

PEKING REVIEW

23

June 9, 1972

Struggle Between Theory of Classes And Theory of Human Nature In Literature and Art

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報

Victory Belongs to the Heroic Vietnamese People

— Celebrating 3rd anniversary of founding of Provisional
Revolutionary Government of Republic of South Viet Nam

Arab People's Just Struggle Will Triumph

"Renmin Ribao" editorial

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THE WEEK

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Arrive in Peking

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk arrived in Peking by special train on May 29, after a friendly visit to northeast China.

Ieng Sary, Special Envoy of the Interior Part of the National United Front and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, who had accompanied them on the visit arrived by the same train.

Welcoming them at the railway station were Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the N.U.F.C. Central Committee and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth; Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council; Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the C.P.C.; Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien; Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and more than 10,000 people.

Accompanied by Hsu Hsiang-chien, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission and Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, Samdech and Madame Sihanouk visited the provinces of Liaoning, Kirin and Heilungkiang in northeast China. The revolutionary committees of the three provinces gave banquets in honour of the distinguished Cambodian guests. During their five-day stay in Kirin Province, they visited the Changchun No. 1 Motor Vehicle Plant, the Changchun Film Studio, the Kirin Chemical Fertilizer Plant and the deer farm on Lungtan Mountain on the outskirts of Kirin city. While in Heilungkiang Province they visited the Taching Oilfield, the Lungchiang Electrical Appliances Factory and other factories and went sightseeing on the Sunghua River.

The visit to northeast China by Samdech and Madame Sihanouk and the other Cambodian guests enhanced the friendship and strengthened the militant solidarity between the Chinese and Cambodian peoples.

Chilean Government Economic Delegation Welcomed

Vice-Premier of the State Council Li Hsien-nien gave a banquet on May 28 to welcome the Chilean Government Economic Delegation with Gonzalo Martner, Minister of Planning, as its leader, and Kurt Dreckmann, President of the Promotion Corporation, as its deputy leader.

In his speech at the banquet, Fang Yi, Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, praised the Chilean people for their remarkable achievements under the leadership of President Salvador Allende in the struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and develop the national economy. He said: "We have great admiration for the Chilean people who dare to struggle and uphold justice in spite of imperialist threats. The united anti-imperialist struggle of the Chilean and other Latin American people is a great encouragement and support to all developing countries of the world."

Referring to the present excellent international situation, Fang Yi said: "Provided we the developing countries hold fast to the principle of independence and self-reliance and rely on our industrious and courageous people in exploiting our rich resources, we can certainly defeat imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and effectively safeguard our state sovereignty and develop our national economy so that our countries will gradually become prosperous and strong. Closer co-operation and mutual assistance among the developing countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit are conducive to building our countries

by self-reliance and enhancing the anti-imperialist unity of the people of various countries."

In his speech, Gonzalo Martner referred to the Chilean people's efforts under the leadership of President Salvador Allende to defend their state sovereignty and develop their national economy.

"We are proud today to talk of Chilean copper, Chilean iron and Chilean telephone, state bank and state distributing enterprises," he said. "We are not content with having control of our underground resources; we stand for the principle of 200-nautical-mile territorial sea rights so as to end foreign exploitation of our marine resources."

Gonzalo Martner warmly praised Chilean-Chinese friendship, expressing the hope that the friendship between the two peoples would grow with each passing day and that the friendly relations and co-operation between the governments of the two countries would develop constantly.

The Chilean Government Economic Delegation arrived in Peking on May 19. It left Peking on June 2 for a visit to the southern part of China.

Diplomatic Relations Established Between China and Greece

Chinese Ambassador to the People's Republic of Albania Liu Chen-hua and Greek Ambassador to the People's Republic of Albania Denis N. Carayannis signed a joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Greece in Tirana on June 5. The communique said:

"In accordance with the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and equality and mutual benefit, the Government of the People's Republic

of China and the Royal Government of Greece have decided to recognize each other and establish diplomatic relations as from June 5, 1972, and to exchange ambassadors within six months.

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

"The Chinese Government reaffirms that Taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China. The Greek Government takes note of this position of the Chinese Government.

"The Chinese and Greek Governments have decided through consultations to provide each other with all necessary assistance for the establishment and the performance of the functions of the embassies in their respective capitals on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and in accordance with international practice."

In its June 7 editorial "Welcome the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and Greece," *Renmin Ribao* said: "The official establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Greece embodies the common desire of the peoples of the two countries and opens a new page in the history of their relations."

The editorial stated: "Despite the great distance between China and Greece, friendly feelings exist between the two peoples. Both our countries have ancient cultural traditions and both peoples have a history of long-term struggle against foreign aggression, intervention, bullying and oppression. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, there have been continuous friendly contacts between the peoples of China and Greece. We are convinced that the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Greece will undoubtedly further promote the friendship between the two peoples."

Burmese Guests in China

The Government Economic Delegation of the Union of Burma with U Lwin, Minister for Planning and

Finance, as its leader, and U Chien Hai, Director of the Ministry's Foreign Economic Department, as its deputy leader, visited Kwangchow, Peking, Nanking, Shanghai, and other places after its arrival in China on May 15.

While in Peking, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Fang Yi, Minister, and Chen Mu-hua, Vice-Minister, of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, and Hao Chung-shih, leading member of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, met all members of the delegation. On May 18, Minister Fang Yi gave a banquet in honour of the delegation.

In his speech at the banquet Fang Yi said that the people of China and Burma have a profound traditional friendship. Economic and technical co-operation relations between the two countries began over ten years ago. Thanks to the joint efforts by the Governments of the two countries and their engineers and technicians, some construction projects have been completed. This has played a positive role in promoting the friendship and co-operation between the people of the two countries, said the Minister.

He said: "His Excellency Prime Minister Ne Win paid a friendly visit to China last August. Since then, relations between our two countries have experienced a new development." He expressed his conviction that "Minister U Lwin's current visit to China at the head of the Government Economic Delegation of the Union of Burma will certainly promote friendship between the two peoples and economic and technical co-operation between the two countries."

In his speech, Minister U Lwin said: "The People's Republic of China is a country with which Burma has been bound by geography and history and by traditional ties of friendship since time immemorial. This true and trusted friendship founded on the principles of equality, sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's affairs and mutual assistance and co-operation has been renewed and further strengthened by frequent visits and exchange of views by leaders of the two countries and

co-operation between the two peoples."

He added: "The People's Republic of China and Burma have been engaged in peaceful construction to build up their respective national economies, laying great stress on the efforts of their own people and on their own material resources. However, there has been close economic and technical co-operation between our two countries for mutual benefit."

The Burmese visitors left Kwangchow for home on June 4.

Reducing Air Pollution — Initial Successes

Black smoke from some big chimneys of factories and mines in Peking, Shanghai, Hangchow and Changchun has ceased. Work on cutting air pollution from factory and mine smokestacks began several years ago.

Some time ago, many chimneys, especially in larger mines and factories, belched soot-laden smoke into the atmosphere to the detriment of city sanitation and the health of factory and mine workers, and nearby inhabitants. Attempts to arrest this are now obtaining initial rewards. Measures taken in Peking and Shanghai over the past six months have put an end in about a thousand big chimneys to black smoke, bringing about improved environmental hygiene, reduced air pollution and a drop in coal consumption.

The Peking People's Printing House is one example. Its chimneys used to send up tons of soot a day into the atmosphere. In the second half of last year, workers and Party committee members of this enterprise went out and took a good look at what other factories were doing in the way of making smokestacks give cleaner smoke. They went back and started doing something about their own. They decided to convert three idle rooms into compartments for catching soot. Through joint efforts, the project was finished in 20 days instead of the estimated

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The Struggle Between the Theory of Classes and the Theory of Human Nature in Literature and Art

by Su Hsi

THE struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie concerning literary and art thought often centres around the question of portraying characters. How should we observe, analyse and depict men—the main objects of portrayal in literary and art works? Answers from writers and artists differ, but in the final analysis, they boil down to two kinds, one conforming to the Marxist theory of classes and the other to the landlord and capitalist classes' theory of human nature. They reflect two diametrically opposed world outlooks.

In his *Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art* 30 years ago, Chairman Mao made a penetrating and comprehensive criticism of the theory of human nature upheld by some persons as the basis of the theory of literature and art.

Typical of a Class or of Human Nature?

In the *Talks*, Chairman Mao pointed out: **"This question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle."** Literature and art serve a definite political line by reflecting social life through the portrayal of typical characters. To solve the question of **"for whom?"** in literature and art, therefore, it is necessary first of all to solve the question: What persons should we write about and which class' ideal characters should we depict? This is the focal point of struggle between two different literary and art lines. The proletariat advocates that efforts should be made to depict worker, peasant and soldier heroes, whereas the bourgeoisie advocates the "quest for true men with human nature."

What kind of persons are these so-called "true men with human nature"?

There are only two kinds. One is the devil in "human" skin, such as renegades who give themselves up to the enemy. Revisionists describe these renegades as "loyal to the Party and to the enemy." The other kind is: The clothes are those of the workers, peasants and soldiers but the souls are those of the landlords and capitalists. We see in some works that the authors often regard the exploiting classes' thoughts and feelings as the "common feelings of

human beings" and forcibly thrust them into the inmost minds of the so-called "workers, peasants and soldiers." This actually amounts to using the "bodies" of workers, peasants and soldiers as media to extol the "souls" of the exploiting classes, prettifying the human nature of the latter and vilifying the human nature of the proletariat and other labouring people.

If these so-called "true men with human nature" were allowed to dominate the literary and artistic as well as political stages, there would be no place for the proletariat and the masses of the people, and proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship over the bourgeoisie would be thrown to the winds.

More than 100 years ago, Marx said that the human essence **"is the ensemble of the social relations."** In the *Talks* 30 years ago, Chairman Mao pointed out: **"Is there such a thing as human nature? Of course there is. But there is only human nature in the concrete, no human nature in the abstract. In class society there is only human nature of a class character; there is no human nature above classes. We uphold the human nature of the proletariat and of the masses of the people, while the landlord and bourgeois classes uphold the human nature of their own classes, only they do not say so but make it out to be the only human nature in existence."** True, men's activities constitute the main aspect of social life. Literary and artistic works which reflect social life invariably portray different kinds of persons. But in class society men are distinguished according to classes. Marxists never depart from the class viewpoint when discussing "men" and "human nature" or typical characters. In advocating the portrayal of "true men with human nature," revisionists deny the class nature of men and negate the opposition between classes. This is precisely the basic characteristic of the theory of human nature.

