

PEKING REVIEW

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October 26, 1973

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The Party's Basic Line**

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To Superpower Hegemonism**

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CONTENTS

THE WEEK	3
President Sadat's Message to Premier Chou	
Prime Minister Trudeau Ends China Visit	
Edgar Snow's Ashes Interred in Peking	
ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS	
Importance Must Be Attached to the Party's Basic Line — Chi Yung-hung	4
Lon Nol Clique Should Be Expelled From the U.N. — Renmin Ribao Commentator	7
United Nations: Proposal for Restoring Lawful Rights of Royal Government of Cambodia Included in Agenda	8
At the U.N.: Third World's Growing Opposition to Superpower Hegemonism — A Hsinhua Correspondent commentary on the general debate at the 28th Session of the U.N. General Assembly	9
At the U.N. Security Council: Two Superpowers Concoct "Ceasefire" in the Middle East	11
Arab Struggle Against Common Enemy — Cheng Kung	13
Rise of the Student Movement in Thailand — Shih Ping	15
Report From South Viet Nam: Touring Quang Tri Liberated Area — Hsinhua Correspondents	16
A Trip to West China (II): Chinghai Is Changing — Our Correspondent Yu Chiao	18
ROUND THE WORLD	21
Seoul: University Students Demonstrate Against Tyranny	
Britain: Heath: Superpowers Cannot Control the World	
Cambodia: People Go to Liberated Zone	
ON THE HOME FRONT	22
Health and Medical Care in National Minority Regions	
Nationwide Geomagnetic Survey	

President Sadat's Message To Premier Chou

Egyptian President Mohammad Anwar El Sadat sent a message to Premier Chou En-lai on October 18 expressing thanks for the firm stand of the Chinese Government and the Chinese people in supporting the Arab peoples' war against aggression.

The message says: "It is with immense gratitude that I have received your message condemning the treacherous and brazen aggression launched by Israel against Egypt and Syria, resulting in the outbreak of current hostilities in the Middle East. The Egyptian and Syrian armies are fighting a fierce battle against the Israeli aggressors to defend the Arab honour and dignity, to regain the usurped Arab land and to ensure the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. We are confident that both the friendly peoples and the justice- and peace-loving peoples will stand solidly by us in our just struggle against imperialism and Zionism and that the Arab peoples having faith in their right to a free and dignified existence will carry on unflinchingly their struggle until complete victory is achieved. We are deeply appreciative of the friendly Chinese people's firm stand in support of the Arab peoples in their battle of destiny to restore the usurped Arab rights. It is a source of great gratification to me to convey to you and to the Government and people of China our heartfelt thanks for your noble sentiments as well as for paying tribute to the supreme fighting spirit pervading the Arab armies which are dealing deadly blows upon the usurpers."

Prime Minister Trudeau Ends China Visit

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, Mrs. Trudeau and the other distinguished Canadian guests concluded a week-long official visit to China and left Kweilin by special

plane on October 17 for home via Kwangchow.

The day Prime Minister and Mrs. Trudeau left hilly Kweilin, the city was permeated with warm friendship between the Chinese and Canadian peoples. Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region Wei Kuo-ching as well as 2,000 people gave the distinguished Canadian guests an enthusiastic send-off at the airport. Waving garlands and bouquets, the well-wishers danced and cheered: "Long live the friendship between the people of China and Canada!"

Departing from China, the Canadian Prime Minister sent a message to Premier Chou En-lai expressing thanks for the friendly reception he, his wife and his party had received during their stay in China.

He said: "I believe that my visit, the cordial conversations which took place during the visit, and the agreements and understandings which we reached will all contribute to the further strengthening of the friendly relations between our two peoples."

Prime Minister Trudeau and his party were in Peking, Loyang, Chengchow and Kweilin where they saw places of historical interest and scenic spots.

Edgar Snow's Ashes Interred In Peking

A ceremony for the interment of the ashes of the well-known American author Mr. Edgar Snow was held alongside scenic Weiming Lake on the campus of Peking University on October 19.

