaxed in her studies and was always eager and ready to help others. She was affectionately called the "teacher's assistant."

Now third-year-students, they have gone to do some practical work in factories and learn from veteran workers on the basis of a good mastery of the subjects they have studied.

Switching from production post to campus meant a change of environment. Nevertheless, they have retained the fine qualities characteristic of the working people. With approval from the school administration, they devote one afternoon every week to doing some farm work in a nearby production team and one evening to helping commune members study Chairman Mao's works. Their unstinted help has won them praise from the villagers who call them worthy students of a new, socialist type.

Once when Wang Liang-yin who comes from the countryside was



The women students' study group.

taking part in farm work in suburban Shanghai, she saw that the small cotton transplanters that were used gave much better results than did manual transplanting in her native village. She saved her pocket money to buy two such simple transplanters and sent them home for the commune and production brigade. Grateful and overjoyed, the villagers said: "Liang-yin is now a student far away from us, but she always has farm production and the commune members in her native village at heart."

As a result of the concern and education given by the Party, all of them have made marked progress both politically and in their studies. Worker-student Chu Yu-hua was admitted into the Chinese Communist Party and elected to the school's Communist Youth League committee, and Wang Chao-yu has become a League member.

Sanitation Workers in Peking

WITH a population of over 7 million, Peking has more than 2,700 tons of garbage to be removed from the city by sanitation workers every day. Thanks to their industrious efforts, plus the residents' co-operation, streets, parks and various public centres are always kept clean and tidy.

In order not to inconvenience the people or hamper traffic, the 5,000 sanitation workers in the capital do their work mostly at night.

The state spends about 10 million yuan on rubbish and nightsoil collection.

The main rubbish in Peking is ash. The amount, however, has decreased in the past few years as a result of the development of the petroleum industry, which has enabled more and more homes to use gas as cooking fuel instead of coal. With

the development of city construction, many dirt roads have been asphalted or paved with cement, with trees planted in neat rows on both sides. This has improved sanitation in the city. In addition, multiple-use of industrial waste by the city's many factories has not only reduced pollution but has also produced wealth for the country.

Every evening, the inhabitants dump their garbage in designated places for collection. It is taken in garbage-disposal trucks to pits in the communes on the outskirts and turned into fertilizer. Meanwhile, large street-sweeper vans are driven through the main thoroughfares to pick up the accumulated dust and dirt.

Some of the main streets in Peking are swept during the daytime as well. Wangfuching Street, for instance, is swept once every half-hour. This shopping-centre through which hundreds of thousands of people pass daily is always kept clean and tidy.

Before liberation, huge stinking mounds of garbage used to pile up in the city. There was literally a hill of refuse right in front of Tien An Men Gate.

After liberation, the People's Government mobilized the masses to remove the garbage heaps and fill in ditches and swamps. Later, houses in the slums where the labouring people lived were pulled down and new living quarters put up. Many beautiful parks and recreation centres were built and public sanitation facilities were added.

In the old society, sanitation workers were considered no better than beasts of burden. Now they are both servants of the people and masters of the country. Many of them have been admitted into the Communist Party. Some have become government functionaries, some hold leading posts,

and many have moved to new living quarters. Life has indeed changed a great deal for them. The state issues them overalls, towels, masks, gloves, rubber shoes and gum boots, raincoats and soap free of charge. In winter they get cotton-padded or fur coats. Baths and hair-cuts are provided free of charge as often as desired. With free medical care and retiring pension ensured, they are leading a happy and secure life.

New Wheat and Rice Strains by Pollen Culture

A NEW way of breeding wheat and rice strains has been opened up by scientists at the Institute of Genetics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. They have obtained wheat and rice plants directly from pollen by the tissue culture method.

During the experiments, anthers of the first-generation hybrid of wheat or rice were placed in an artificial culture medium. The pollen grains were stimulated to divide and grow into a cell mass (callus) and then transferred to another medium to strike root, bud and eventually form plants. The offspring of the wheat and rice plants thus obtained appeared uniform from the outset. Last year some of the better and more stable strains of offspring were test-grown in northeast China's Heilungkiang Province and on the outskirts of Peking, where they attracted much attention from production units.

The conventional method in China of getting a stable new strain through hybridization usually takes seven or eight years. New strains can be obtained by using the new method without the plants being bred and selected over many generations. This method is also considered important for further research into the theory of heredity and variations of higher plants.

Just Off the Press

New Women in New China

(In English)



New Women in New China is a collection of articles about the tremendous changes — political and economic — in the status of Chinese women after liberation.

Their exploits and their new mental outlook are described in accounts of a women's oil extraction team at the Taching Oilfield, the "Iron Girls" team of the famed Tachai Brigade in Shansi Province's Hsiyang County, girls in Kwangchow working high above the ground on live ultra-high-tension power lines, the first group of Chinese women pilots, the first generation of Chinese fisherwomen in charge of production and the fishing vessels, and women bridge-builders.

Several articles are by outstanding Chinese women, including Lu Yu-lan, a nationally known labour heroine; Pasang, Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region; and Lin Chiao-chih, an eminent medical specialist.

84 pages

13 × 18.5 cm.

paperback