Two Entirely Different Ways of Portraying Typical Characters

The struggle between the theory of classes and the theory of human nature in literature and art also manifests itself in the question of how to write about men. Dictated by their exploiting classes' standpoint and idealist world outlook, bourgeois writers and artists

deny that the typical is a concentrated expression of class nature.

Revisionist writers preach that a typical character "first of all is a man" and "has things common to mankind"; they advocate using "the attitude of respecting and sympathizing with others" in the quest for "true men," "true hearts" and "true feelings." They describe all this as "common feelings of human beings" and babble that if we concentrate and generalize such "common feelings" we shall be able to concentrate and generalize life and portray "true men with human nature." Citing many facts showing that "the joys and sorrows of human beings are not alike," Lu Hsun scathingly refuted this fallacy. Take "love" for instance. Men of different classes love entirely different things because their thoughts and feelings are different. As Lu Hsun said, the poor never have to worry about losing money on the stock exchange, and an oil magnate does not know the trials of an old woman collecting cinders. But revisionist writers, in the "quest for true men" through depicting characters with the supra-class "common feelings of human beings," describe the bourgeois pursuit of personal gain and luxurious and even lewd life — niggardly clinging to life and afraid of death — as "common feelings of human beings," their aim being to make real life and their characters subordinate to this "theme." This is the idealist viewpoint on creative work.

Then there are the so-called "complex feelings." Revisionists argue that "human feelings are contradictory and that bad persons sometimes have good aspects," while worker, peasant and soldier heroes "are also influenced by some backward ideas." They say that "going deep into the inner recesses to uncover these concealed thoughts," human nature will be "deepened" and the personality of the characters will be "more easily understood." If writers follow this pattern, then they have no need at all to proceed from different social realities to observe and analyse the different thoughts of men or to concentrate and generalize the essence of different thoughts and feelings of different classes: all they have to do is to depict the "good aspects" of bad persons and the "backward ideas" of heroes, and the personality of the characters will be revealed. This method of typification is actually prettifying the landlords and capitalists and vilifying the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Next, the so-called "influence of human feelings." Revisionists preach that works of art should use the "human touch" to move and influence people and "unite the people by means of lofty feelings." Of course literary and art works should move and influence people. But here the question is how? In the *Talks*, Chairman Mao pointed out that revolutionary literature and art should "awaken the masses, fire them with enthusiasm and impel them to unite and struggle to transform their environment." The so-called theory of "influence of human feelings" preached by the revisionists eliminates class contradictions and class struggle in literary and art works; instead, it uses

the supra-class "conflict of personality" and "struggle of human nature" as the main line for arranging contradictions in their works, and the "influence of human feelings" as the means to resolve contradictions and conflicts.

Marxism holds that, in class society, class relationship is the essence of relationship between men, and of all the complex contradictions, the basic one is class contradiction, while struggles, whatever form they may take, are in the final analysis class struggle. "It is a basic Marxist concept that being determines consciousness, that the objective realities of class struggle and national struggle determine our thoughts and feelings." Since revisionist writers and artists proceed from supra-class "human feelings" in their creative work, their methods are subjective and idealist and are detached from reality.

In portraying heroes of their own class, proletarian writers and artists put the accent on portraying the characters' proletarian feelings and proletarian likes and dislikes. They combine revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism and proceed from various aspects of class relationship in a typical setting of class struggle to reveal the characters' personality and mental outlook. The popular model revolutionary theatrical works have provided us with the best examples. It is not possible to portray such typical characters without going among the workers, peasants and soldiers and into the midst of the people's revolutionary practice.

So we have two entirely different ways of portraying typical characters. One is proletarian, which proceeds from the theory of classes and uses the dialectical materialist method to portray typical images of heroes; the other is bourgeois, which proceeds from the theory of human nature and uses the subjective idealist method in the "quest for true men."

Behind the "Artistic Conscience"

Revisionists have generalized the process of their "quest for true men" as writing about "men" from the standpoint of "men." What they mean is writers must first of all be supra-class "true men" before they can portray images of "true men" having the "nature common to practically all mankind." They call this "artistic conscience."

In class society, whatever a writer produces is invariably determined by the world outlook of his own class, and there is no supra-class artist or "artistic conscience." A revisionist ringleader in China's literary and art circles once said: "Maybe none of us is a true man now, and we have not completely rid our minds of the opposition between classes." This actually amounts to saying that if writers want to portray "true men with human nature," they must try to completely rid their minds of the opposition between classes, cut themselves off from people's social life and go into artistic "ivory towers" to "cultivate" the so-called "artistic conscience" "loyal to human nature." So it is clear that the aim of these revisionists is to

lead writers and artists astray so that they will betray Marxism-Leninism.

In the *Talks*, Chairman Mao said: **“Works of literature and art, as ideological forms, are products of the reflection in the human brain of the life of a given society. Revolutionary literature and art are the products of the reflection of the life of the people in the brains of revolutionary writers and artists.”** If writers follow the revisionists’ “artistic conscience,” they do not have to proceed from objective social life or go into the midst of the masses’ struggles and lives, and they do not have to observe life from the viewpoint of classes and class struggle or use this viewpoint to guide their creative work. The so-called “artistic conscience” reflects exactly the bourgeois world outlook and views on art. It is diametrically opposed to the orientation that literary and art workers should serve proletarian politics and serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. If writers and artists fall into the trap of “artistic conscience,” they will not be able to keep to the proletarian stand and to Party spirit, and consequently they will throw overboard the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers.

* * *

In *Manifesto of the Communist Party*, Marx and Engels proclaimed that, as regards the Communist revolution, **“its development involves the most radical rupture with traditional ideas.”** But opportunists use the theory of human nature to oppose the theory of classes and substitute humanitarianism for communism. The theory of human nature has in fact become the theoretical basis for “Left” or Right opportunist political and literary and art lines of every description.

In the history of our Party, Wang Ming, Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers invariably played up and pinned their hopes on the theory of human nature while pushing their reactionary political and literary and art lines. In the 1930s, they raved that “in literature and in every field of art, the stress should be on the ‘literature of men.’” They opposed the leadership of the proletariat in the united front and hoisted the capitulationist banner of “national defence literature.” In the 60s, they put forward a series of revisionist ideas on creative work, unfurled the ensign of “literature and art of the whole people,” and advocated “opening up a broad road for depicting the images of ‘men.’” Historical experience tells us that the theory of human nature is very deceptive and its pernicious influence widespread and deep. Only by making the most radical rupture with the bourgeois world outlook and views on art can revolutionary literary and art workers succeed in portraying typical proletarian heroes and make our literature and art different in essence from those of the landlord and capitalist classes and from those revisionist works which ostensibly deal with themes of revolutionary struggles but actually preach the human nature of landlords and capitalists. The history of proletarian literature and art is a history of struggle between the theory of classes and the theory of human nature. It is through the struggle against the reactionary theory of human nature that the portrayal of typical proletarian heroes and heroines in the model revolutionary theatrical works has attained such artistic heights.

Victory Belongs to the Heroic Vietnamese People

— Celebrating the 3rd anniversary of the founding of the
R.S.V.N. Provisional Revolutionary Government

JUNE 6 was the 3rd anniversary of the founding of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. While militantly saluting their comrades-in-arms in south Viet Nam that day, the Chinese people reaffirmed their full support for the Vietnamese people’s war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai in their message of greetings to President Nguyen Huu Tho and President Huynh Tan Phat pointed out that the heroic struggle of the people in south Viet Nam has “set a brilliant example for the oppressed nations and people in the world in fighting for liberation, and your great victories constitute important contributions

to the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the peoples of the world."

The message says: "The present situation of the three Indochinese peoples' war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is excellent. Although U.S. imperialism and its lackeys are still struggling frantically and desperately, they can in no way alter the trend leading to their inevitable doom. We believe that the three Indochinese peoples, uniting as one and persevering in struggle, will surely be able to smash all military and political schemes of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and realize their own national aspirations."

The message reaffirms that the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples are close brothers and comrades-in-arms. "It is the bounden internationalist duty of the Chinese people to support and assist the Vietnamese people and all the Indochinese peoples in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. So long as U.S. imperialism does not stop its war of aggression against Viet Nam and the whole of Indochina, and no matter what forms the war may assume, the Chinese people will, as always, resolutely support and assist the Vietnamese people and all the Indochinese peoples in carrying their war of resistance to the end, until complete victory is won."

On June 6, Nguyen Van Quang, Ambassador of the Republic of South Viet Nam to China, gave a reception in Peking to mark the festive day.

The reception was attended by Chinese Party and government leaders Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying, Chang Chun-chiao, Li Hsien-nien, Chi Teng-kuei, Li Teh-sheng, Kuo Mo-jo, Hsu Hsiang-chien, and Hua Kuo-feng as well as leading members of departments concerned Chi Peng-fei, Keng Piao, Wu Teh and others. Ieng Sary, Special Envoy of the Interior Part of Cambodia, Ngo Thuyen, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to China, and Ly Ban, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of the D.R.V.N., also attended the reception by invitation.

Achievements and Determination of the People in South Viet Nam

Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang gave an account of the achievements of the people of south Viet Nam under the leadership of the Provisional Revolutionary Government. This government, Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang pointed out, has ceaselessly strengthened and developed great national unity and the liberated zone. Mobilizing the entire south Vietnamese armed forces and people in the three strategic areas, namely: the wooded and hilly lands, the countryside and plains and the towns, it had brought the power of people's war into play and launched repeated offensives on all operational fronts. Internationally, this government has won the massive support of the peoples of the world and public opinion, and thus enjoys high prestige.

Dwelling on recent victories on the battlefields, the Ambassador declared that the liberation forces have put out of action 5 of the 13 divisions of the puppet main forces, heavily damaged three other ones, and brought on losses to the remaining five. The liberation forces have eliminated 100,000 enemies, captured 10,000, including senior and junior officers, seized and destroyed large quantities of weapons, ammunition and other military supplies, including tanks, armoured cars and artillery pieces. Worthy of note was that during this offensive officers and men of the puppet infantry regiments and multi-battalions of armoured vehicles had surrendered en masse, revolted or mutinied and crossed over to the liberation forces. Many militia and civil guard units and most of the civilian defence forces, labelled the pillar of their infrastructure by the U.S.-puppets, have disintegrated in large groups. The whole of Quang Tri Province, many districts, some main towns and townships and hundreds of villages have been liberated. The newly liberated zones with a population of two million are linked with each other, providing facilities for encircling and attacking the enemy's positions, big towns, and military bases.