Verdant green pine and cypress trees surrounded the tomb. "In memory of Edgar Snow, an American friend of the Chinese people" is inscribed on the tombstone. By the side of the tomb was a wreath from the Chinese people's great teacher

Chairman Mao with the inscription: "To Mr. Edgar Snow." Wreaths were also sent by Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China; Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council; Chiang Ching, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and by departments concerned and friends of the late Mr. Edgar Snow. A wreath from his wife, children and relatives was placed in front of the tomb.

Attending the ceremony were Chinese leaders and leading members of departments concerned Chou En-lai, Li Fu-chun, Kuo Mo-jo, Teng Ying-chao, Liao Cheng-chih, and Kang Ke-ching. Representatives of the teachers and students of Peking University were also present.

Mr. Edgar Snow's family members and friends also attended the ceremony.

The interment ceremony was presided over by Madame Teng Ying-chao. Comrade Liao Cheng-chih and Mrs. Snow spoke at the ceremony.

Comrade Liao Cheng-chih said in his speech: "At the express wish of Mr. Snow, Mrs. Snow and the bereaved family brought his ashes to China for interment. This is a manifestation of confidence in and friendship for the Chinese people, which we highly value and by which we are deeply moved."

"Edgar Snow was an old friend of the Chinese people," he went on. "For several decades, both in the years of hardship during the Chinese revolution and in the years after the founding of New China, he consistently exerted unremitting efforts and made important contributions in promoting mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese and American peoples. His life bore testimony to the true friendship

(Continued on p. 23.)

Importance Must Be Attached To the Party's Basic Line

by Chi Yung-hung

IN his political report to the Tenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, Comrade Chou En-lai pointed out: "Chairman Mao has laid down for our Party the basic line and policies for the entire historical period of socialism and also specific lines and policies for specific work. We should attach importance not only to the Party's lines and policies for specific work but, in particular, to its basic line and policies. This is the fundamental guarantee of greater victories for our Party."

The Party's basic line is guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. It reveals the objective laws of class struggle in the historical stage of socialism, points out the principal contradiction in socialist society and the way to resolve it, lays down the strategic tasks for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and puts forth the general policy of correctly distinguishing and handling two different types of contradictions—those between ourselves and the enemy and those among the people themselves.

This basic line is the beacon light guiding all our work, and Right or "Left" deviations will result once we depart from it. By persevering in this basic line, we will consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, unite the people of the whole country and seize even greater victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

In accordance with the theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Ninth Party Congress of the Chinese Communist Party summed up the experience of history and the fresh experience gained in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, criticized Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line and reaffirmed the Party's basic line. The various documents adopted by the Tenth Congress fully affirmed the line of the Ninth Congress, summed up the basic experience in smashing the Lin Piao anti-Party clique and reiterated the Party's basic line. The development of class struggles at home and abroad and the victories of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work have proved that the Party's basic line is entirely correct.

The correct line always exists in comparison with the erroneous line and develops in struggling against it. The basic line of the Chinese Communist Party has also

developed in the course of combating opportunist lines, especially the revisionist lines of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao.

On the eve of the founding of New China, Chairman Mao incisively pointed out at the Second Plenary Session of the Party's Seventh Central Committee that, after the new-democratic revolution won country-wide victory, the basic contradiction inside China was **the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie**. That is to say, when the stage of new-democratic revolution changed into the stage of socialist revolution, the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie and between the socialist road and the capitalist road became the principal contradiction in Chinese society.

Chairman Mao has clearly laid down the principles, policies and steps for carrying out socialist transformation in the countryside and the cities and launched a series of struggles against the bourgeoisie on the economic, political and ideological fronts, thereby leading the whole Party and people to advance triumphantly on the socialist road.

Liu Shao-chi, on the other hand, came out openly to spread his reactionary fallacy about the capitalist class, saying that "the more the capitalists exploit, the greater their merit," and advanced the slogan of "consolidating the new-democratic order." He opposed carrying out the socialist revolution in the economic, political and ideological fields step by step and in a planned way.