The Ambassador noted that the more the U.S. imperialists suffered heavy setbacks, the more stubborn and bellicose they became. To save the war "Vietnamization" policy from failure, the Nixon administration has concentrated its most tremendous air and naval forces thus far, and carried out a genocidal, biocidal and ecocidal war in south Viet Nam to try to hold on to the Nguyen Van Thieu anti-popular and traitorous puppet regime; it has intensified efforts to bomb and savagely strafe populous areas, dams and dykes and many other places in the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, including Hanoi, the capital, and Haiphong. Nixon has also arbitrarily ordered the mining and blockade of the D.R.V.N. ports to try to hinder any relations between the outside world and the D.R.V.N. and limit the aid given by north Viet Nam to south Viet Nam. This constitutes a very serious new aggressive step of escalation, clearly showing the warmongering and blood-thirsty nature of the Nixon administration. This action flagrantly violates international law and insolently defies the socialist countries, and the people of the world who love peace and justice, including the people of the United States.

The Ambassador thanked the Chinese people for their support to the people of south Viet Nam. He described this as feelings of brotherly neighbours and friendship between the rear and the front. He pointed out that the May 11 statement of the Chinese Government was a great inspiration and encouragement to the armed forces and people of south Viet Nam who are determined to defeat the U.S. aggressors completely.

The Ambassador said: "The honourable outcome for the U.S. imperialists is to accept our 7-point proposal, and the two key points which have been elaborated further by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. The U.S. imperialists should resume seriously the discussions at the Paris Conference, end the escalation of bombing and the blockade of the ports of north Viet Nam. Besides, there is no other way."

In conclusion, the Ambassador added: "Our struggle will be long, hard and fierce. But we are winning victory, the situation of the war is changing in our favour, and more and more in our favour. The Vietnamese people have an iron determination, an inextinguishable potential to persevere in a protracted war. Justice is on our side. The whole world is supporting us and condemning U.S. imperialism. Viet Nam is bound to win! The three peoples of Indochina are bound to win! The U.S. imperialist aggressors are bound to be defeated!"

China's Stand

At the reception, Comrade Yeh Chien-ying, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the Party's Central Committee, hailed the great victories of the Vietnamese people and wished them still greater victories in their future struggle. He said: "The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam is the truly lawful government representing the interests of the south Vietnamese people. Its birth marked the advance of the south Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation to a new historical stage. Under the staunch leadership of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam in the last three years, the south Vietnamese armed forces and people have heroically fought fierce battles with an unyielding militant spirit against the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys, again and again frustrated the enemy's military adventures and smashed his political schemes and won splendid victories on the military, political and diplomatic fronts."

The recent victorious fighting by the south Vietnamese armed forces and people, Comrade Yeh Chien-ying noted, "have exploded the U.S. myth that 'Vietnamization is winning' and vividly demonstrated to the whole world that even fully U.S.-equipped south Vietnamese puppet troops, plus U.S. air and naval support, are no match for the south Vietnamese people. Like the past 'special warfare' and 'local war' strategies,

the U.S. 'Vietnamization' programme will surely go completely bankrupt."

At present, he pointed out, U.S. imperialism, beset with difficulties at home and abroad, is still unwilling to quit its positions of aggression in Indochina and is doing everything it can to put up a desperate struggle. The U.S. Government has not only completely resumed its air and naval raids against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, but also brazenly resorted to a series of new acts of aggression, such as mining the ports, in the vain hope that the Vietnamese people would thus be forced to stop fighting and submit to the United States.

However, he added, the Vietnamese people are a heroic people tempered in protracted wars. They hold high President Ho Chi Minh's banner of "**firm resolve to fight and to win.**" They have rich experience in coping with the enemy's military blackmail and political deception. They have the strong will to defeat the enemy and confidence in certain victory, and no brute force or treacherous intrigue can make them depart from the road of struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. "No matter what military adventures U.S. imperialism may undertake, it cannot save itself from its doomed defeat, but will only meet with still stronger resistance from the Vietnamese and the other Indochinese peoples and end up even more dismally. We are firmly convinced: Victory surely belongs to the heroic Vietnamese people! Victory surely belongs to the heroic Indochinese peoples!"

Comrade Yeh Chien-ying, in conclusion, said:

"The war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation by the Vietnamese and the other Indochinese peoples is an important component part of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the people of the whole world. By your victories you have greatly inspired and supported all the oppressed nations and peoples in their struggle for liberation, and set a brilliant example for and made valuable contributions to the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the people of the whole world. All revolutionary people are on your side and wholeheartedly support your struggle. Following Chairman Mao's teachings, the Chinese people are determined to do their utmost in giving all-out support and assistance to the Vietnamese people and all the Indochinese peoples in carrying their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation to the end. This stand of ours is unswerving. No matter what happens, the Chinese people will always unite together, fight together and win victory together with the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia."

Renmin Ribao published an editorial to celebrate the occasion. A reception was given by the China-Viet Nam Friendship Association and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

"Renmin Ribao" Editorial:

Arab People's Just Struggle Will Triumph

SUPPORTED and encouraged by U.S. imperialism, the Israeli Zionists launched a large-scale war of aggression against Egypt, Syria and other Arab countries on June 5, 1967 and occupied large tracts of their territories, causing about a million Palestinian and other Arab people to become homeless wanderers. The masses of Palestinian and other Arab people have risen in struggle for five whole years since then. Despite the enemy's frantic military suppression and political deception, the Palestinian guerrillas, grown up in the struggle against the U.S. and Israeli aggressors, have been persisting in armed struggle. Through their own practice in struggle, the masses of Palestinian and other Arab people have distinguished more and more clearly between their enemies and their friends, and between their real friends and their false friends. The just struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab people is developing in depth. Their struggle is a great contribution to the Asian, African and Latin American peoples' cause of fighting in unity against imperialism and has won increasing sympathy and support from the revolutionary people the world over.

With active military, economic and political backing from the U.S. imperialists, the Israeli Zionists are still very arrogant. They have not only continued to occupy big areas of Egypt, Syria and other Arab countries and refused to restore to the Palestinian people their legitimate right to national existence, the right to return to their homeland, but have committed on many occasions new armed invasions and provocations against neighbouring Arab countries. The reactionary Jordanian forces represented by Hussein have, as a result of U.S. backing and machinations, launched repeated armed suppression campaigns against the Palestinian guerrillas and come up with such plans as establishing a so-called "Palestinian state" and "united Arab kingdom," in a futile attempt to break up the Palestinian people's armed struggle and undermine the Arab countries' unity against imperialism. With expansionist aims, the social-imperialists under the signboard of "for a just and lasting peace in the Near East" have gone all lengths to smear, vilify and undermine the Palestinian people's armed struggle, and played footsie with the Israeli aggressors and Jordanian reactionaries, conniving at their opposing the just struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab people. Contending and at the same time colluding in the Middle East, the two superpowers, taking advantage of the temporary difficulties of the Palestinian and other Arab people on their road of struggle, have tried to make political deals by sacrificing their national rights and territorial sovereignty so as to grab

strategic areas and oil resources in the Middle East. Here lies the root cause of the fact that there has been no reasonable settlement of the Middle East issue for the past five years.

History is created by the people. Over the last two decades or so since the end of World War II, the Arab people have, by relying on their own strength, won a series of brilliant victories in their struggle for national independence and in defence of state sovereignty. Through their protracted struggle against aggression, the Arab countries and people have realized more and more clearly that they must rely on their own strength to recover the territory forcibly occupied by the Israeli Zionists. Although the struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab people is a protracted and arduous one and difficulties of one kind or another may come up on their road ahead, we believe that, so long as they persist in relying on their own strength and adhere to the policy of giving first place to maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in their own hands and relying on their own efforts, and second place to foreign aid, the Palestinian and other Arab people can certainly continue to foil all plots of aggression, subversion, control and intervention against them hatched by outside forces, increase their strength steadily, seize the initiative in struggle and thus win still greater victories in their struggle against aggression.

Unity is an important weapon by which the Palestinian and other Arab people can vanquish the enemy. We are glad to see that the unity among the Palestinian guerrillas, between the Palestinian people and the people of various Arab countries and between the Arab people and the people in other parts of the world who support their just struggle has been constantly consolidated and strengthened in the struggle against imperialism. The entire Asian, African and Latin American people and all countries and peoples upholding justice stand firmly on the side of the Palestinian and other Arab people.

The Chinese people resolutely support the Palestinian, Egyptian, Syrian and other Arab people in their just struggles to restore their national rights and recover their lost land, and scathingly condemn all criminal activities by imperialism and its lackeys against the Palestinian and other Arab people. The Palestinian and other Arab people are heroic people with a glorious tradition of struggle. Persevering in unity against imperialism and in protracted struggle, they are bound to achieve final victory.

(June 5)

The Spirit of Communism

— Peking opera "Song of the Dragon River"

THE Peking opera *Song of the Dragon River* takes its theme from China's socialist countryside. Projecting the spirit of communism, it is a successful new venture in portraying contemporary times.

Spirit of the Times

The story is about how the Lungchiang Production Brigade builds a dam across the Dragon River to divert water to a neighbouring brigade hit by drought. Members of the Lungchiang Brigade are faced with an acute problem. If they flood 300 *mu* of their own fields to build a dam, the 90,000 *mu* belonging to the Houshan Brigade can be saved. What should they do? There are two entirely different attitudes. One attitude, represented by Chiang Shui-ying, Lungchiang Brigade's woman Party branch secretary, is for putting the interests of the whole first by helping the other brigade at its own expense. The other attitude, represented by brigade leader Li Chih-tien, is solely for the brigade's own interest, thinking only about its norms for high yields. This is the dramatic conflict around which the opera is built.

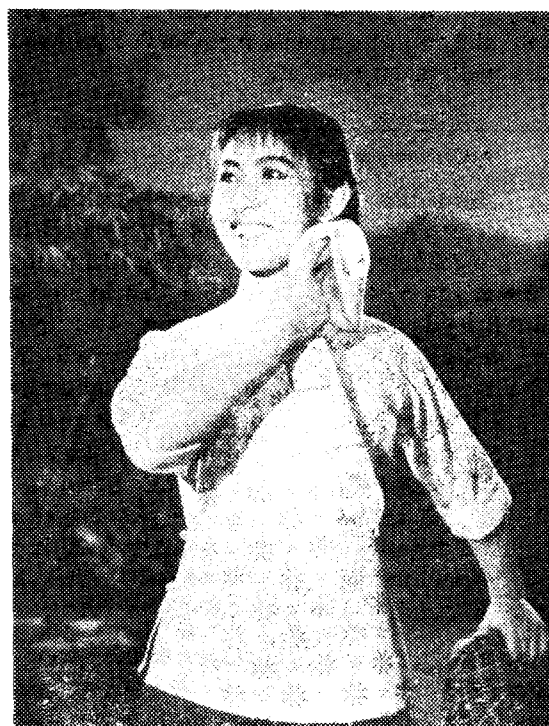
The ideological struggle which unfolds between Chiang and Li shows that in the socialist era, struggle must still be waged against ideas of private ownership in people's minds.

Brigade leader Li Chih-tien is by no means a bad cadre. As a Communist, however, his world outlook still needs to be thoroughly transformed. He still has the idea of private ownership in his mind, as expressed in narrow departmentalism. On the other hand, Chiang Shui-ying has the interests of the Party and the people uppermost in her mind. The opera brings home the fact that starting out from the overall interests of the Party and the people or from the interests of the small collective reflects two different world outlooks.

There is no doubt that Li Chih-tien wants to follow the socialist road pointed out by the Party. But he does not understand that departmentalism will never lead to socialism. The socialist economy will be ruined and capitalism will develop if everybody puts aside state interests and the difficulties of fraternal areas and units for the interests of his own small collective. As soon as Li Chih-tien's departmentalism rears up, he becomes an easy target for class enemy Huang Kuo-chung, who tries to carry out subversion through the unwitting brigade leader.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The supreme test of the words and deeds of a Communist is whether they conform with the highest interests and enjoy the support of the overwhelming majority of the people." This is the test by which Party secretary Chiang Shui-ying bases all her actions, the source of the communist spirit she evinces. Put to the test, she decides to flood the 300 *mu* in order to save the 90,000 *mu*, to fill the cave-in in the dam with straw at the expense of suspending one firing of her brigade's brick-kiln, and, finally to flood even more of her brigade's land by fully opening the sluice-gates to raise the water level and speed up the flow, thus enabling the waters to be quickly brought up the hills. This communist spirit is an important means of eliminating the ideas of private ownership and consolidating and developing the socialist system. Actually, it is the representative spirit of our socialist times.

We know from reminiscences by Chiang Shui-ying that three years earlier the P.L.A. and the Houshan



Party branch secretary Chiang Shui-ying.

Synopsis of "Song of the Dragon River"

Though the wheatfields of the Lungchiang Brigade along the Dragon River show promise of a good harvest, neighbouring Houshan Brigade has been hit by a severe drought.

The county Party committee decides to build a dam on the river by the Lungchiang Brigade to divert water to Houshan to irrigate the 90,000 *mu* of rice there. This means Lungchiang's 300 *mu* of high-yield wheat outside the embankment will be flooded.

Having helped the brigade leader overcome his departmentalism, Lungchiang's Party branch secretary Chiang Shui-ying leads the masses in carrying out the Party's decision which calls for the necessary self-sacrifice. Meanwhile the brigade decides to make bricks to make up the loss.

A cave-in is imminent as the dam is being joined from both ends, and many straw bundles are needed. But the brigade's brick-kiln also needs straw for firing. To sabotage efforts to prevent the cave-in, hidden counter-revolutionary Huang Kuo-chung instigates the peasants to start up the fires immediately. The woman Party branch secretary sees through the scheme.

Other obstacles come one after another. Chiang Shui-ying and the commune members and the P.L.A. men who have come to help finally succeed in diverting the water to the Houshan Brigade. At the same time the brigade's production and the commune members' livelihood are also well taken care of.

While helping the Houshan Brigade dig a channel through a hill, Chiang Shui-ying learns from an old peasant woman that Huang Kuo-chung was a local despot who oppressed the impoverished peasants and owed them debts in blood. After liberation Huang fled and settled down in the Lungchiang Brigade. He continues to undermine the work of diverting the water to a hill, but is caught by the peasants on the spot.

In front of the grain purchasing station, members of the Houshan and Lungchiang Brigades vie to hand in their public grain (agricultural tax in kind). Members of the brigade hit by drought feel they should hand in Lungchiang's share for it because the latter let the water from the river inundate its own fields so as to relieve their drought. But the Lungchiang peasants say that although part of their fields was flooded, production was not affected as help from many quarters later on enabled the flooded fields to yield as much grain as they should have. They, therefore, should hand in their own share of the public grain. But the comrade in charge of purchasing grain tells them that the local government has decided not to collect public grain from the Lungchiang Brigade that year because part of its fields was flooded.

The final solution is: Having found that both brigades have set aside enough grain for food, fodder, seeds and reserves, the purchasing station buys all the grain delivered by them.

Brigade helped the Lungchiang people rebuild their village after a big flood. Now that Houshan is hit by drought, Lungchiang reciprocates by sacrificing its own land. When the old peasant woman Panshuima of the Houshan Brigade hears about the dam, overnight she cuts and makes bamboo baskets to carry earth in and sends them over with her little grand-daughter before dawn. All this shows that the people of both brigades are one entity, just as Chiang Shui-ying sings in the opera: "Both our fields belong to the people's commune." The labouring people of the two brigades are closely linked together by the socialist system and the common determination to consolidate it. This is the ideological foundation for the communist spirit.

Through the "spirit of the Dragon River," the opera praises China's socialist system, the Communist Party and the Chinese people. In this lies its deep significance for the present era.

Fine Characterization

The communist spirit eulogized in the opera is epitomized by its leading character Chiang Shui-ying. She is a typical characterization on the socialist Chinese stage of the village Party secretary.

The opera creates her against the background of many different contradictions. In damming the river to fight drought, she comes up against three interrelated obstacles—she gets into conflict with her comrade-in-arms Li Chih-tien who has fallen behind, with the spontaneous forces of capitalism, and with the hidden class enemy. From beginning to end, she keeps her finger on the pulse of class struggle. She dissects ideas of private ownership and departmentalism in terms of class struggle and the struggle between the two roads of socialism and capitalism. In fighting drought, she investigates and eventually exposes the criminal record of the hidden class enemy Huang Kuo-



Chiang Shui-ying and brigade leader Li Chih-tien.

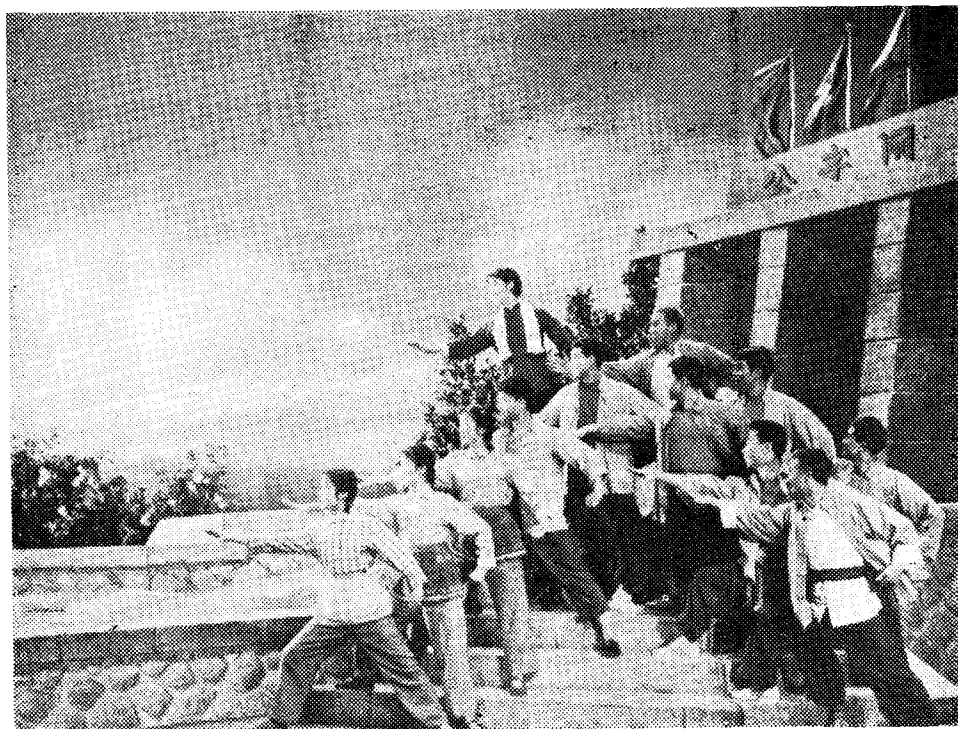
chung, thus educating the masses, educating the well-to-do middle peasant Chang Fu, who represents the spontaneous forces of capitalism, and educating the brigade leader who has ideas of departmentalism. It is on the basis of this double victory in the struggle against the enemy and in ideological struggle that the project to dam the river and conduct water up the hills is successfully completed.

The ideological struggle between Chiang Shui-ying and Li Chih-tien is the main thread running through the story. In this struggle, Chiang reveals her high level of proletarian Party spirit and principled stand and her ability to do ideological work, showing her thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit combined with a strict scientific attitude.

Chiang Shui-ying has no hesitation whatever when the situation demands that the part submit to the revolutionary

whole. Nothing can deter her—neither the sabotage of the class enemy, nor the expostulations of the well-to-do middle peasant or the remonstrances of her comrade-in-arms. She takes a proletarian revolutionary view of the flooding of the brigade's fertile fields. What she thinks of first are the 90,000 *mu* and class brothers eagerly awaiting the waters of the Dragon River, the commune members and the entire proletariat. At the same time, she has given careful thought to solving the problems facing the brigade. Strategically she looks down on difficulties, but factually she pays attention to them. All her actions, all her measures combine putting the communist spirit into play with ensuring socialist production. Besides state aid, she suggests many ways of making up the loss of the flooding of the 300 *mu*. After the dam is built, she leads the masses to redouble their efforts on the unflooded 3,000 *mu*. When the water level is raised and these fields as well as some of the brigade members' dwellings are threatened with inundation, she makes arrangements for the members while moving the seedlings to higher places in preparation for replanting after the water is drained. This vividly reflects how, in socialist China, the goals of the whole are arrived at by fully bringing into play the initiative of the parts.

Chiang Shui-ying keeps close ties with the commune members. She has struck root among the masses, being both their leader and their confidant. She is always in the van wherever the danger is greatest and, when difficulties appear, she thinks first of the interests of the whole and the welfare of the masses.



In front of the sluice-gate, Lungchiang Brigade members watch waters of the Dragon River flow into the drought-stricken area.

Chiang Shui-ying's communist spirit is also shown in her unreserved help to people with backward ideas. She brims with deep proletarian class feelings for her comrades and comrades-in-arms. By patient reasoning and persuasion, she makes them understand revolutionary ideas. Towards Li Chih-tien, her comrade-in-arms who has fallen behind, she tries to rouse his revolutionary sentiments and class consciousness. By recalling the bitter past and educating him with the facts of class struggle, she is able to make Li Chih-tien realize how he has been duped by the enemy and draw lessons therefrom. Once he awakes to his mistake,

Chiang warmly encourages him, helping him step by step build up the high revolutionary ideal of "emancipating the whole of mankind, letting the red flag of the revolution flutter on high."

Chiang Shui-ying is an artistic characterization distilled from contemporary life. As Chairman Mao has said, it is a characterization "on a higher plane, more intense, more concentrated, more typical, nearer the ideal, and therefore more universal than actual everyday life." She is a memorable new creation of socialist literature and art.

Maternity and Child Care

by Yi Ke

WOMEN and children in socialist China enjoy the care and protection of the state. Maternity and child care is an important part of the health work guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Healthy Start in Life

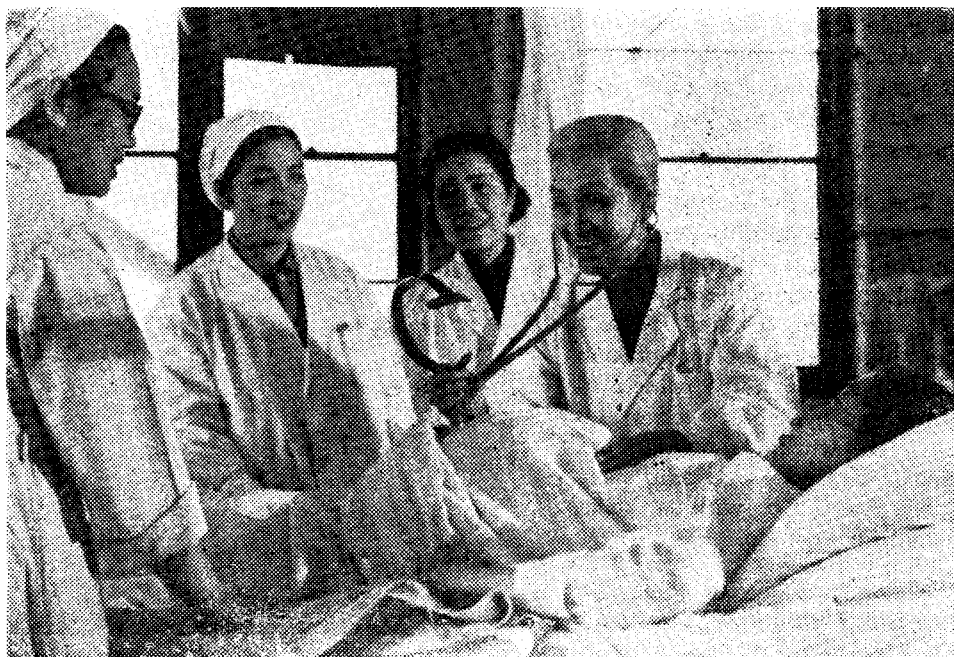
Children are successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution. The tremendous expansion in medical care for children guarantees them a healthy start in life.

Every year infants and young children in cities, towns and countryside receive injections of vaccines and other medicine against various common diseases. There has been a big drop in the incidence of communicable children's diseases since liberation.

Smallpox and cholera were wiped out as far back as in the early 1950s. In the district where the Peking Children's Hospital is in charge of child health the incidence of measles has dropped to 2.3 per cent since 1959, while polio and diphtheria have been reduced to nil. These diseases have been considerably decreased elsewhere in the country. The same hospital, which treats encephalitis B by integrating traditional Chinese medicine with Western medicine, in the last 12 years has effected a cure for the disease in nine cases out of ten.

According to the well-known 73-year-old pediatrician Professor Chu Fu-tang, the Children's Hospital combines Western and traditional Chinese medicine. Modern scientific knowledge and methods are applied to analyse and sum up the rich experience of Chinese medical practice. This has helped raise the standard of pediatrics in China.

Vice-chairman of the hospital's revolutionary committee, Professor Chu notes that "like other pediatric institutions, the Peking Children's Hospital has set up a child health department to popularize hygienic knowledge to residents, schools, nurseries and kindergartens and to help organize mass health campaigns."



A doctor making her rounds of a maternity ward.

All over the country, a growing number of children now stay in nurseries or kindergartens, on full-time or day-time basis or organized temporarily during busy farming seasons, where they are well taken care of. In the villages of one county in Kiangsu Province, 82.6 per cent of the production brigades have established nurseries and kindergartens and 76.4 per cent of the infants and young children are in them. Youngsters there are thus brought up from childhood to love their country, the people, the collective and manual labour. In circumstances as these, children also enjoy better health.

Women in New China have equal rights with men in political, economic and cultural life. Women are entitled to do all kinds of work, except a few jobs they are not physically fit for. Working at various posts in the socialist revolution and construction, they are invariably proud of being "the other half" of the builders of socialism.

Protecting Women's Health

In the cities, women workers in factories, mines, government offices and teachers in schools, like their male counterparts, enjoy medical service paid by the state or under a labour insurance plan. The state stipulates that women employees can retire at 55, five years earlier than men employees, and draw a pension after retirement equivalent to 70 per cent of their former wages. A woman worker does not work night shifts and is given light work seven months after her pregnancy; she also receives regular pre-natal care and 56 days maternity leave (70 days in the case of labour complications) with full pay. Expenses for childbirth attendance in hospital is paid by the state. Mothers during the nursing period do not work night shifts. During working hours, mothers have one hour for feeding their babies.

In the countryside, medical expenses for women members of the people's communes are included in the funds for co-operative medical service, paid in by the commune or production brigade out of their public welfare fund. Commune members themselves need bear only a small amount of the expense. In many places, general examination and treatment of common women's diseases have effectively protected women's health.

When jobs are assigned, people's communes invariably take into consideration the physiological features of women members. During the menstruation period, women members are freed from heavy work and do not do such jobs as working in cold water or late at night.

The introduction of modern midwifery in China's vast countryside is an important measure for protecting the health of mother and infant. Before liberation, in the countryside childbirth was handled by old-fashioned midwives at home and the umbilical cord had to be severed by scissors without the use of a disinfectant. Women serfs in Tibet had to give birth in



Drawing pictures in kindergarten.

cattle and sheep pens. Maternity and infant mortality rates were appalling. Today pre-natal check-ups and modern midwifery in the rural areas have been introduced universally, as well as post-natal care, to lower the incidence of puerperal infections and tetanus of new-born babies. In rural Chaoan County, Kwangtung Province, every production brigade now has two or three peasant midwives of their own. Quite a number of production brigades have built their own maternity wards. In some villages, not one case of tetanus among infants or a case of maternal death has occurred in more than a decade. Free medical service has been introduced in the Tibet Autonomous Region, where childbirth can be handled in hospital or at home free of charge. According to statistics prepared by the maternity ward of the People's Hospital in the region, 98 per cent of the new-born infants survive. With the improvement of the health of the Tibetan people, the population of the autonomous region has increased by more than 200,000 since 1959.

Maternity and Children's Hospitals

There are gynecology, obstetrics and pediatrics outpatient departments and wards in all the hospitals run by communes and above throughout China. Maternity hospitals and clinics for women and children have been established in some big and medium-sized cities.

Founded in 1953, the Peking Maternity Hospital, with gynecology and obstetrics outpatient departments, has 250 sick beds and wards for 120 new-born babies. It treats 400-500 outpatients a day and assists

in 400-500 births a month. All but four of the 220 medical workers here are women, with some women doctors in charge of the work in some departments. Major operations in the gynaecology and obstetrics departments are almost all done by women surgeons.

The hospital gives medical check-ups to patients over 30 in order to discover cancer in the early stages. Medical workers visit factories and homes to treat cervix cancer in the early stage and other women's diseases.

Since the Peking Children's Hospital was established in 1953, about 30 children's hospitals have been set up in other cities. The Peking hospital has 600 beds, four times the total in all children's hospitals in pre-liberation China. Well-equipped with modern medical equipment, the hospital treats new-born babies to 14-year-olds.

Like other urban hospitals, the maternity and children's hospitals collect a minimum uniform registration fee without any distinction. The charge is ten fen, whether it is the patient's first visit or not, whether the case is an emergency or not, or whether it is diagnosed by a single doctor or by a group of doctors. Patients do not have to make advance payment; they pay one yuan a day for hospitalization. The fee for a normal childbirth is five yuan, for a chest operation on a child 30 yuan. Prices of medicines, which have continuously gone down, are now some 20 per

cent what they were in the early days after liberation.

Family Planning

Party and government encouragement of family planning is a firm policy for socialist construction in China. Thus women can be freed from much child care and their household chores for more and better participation in the cause of revolution and construction. This is also good for the health of women and children and for bringing up the younger generation.

Family planning includes advocacy of late marriage and birth control. Women are encouraged to marry at over 23 and men when they are over 25. Health workers give birth control advice in the light of age, health condition, number of children and living habits of married couples, and each chooses the methods best suited to them. If a woman becomes pregnant in spite of attempts at contraception, she can apply for an abortion for which the health department must undertake the necessary operation.

Contraceptives and operations for birth control are free. People after such operations are given a certain time of rest with pay, according to the kind of operation undergone and their health condition. Similarly, commune members receive subsidies from the commune or production brigade.

People who are sterile can get medical treatment if they wish.

China at U.N. Economic and Social Council

The 52nd Session of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations was held at U.N. Headquarters in New York from May 15 to June 2. The session discussed and adopted resolutions concerning human rights, status of women, natural resources, narcotic drugs, social development, etc., including the resolution on "protection of women and children in emergency and armed conflict in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence" and the "convention on the suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid."

The Chinese delegation attended the session and supported the reasonable demands of the delegates of the

developing countries. The Chinese delegates expounded their views and stand at the council's meetings.

Following are some of the main contents of the delegates' speeches.

Basic Views on the Question Of Narcotics

At the May 16 Social Committee meeting on narcotic drugs Chinese delegate Wang Jun-sheng expounded China's basic views on this question. He pointed out: "Over the past century and more, the Chinese people suffered intensely from imperialist aggression and oppression. Poisoning the Chinese people with opium was a pernicious means employed by im-

perialism in those days in its attempt to subjugate the Chinese people."

After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the Chinese Government has paid great attention to the prohibition of opium-smoking and drug abuse and has taken a series of firm and effective measures, the Chinese delegate said.

He stressed: "In China, narcotic drugs are under strict state control and can only be used for the legitimate purpose of medical treatment and scientific research. By implementing the policy of combining strengthened leadership and the mobilization of the masses and combining government decrees and wide-

spread propaganda and education, we have within a short period eradicated the serious poisonous effects of opium-smoking throughout the country brought exclusively by imperialism over the past century and more.”

The Chinese delegate said: “The Chinese people have deeply realized from their own experience that the harm of opium and other narcotic drugs is inseparable from imperialist aggression and intervention. In our view, it is mainly up to the various countries themselves to take firm and effective measures in light of their specific conditions in order to solve the problem of narcotic drugs’ harm on the health of their people. As for the developing countries, the only effective solution of the problem of narcotic harm lies in the elimination of imperialist aggression and intervention and the achievement of complete national independence.”

“We have consistently held that narcotic drugs must be put under strict control and that the illicit growing, manufacture, sale and use of such drugs must be prohibited, that there must be an explicit stipulation that narcotic drugs should only be properly used in medical treatment and scientific research and that such a stipulation must be firmly put into effect. We shall, as always, firmly maintain the control of narcotic drugs.”

The Chinese delegate expressed concern about the serious question of drug abuse in certain countries. He said: “In our view, while serious consideration should be given to the attainment of certain feasible international agreement and the exertion of joint efforts on the control of narcotic drugs on the basis of respecting the sovereignty of various countries, the main thing is for the various governments to strengthen the control of narcotic drugs in their respective countries by taking strict and effective measures and at the same

time carry out extensive propaganda and education and rely on the assistance and efforts of the masses of the people; only thus can truly effective results be attained.”

Permanent Sovereignty Over Natural Resources

Chinese deputy delegate Wang Tzu-chuan in his speech at the May 17 Economic Committee of the United Nations Economic and Social Council meeting stressed that all countries have permanent sovereignty over their natural resources.

He pointed out that the discussions on permanent sovereignty over natural resources reflect the developing countries’ struggles against colonialist and neo-colonialist plunder. He said: Natural resources are a matter of great importance to all countries. The developing Asian, African and Latin American countries are rich in natural resources. However, owing to the plunder and oppression by imperialism and colonialism, their natural resources have been heavily damaged.

Wang Tzu-chuan pointed out: “The conditions and circumstances in the development of various countries are different. Therefore, in our opinion, full consultations should be held on common questions of international co-operation, a consensus should be reached on the guiding principles in a spirit of consultation on an equal footing and concrete arrangements be made by taking into account the conditions of various countries and different regions. No forcible unification should be sought.”

“China shared the common historical lot of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America which have all suffered from foreign aggression, plunder, interference and slavery. And today, we are again facing the common struggles to protect and develop our natural resources, develop national economies and oppose hegemony. The Chinese peo-

ple resolutely support the large number of medium and small countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and other regions in their just struggles to safeguard the permanent sovereignty over the natural resources within their respective countries.”

Views on Status of Women

In her speech at the May 23 meeting, Chinese deputy delegate Wu Tsien gave an account of the present status of Chinese women and expounded China’s view on the question of women’s status.

She said: “It is the common interest and urgent desire of women of all countries to eliminate discrimination against women, safeguard their rights and status and realize equality between men and women.”

“The people and women of the third world have over a long period waged heroic and tenacious struggles against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, for the independence of their countries and national liberation and for the emancipation of women. In this connection, we express our deep sympathy and resolute support to them. The Chinese women express sympathy and support to the women of all countries in their struggle against wars of aggression, for social progress and for their proper rights. The struggles of the people and women of Asia, Africa, Latin America and other parts of the world, in turn, constitute a great encouragement and support to our cause of revolution and national construction.”

“Practice shows that the broad masses of women who eagerly desire to free themselves from the shackles of the old society constitute a tremendous force of the revolution and form an important component part of the cause of national liberation.”

She said in conclusion: “Only by achieving national independence and national liberation can women’s emancipation be realized. Other-

wise, the rights and status of women are out of the question."

Support Struggle for Fundamental Human Rights

Chinese delegate Wang Jun-sheng spoke on the question of human rights at the May 30 meeting.

Wang Jun-sheng said: "The barbarous systems of racial discrimination and apartheid which exist in southern Africa and some other regions today are the outcome of the policy of colonialism and imperialism. The existence and continuation of these systems are a serious challenge to the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter as well as to the fundamental rights of the people throughout the world. This is absolutely intolerable to all the countries and peoples that uphold justice.

"The Chinese Government and people have always deeply sympathized with and resolutely supported the peoples who are subjected to racial discrimination and colonial oppression in their just struggle for national independence and fundamental human rights. The Chinese Government has always refrained from having any diplomatic contacts with the South African and Rhodesian white racist regimes, nor does it have any economic or trade relations with them, direct or indirect. The Chinese Government has all along strictly adhered to this just stand. After the restoration of China's lawful rights in the United Nations, the Chinese representatives have reaffirmed on many occasions, in the U.N. General Assembly, the Security Council and other U.N. bodies, the Chinese Government's just stand of resolutely supporting the African peoples in their struggle against racial discrimination and apartheid."

He said: "The Chinese Government and people strongly condemn Israeli Zionism for its aggression against Palestine and other Arab countries and strongly condemn Israel for its crime of trampling on the fundamental human rights of the Arab people in the occupied territories."

He added: "The Chinese delegation supports the reasonable demand made by the representative of Pakistan in his speech that the Indian authorities release and repatriate the Pakistan prisoners of war in accordance with the Geneva Conventions of 1949. The Chinese delegation also maintains that the Indian Government should comply with the resolutions on the Indo-Pakistan question adopted by the U.N. General Assembly and the Security Council last December."

Application of Science and Technology

When the Economic Committee of the U.N. Economic and Social Council discussed the application of science and technology to development, Chinese deputy delegate Chien Cho-po said that many representatives pointed out in their speeches that the work of the inter-governmental committee on science and technology should be orientated in favour of the development of the developing countries. The Chinese delegation agrees to this opinion.

He said: "With regard to international aid, the Chinese delegation is of the opinion that the purpose of aid, either bilateral or multilateral, is not to make the recipient countries dependent on foreign countries but to help them embark step by step on the road of self-reliance and independent economic development. We are deeply convinced that despite their weaker foundation in science and technology, the developing countries with their industrious, valiant and intelligent people can certainly raise their scientific and technological level step by step, so long as they are good at proceeding from the actual conditions of their respective countries, formulating independently their own policies for the development of science and technology, fully mobilizing and bringing into play the labour initiative and creativeness of the people, making full use of their own resources and training their scientific and technological personnel, and on this basis striving to secure the support and co-operation of other countries and peoples and to benefit from

the advanced scientific and technological achievements and experience of other countries."

Chien Cho-po stressed: "We must guard against the attempts of the colonialists and neo-colonialists to exert all kinds of pressure in the name of 'aid' to serve their political and economic purposes by exploiting the backwardness of the developing countries in their economy, science and technology, and taking advantage of their temporary difficulties. We hold that, in providing aid to other countries, the sovereignty of the recipient countries should be strictly respected, no conditions should be attached and no privileges asked for. We firmly oppose the attempts of the colonialists and neo-colonialists to incorporate the recipient countries into their spheres of influence, plunder their resources, interfere in their internal affairs, trample upon their independence and sovereignty or obstruct their development under the disguise of 'aid.'"

Question of Population

During the Economic and Social Council session its Economic Committee also discussed the subject of population. The representatives of many countries exposed and refuted the "global population strategy" advocated by the representatives of the United States and some other countries aimed at interfering in the internal affairs of other countries. In his speech, Chinese deputy delegate An Tung pointed out: "The fundamental cause of poverty and economic backwardness of the developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America lies not in over-population but in the prolonged exploitation and plunder by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. Innumerable facts have fully well proved that once the Asian, African and Latin American countries have shaken off the colonial shackles of imperialism and won complete political and economic independence, they will be able to overcome their state of poverty and backwardness step by step and advance on the road of prosperous development."

Tottering Lon Nol Puppet Clique

FOLLOWING its counter-revolutionary coup two years ago, the Lon Nol clique introduced fascist rule at home, and, in foreign affairs, hired itself out to U.S. imperialism at the expense of Cambodia's sovereignty and national interests. Bringing untold suffering to the Cambodian people, these wilful actions have roused them to angry resistance.

Responding to the call of their Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, who is also Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, the patriotic armed forces and people of Cambodia have taken up arms to fight a war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. They have been fighting for two years shoulder to shoulder with their comrades-in-arms in Viet Nam and Laos, going from one victory to another. Today, the Cambodian People's Armed Forces of National Liberation (P.A.F.N.L.K.) have already won back four-fifths of the land and liberated seven-tenths of the population.

Military Losses

With the help of U.S. imperialism and its Saigon puppets, the Lon Nol clique has put up many desperate struggles in the hope of turning the tide. But each time its efforts have failed. Last autumn saw the puppet armed forces, 70 battalions strong, making another attack, the most frantic in two years, on the P.A.F.N.L.K. around the Highway 6 area. This military campaign known as "Chengla 2" was crushed by Cambodia's patriotic armed forces and people, with more than 10,000 men in the puppet army wiped out in the fighting. In March this year, the patriotic armed forces and people successfully raided the bogus defence ministry and radio station in Phnom Penh and Pochentong Airport; more recently, they launched another offensive against the puppet troops in Prey Veng Province and other places, putting a considerable number of enemy effectives out of action. This is further proof that the initiative rests firmly in the hands of the patriotic armed forces and people of Cambodia, while Lon Nol's puppet troops are finding themselves in a vulnerable position and open to punitive blows.

Politically alienated from the people, the clique's unpopularity and incompetence of the military commands account for the fact that the puppet troops are trounced in practically every encounter; the number of deserters has been going up since few want to die for U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. By order of the Lon Nol clique, young teenagers and men of sixty are

equally caught in the draft and rushed to the front as cannon-fodder before they have time for any training. Even so, actual strength of the puppet armed forces is still far below what it is supposed to be: the fact is that in the case of many battalions, many of the names on the payroll do not exist and puppet officers take the pay to line their own pockets. The result is that many battalions have been reduced to a mere cipher without much combat power. Moreover, wherever the puppet forces go, they indiscriminately kill, burn, loot and commit all manner of crimes, which makes them all the more isolated from the people. Hence, their inevitable doom.

Economic Crises

The Lon Nol clique is also faced with daily developing economic difficulties.

With abundant rainfall and fertile soil, Cambodia, through which the Mekong River winds, is a land overflowing with fish and rice, so to speak. Rice and rubber used to grow in profusion in this country, which, prior to the counter-revolutionary coup, exported about half a million tons of rice and around 50,000 tons of rubber yearly, the two items amounting to 70 per cent of the total value of annual exports. After the coup, what with the ruthless robbing of the people by the Lon Nol clique, the wanton bombing of Cambodian villages by U.S. planes and the destruction brought to the land by the Saigon mercenaries, peasants in the vicinity of Phnom Penh were forced to flee their homes and much farmland now lies in waste. Instead of exporting rice as it did in the past, Phnom Penh in the last two years has found it necessary to import huge quantities of cereals and because of want of grain food, it has been the scene of a rice purchasing rush on many occasions. Rubber production is virtually at a standstill. Edible oil, meat, sugar, cotton and many daily consumer goods have to be imported. There is a serious unfavourable balance in foreign trade.

The big rise in military appropriations by the Lon Nol clique has further deepened the financial crisis. Military expenditures for 1972 are up to 58 per cent of total budget outlays, a 36 per cent increase over that of the previous year.

Huge military expenditures and an unfavourable trade balance have given rise to an enormous financial deficit, shooting up to 10,100 million riels in 1971, or

54 per cent of the total budget figure. The 1972 deficit still exceeds 10,000 million riels.

To fill the gap, the Lon Nol clique resorts to bleeding the people white by levies and the indiscriminate printing of banknotes on the one hand and begging U.S. imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries for alms on the other. Riels in circulation are more than double the amount before the coup. According to a Western news agency, the riel has been devalued 50 times within two years. By the end of 1971, commodity prices in Phnom Penh as a whole had climbed 100 to 200 per cent compared with the days before the coup, while rice and other food prices were up 200, 300 per cent or more.

Arms and ammunition make up the bulk of U.S. "aid" to Phnom Penh. The small portion allocated in name for economic "assistance" also goes mainly for military needs. Food and daily consumer goods by way of "aid," if any, are so negligible in amount that, like using a glass of water to put out a cart loaded with logs on fire, it is of little help to the Lon Nol clique in tackling its economic predicament. Washington and Tokyo and some other countries have put their heads together to form a so-called consortium for international aid to finance the Lon Nol clique and raise its morale. But all this is of little avail, except to incur more debts for the clique and make things go from bad to worse.

Political Disintegration

Even while the military and economic scene deteriorates, contention within the clique itself has grown quite intense.

Lon Nol and Sirik Matak were at loggerheads as early as April and May last year. The latter became acting "premier" when Lon Nol had a stroke. Taking advantage of this, Sirik Matak began to go all out to muster his own henchmen to try and supplant Lon Nol's influence. Aware of the imminence of being superseded, and telling his younger brother Lon Non to keep a check on Sirik Matak, Lon Nol rushed back to Phnom Penh from Honolulu to handle the situation. The intense strife of that time was followed by a stalemate which lasted more than ten days. A temporary settlement after much haggling was finally achieved through U.S. imperialist intervention: Lon Nol became "premier"; Sirik Matak, "premier delegate"; In Tam, "first deputy premier." A new leading body of the puppet clique was formed on a weak basis just to keep things going.

This political storm had scarcely subsided, however, when another broke. This time there was sharp infighting between Lon Nol and In Tam. The "first deputy premier" wanted to further strengthen his influence and worked energetically to take over Lon Nol's position, causing dissatisfaction on the part of Lon Nol and Sirik Matak. In September 1971, Lon Nol discharged

In Tam as "first deputy premier" and in the following month, dissolved the bogus national assembly controlled by the In Tam faction and declared the founding of a "constitutional convention" to weaken In Tam's influence.

The latter, however, was not ready to take things lying down. Now that he was "president" of the "convention," the new office he had just seized, he calculated making use of the bogus constitution under preparation to limit the power of the "president," with a view to make Lon Nol who was likely to become the "president" in the forthcoming bogus election a mere figure-head. Lon Nol knew this and took pre-emptive measures aimed at knocking out In Tam with one punch. On March 10, eve of the adoption of the bogus constitution, he let it be known he would take over all power, to dissolve the "constitutional convention" and abrogate the bogus constitution even before it was adopted, and declared himself "head of state," "president," "premier," and concurrently "commander-in-chief of the armed forces." This was followed by another announcement dissolving the "cabinet" at the expense of Sirik Matak. By then the scramble for power among the various factions in the puppet clique had been aggravated. Trying more than once, Lon Nol failed to form a new bogus cabinet. It was only when, after much bargaining, the notorious arch-traitor Son Ngoc Thanh was pushed on to the stage as "senior minister" and concurrently "foreign minister" did Lon Nol succeed in avoiding another debacle.

To give a legal touch to this bogus administration, the new Lon Nol-Son Ngoc Thanh puppet coalition recently stage-managed a so-called referendum to force inhabitants in the Phnom Penh area, at the Lon Nol and Saigon puppet troops' bayonet point, to "adopt" a so-called "new constitution" prepared exclusively by Lon Nol himself. But even Sim Var, a politician in the Lon Nol clique, and some young Phnom Penh students have made public statements declaring the Lon Nol regime illegal. This shows that whatever cards it may have up its sleeve, the clique can in no way escape its innumerable inner contradictions and isolation.

In two years' time, after a series of battles, Lon Nol has abandoned his principal accomplices in the coup and entered into partnership with Son Ngoc Thanh who for many years has been colluding with the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, the Thanom clique in Thailand and the Saigon puppets. That Lon Nol has no alternative but to rely on Son Ngoc Thanh explains the fact that he must have found himself in a position even tougher than before. To hold together his shaky reactionary rule, he is seeking with the help of Son Ngoc Thanh closer collaboration with the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. This, of course, can only heighten the anger and resistance of the people, worsen the many crises within the ranks of the puppets and hasten the ruin of this gang of traitors.

ROUND THE WORLD

INDOCHINA WAR

Offensives Continue

Since the end of March, the armed forces and people of south Viet Nam have launched powerful offensives against the enemy and triumphant news has been coming in recently. In Thua Thien Province, the Liberation Army made repeated attacks on the enemy south of the My Chanh River and along Highway 12 from May 21 to 27. It killed, wounded and captured more than 2,300 enemy troops and shot down 26 enemy planes. In Bing Long Province, Liberation Army fighters on May 19 and 20 intercepted the enemy south of An Loc city and put over 600 out of action. In Kon Tum Province, puppet troops were being sieged and attacked in Kon Tum city. In addition, local armed forces in many south Viet Nam provinces carried out extensive attacks against enemy troops, wiping out large numbers.

The armed forces and people of north Viet Nam bravely fought the U.S. imperialists' grave war escalation by naval and air strikes and the mining of the ports of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. According to incomplete figures, nearly 100 U.S. aircraft were brought down in May alone. At the same time, despite unbridled bombings by the U.S. aggressor air force, the north Vietnamese armed forces and people have done their best to keep traffic and transportation going smoothly.

Patriotic armed forces and people in southern Laos launched attacks on the enemy and wiped out many of its troops, liberating Khong Sedon, north of Pakse, on May 17 and Vapi on May 19. With the liberation of Khong Sedon, Highway 13 running through Laos was cut, and enemy traffic from Vientiane to Lower Laos paralysed.

Since April, patriotic armed forces and people in Cambodia have also

mounted repeated violent attacks on the enemy in Prey Veng, Svay Rieng and other provinces bordering on south Viet Nam, and captured a number of enemy strongholds, killing, wounding and capturing nearly 2,500 enemy troops and controlling a 100-km. section of Highway 1 and another 30-km. section of Highway 15. In Kampot Province, the People's National Liberation Armed Forces liberated Kompong Trach township, a major military base in the southern defence line of the Phnom Penh puppet troops, and killed, wounded and captured over 2,200 enemy troops. Their co-ordinated action was a powerful support to the spring offensive of the south Vietnamese armed forces and people.

Not reconciled to its defeat in Indochina, U.S. imperialism, while continuing to break off the Paris conference on the Viet Nam question, openly carried out a grave escalation of war. The U.S. imperialists' idea of forcing the peoples of the three Indochinese countries to submit by relying on their barbarous acts is an utter miscalculation. The new victories on the Indochina battlefields were forceful replies to U.S. imperialism!

IRAQ & SYRIA

Foreign Oil Company Nationalized

Nationalization of the Iraq Petroleum Company (I.P.C.) owned by foreign monopoly capital was announced by Iraq on June 1. The following day Syria announced nationalization of this company's pipelines, pumping stations, installations and all movable property and real estate in Syria.

One of the world's main oil-producing countries, Iraq was listed eighth in the world last year in oil production, some 83 million tons.

Last year's oil earnings were estimated at a little less than one-third of the country's gross national output value. Though the oil industry is the lifeline of Iraq's national economy, it was in the hands of the I.P.C. which was owned by U.S., British and other oil groups.

The main I.P.C. assets in Syria were the pipelines and installations for carrying I.P.C. oil to the Mediterranean.

Nationalization of the I.P.C. by Iraq and Syria is an important step by these countries to safeguard their state sovereignty and develop their national economies. While reading out the nationalization statement of the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq, President Al-Bakr said that foreign oil companies were an important tool of imperialism for plundering and exploiting the people and that putting an end to domination by foreign monopolist oil companies was the only way to ensure national sovereignty and economic independence. President Hafez Assad of Syria in his statement over Radio Damascus said: "The existence of petroleum monopolies in Syria was an obstacle facing our development and liberation."

The Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council's decree said that the Iraqi Government would set up a new oil company to take over the funds, property and rights of the I.P.C. and compensate the nationalized company. Syria has announced the formation of the Syrian Company for Oil Transportation to take over all authority from the I.P.C.

These measures by the Iraqi and Syrian Governments are supported by the people of the two countries. On June 2, tens of thousands of Iraqi people held a big meeting in Baghdad to express their firm support for their government's stand. In its message to President Assad, the General Federation of Syrian Trade Unions said that the step taken had re-established the people's legitimate right and further supported and strengthened the struggle of the Arab people against imperialism and Zionism.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Classes Outside the Classes

THERE are some 85 middle and primary schools with a total enrolment of 130,000 in the new-type industrial district of Hotung in the Tientsin municipality. The Communist Party committee there devotes much time and energy to providing educational facilities for the youth and children of the district after school hours.

A leading group at the district level in co-ordination with its counterparts in each neighbourhood committee is responsible for directing and organizing the district's extra-curricula activities. Some 14,000 persons, mostly retired workers and the more socially active housewives of the district, have been drawn into this work. Thus school, society and family form one entity in conducting children's after-school educational activities.

The leadership arranges a variety of activities. It provides children with the opportunity of participation in revolution and production. It invites veteran workers, poor peasants, Red Army veterans and old cadres who

had known the hardship and suffering of the old exploiting society, to speak to the children about the history of their family, factory and village. It organizes the children to carry out revolutionary criticism, make social investigations and pay visits to exhibitions teaching people about class struggle. Taking part in such activities has improved the moral make-up of the children. For example, one primary school pupil, Li Yu-hua, handed in a watch she had found on the street. And there is the collective study group made up solely of primary school pupils. For several years now this group has stuck to its self-imposed task of doing chores for army dependents.

People engaged in giving guidance to children in their after-school hours supervise and help pupils complete their homework, arrange for children to visit factories and people's communes to do some of the things taught in the classroom. The children also give recitations and put on performances. All these activities help students get a firmer grasp of what they learn from books.

Pupils of one primary school had difficulty understanding the use of percentages, feeling that it was too vague. But after they had visited a factory and had it explained to them by workers who showed them the products they had made and used actual production increases and charts, they acquired a better understanding.

The district also has set up reading rooms for children after school to enrich their knowledge of science and culture. There are neighbourhood cultural and sports centres for the youngsters in which a wide range of activities suited to young people is offered, such as story-telling, dancing, lantern slide shows, singing revolutionary songs, weaving and embroidery, calisthenics and sports activities.

Bamboo in North China

BAMBOO is an evergreen perennial plant and can be used as building material. Formerly grown in the provinces and autonomous region south of the Yangtze River, it has been transplanted in recent years north of the Yangtze and along the lower and middle reaches of the Yellow River. In 1971, Shantung Province transplanted more than 7,600 branches of bamboo. More than half are growing. The bamboo transplanted by peasants in several counties north of the Chingling Mountains, Shensi Province, are growing luxuriantly and some already have shoots.

North China, which needs a large amount of bamboo every year, always depended on the south for its supply. There will be a great saving of man-



Poor peasant woman gives primary school children a talk on bitter past and present happiness.

power and material if bamboo is planted in the north.

Bamboo likes moisture and not cold. Difficulties crop up in transplanting it from south of the Yangtze River to the north where there is a

lack of rain and low temperatures. People who do transplanting work have been organized to go to the south many times to get to know the characteristics of bamboo. At the same time veteran bamboo growers have been asked to go to the north

to teach technique. In addition, they have steadily grasped the law of growing bamboo on their jobs, accumulated experience in protecting bamboo in winter, and improved their management. As a result, bamboo in some places is growing well.

(Continued from p. 4.)

60. Now the enterprise obtains some 20 tons of soot each week instead of letting it pollute the air and menace people's health.

In Shanghai, a "three-in-one" group made up of workers, cadres and technicians of the Liaoyuan Chemical Works thought up, and built after three days and nights of effort an inexpensive and easy to set up soot-recovery installation which lowered their chimneys' soot content by as much as 90 per cent.

Experiments by workers of the Yingcheng Colliery near Changchun in northeast China led to the recovery of a valuable rare metal, germanium, from its flues amounting to 100,000 yuan each year.

Ex-Tibetan Traitor Crosses Over

A member of the traitorous Tibetan band who fled abroad, Towa, returned to the embrace of the motherland by crossing over to China's frontier guards in Tibet recently. He had with him a U.S.-made rifle, 31 rounds of ammunition, a horse and a radio set.

Encouraged by the excellent situation in the revolution and construction of the great socialist motherland and moved by the policy of the Chinese Communist Party, Towa became more and more disgusted with the Dalai traitorous clique's crimes of betraying the motherland and the people; he yearned for the motherland and his family. He decided to get away from the control of the Dalai traitorous clique and crossed over.

Upon his return, Towa was welcomed by the local revolutionary

committee, the leading organ of the army unit stationed in the locality and the masses.

In accordance with the Communist Party's policy, the local department concerned gave Towa a cash award for the rifle and ammunition he had brought with him and let him keep the horse, radio set and other valuables as his personal belongings. In addition, Towa was issued clothing and articles for daily use and appropriate arrangements were made to ensure his livelihood.

While in Lhasa, Towa visited factories, rural people's communes and monasteries. Having seen the tremendous changes in the motherland's new Tibet, he said he would study hard, love the motherland ardently, follow Chairman Mao and the Communist Party in taking the socialist road and, together with the masses of the emancipated peasants and herdsmen, contribute his share to the construction of the motherland.

NEWS BRIEFS

▲ The founding of the United Republic of Cameroon was proclaimed on June 1. Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China Tung Pi-wu sent a message to President El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo expressing warm congratulations on the occasion.

▲ Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu sent a message on May 31 to Habib Bourguiba, President of the Republic of Tunisia, warmly greeting the National Day of the Republic of Tunisia.

▲ Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Sha Feng and Wang Kuo-chuan, a leading member of the Chi-

nese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, met on June 1 the Peasants Delegation From the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen led by Feisal Ali Al Attas, Member of the People's Supreme Council of the P.D.R.Y. and Member of the Highest Political Committee of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform. The delegation left Peking for home on June 3.

▲ The 26-member U.S. Solidarity Delegation With the Chinese People headed by Clarence Sidney Mills, paid a friendship visit to Peking, Yenan, Shanghai and Kwangchow from April 27 to May 27. Yao Wen-yuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Keng Piao, Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all the members of the delegation while it was in Peking.

▲ Premier Chou En-lai, President of the China-Japan Friendship Association Liao Cheng-chih and Liu Hsi-wen, leading member of the China-Japan Memorandum Trade Office, met Yoshimi Furui, Member (Japanese Liberal-Democratic Party) of the Lower House of the Diet, and his secretary Hiroyuki Kanayama on May 28. The Japanese guests left Peking for home on May 29.

▲ The Yugoslav Basketball Delegation led by Cindric Zeljko, Vice-President of the Yugoslav Basketball Association, made a friendship visit to China from May 13 to June 3. Matches played by the Chinese and Yugoslav men's and women's basketball teams in different places in China were warmly welcomed by the spectators.

Radio Peking

English Language Transmissions

(Some of the frequencies listed below are used for summer or winter only. Specific changes will be announced in our broadcasts.)

	Peking Time	Local Standard Time	Metre Bands	Kc/s		
NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST)	08:00-09:00	19:00-20:00 (E.S.T.)	25, 19, 16	11675, 15060, 17673		
	09:00-10:00	20:00-21:00 (E.S.T.)	42, 30, 25, 19, 16	7120, 9780, 9972, 12055, 15060, 17715, 17855		
	10:00-11:00	21:00-22:00 (E.S.T.)	30, 25, 19, 16	9972, 12055, 15060, 17715, 17855		
	11:00-12:00	22:00-23:00 (E.S.T.)	42, 30	7120, 9780		
	20:00-21:00	07:00-08:00 (E.S.T.)	31, 25, 19	9480, 11685, 15095		
NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)	11:00-12:00	19:00-20:00 (P.S.T.)	42, 31, 30, 25, 19, 16	7120, 9460, 9780, 11650, 15060, 15385, 17735, 17855		
	12:00-13:00	20:00-21:00 (P.S.T.)	31, 25, 19, 16	9460, 11650, 15060, 15385, 17735, 17855		
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND	16:30-17:30	18:30-19:30 (Aust. S.T.) 20:30-21:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	25, 19, 16	11600, 11720, 15060, 15435, 17835		
	17:30-18:30	19:30-20:30 (Aust. S.T.) 21:30-22:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	25, 19, 16	11600, 11720, 15060, 15435, 17835		
SOUTHEAST ASIA	20:00-21:00	19:00-20:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok)	32, 25, 19	9290, 11650, 15240, 15510		
		19:30-20:30 (Singapore)				
		20:00-21:00 (Saigon, Manila)				
	21:00-22:00	18:30-19:30 (Rangoon)	32, 25, 19	9290, 11600, 15240, 15510		
		20:00-21:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok)				
22:00-23:00	20:30-21:30 (Singapore)	41, 40, 30, 19	7315, 7470, 9860, 15095			
	21:00-22:00 (Saigon, Manila)					
23:00-24:00	19:30-20:30 (Delhi, Colombo)	41, 30, 19	7315, 9860, 15095			
	20:00-21:00 (West Pakistan)					
EUROPE	02:00-03:00	20:00-21:00 (East Pakistan)	248	1210		
	04:30-05:30	19:40-20:40 (Kathmandu)				
		23:30-00:30 (Delhi)				
	05:30-06:30	20:00-21:00 (West Pakistan)			47, 45, 39, 33, 25	6270, 6610, 7590, 9030, 11650
		20:40-21:40 (Kathmandu)				
01:00-02:00	21:30-22:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris)	45, 33, 25	6610, 9030, 11650			
EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA	00:00-01:00	22:30-23:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris)	39, 30, 19	7620, 9860, 15045		
	01:00-02:00	18:00-19:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury)				
		19:00-20:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)				
WEST AND NORTH AFRICA	03:30-04:30	19:00-20:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury)	31, 30, 25, 19	9440, 9965, 11695, 15030		
		20:00-21:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)				
	04:30-05:30	18:45-19:45 (Monrovia)	31, 30, 25, 19	9440, 9965, 11695, 15030		
		19:30-20:30 (Accra, Freetown)				
		20:30-21:30 (Lagos)				
21:30-22:30 (Cairo)	19:45-20:45 (Monrovia)	31, 30, 25, 19	9440, 9965, 11695, 15030			
	20:30-21:30 (Accra, Freetown)					
22:30-23:30 (Lagos)	21:30-22:30 (Lagos)					
	22:30-23:30 (Cairo)					

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