In 1956, after great victory had been won in the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production in China, the questions of whether classes, class contradictions and class struggle still exist and whether the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie remains the principal contradiction in Chinese society became the focal point of the struggle between the two lines.

Chairman Mao gave timely warning to the whole Party that the viewpoint of class struggle must still be used to analyse socialist society. Liu Shao-chi and Chen Po-ta, on the other hand, did their best to publicize the fallacy that the principal contradiction in the country was no longer that between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, but that "between the advanced socialist system and the backward social productive forces." This was saying, in effect, that socialist revolution had

gone ahead too fast in China, and it was an attempt to completely negate the tremendous achievements of the Party in carrying out the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce. They smuggled this revisionist fallacy into the resolution of the Eighth Party Congress without Chairman Mao's knowledge. But it was immediately discovered by our great leader, who sternly criticized their error. In early 1957, Chairman Mao summed up the historical experience of the Party since the Second Plenary Session of its Seventh Central Committee and penetratingly pointed out in his work *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People* that "time is needed for our socialist system to become established and consolidated," that "the question of which will win out, socialism or capitalism, is still not really settled," and that "the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the class struggle between the different political forces, and the class struggle in the ideological field between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie will continue to be long and tortuous and at times will even become very acute." The two different types of contradictions in the course of the socialist revolution, Chairman Mao said, must be correctly handled for the proletarian dictatorship to be effectively consolidated.

This theory of Chairman Mao's shattered the theory of "the dying out of class struggle" peddled by Liu Shao-chi and Chen Po-ta. It inherited, safeguarded and developed Marxism-Leninism, and pointed out the orientation in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country.

While criticizing Peng Teh-huai's Right opportunist line in 1959, Chairman Mao again stressed the basic line of the Party and pointed out that "the struggle at Lushan is a class struggle, a continuation of the life-and-death struggle between the two major antagonistic classes, the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, a struggle which has been going on in the socialist revolution for the last ten years." He educated the whole Party to "recognize the protracted nature of this struggle.

At the Tenth Plenary Session of the Party's Eighth Central Committee in 1962, Chairman Mao further summed up the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat at home and abroad, and put forward the Party's basic line in even more comprehensive terms. He pointed out: "Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. We must recognize the protracted and complex nature of this struggle. We must heighten our vigilance. We must conduct socialist education. We must correctly understand and handle class contradictions and class struggle, distinguish the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy from those among the people and handle them correctly. Other-

wise a socialist country like ours will turn into its opposite and degenerate, and a capitalist restoration will take place. From now on we must remind ourselves of this every year, every month and every day so that we can retain a relatively sober understanding of this problem and have a Marxist-Leninist line."

Unwilling to give up their dream of restoring capitalism, however, Liu Shao-chi and his gang did their utmost to distort and oppose the Party's basic line. During the socialist education movement, they raised such absurdities as "the contradiction between the 'four cleans' and the 'four uncleanes'" and "the intertwining of the contradictions inside and outside the Party,"* pitting this against the Party's basic line, covering up the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines and opposing the rooting out of Party persons in authority taking the capitalist road.

In January 1965, at the national working conference called by the Central Committee's Political Bureau, Chairman Mao pointed out in reply to the fallacies of Liu Shao-chi and his ilk: "Class contradiction, the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road exist throughout the transitional period. We shall go astray if we forget this fundamental theory and practice of our Party over the last dozen years or so."

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, carried out by the entire Party and people under the leadership of Chairman Mao, and the series of important instructions Chairman Mao issued in the course of these struggles, have further enriched and developed the Party's basic line. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, Chairman Mao profoundly summed up the basic experience of the Party in waging the struggle between the two lines as "Practise Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split;

* The socialist education movement was unfolded in the towns and countryside after the Tenth Plenary Session of the Party's Eighth Central Committee was convened in September 1962. The movement was also called the "four cleans movement" as it aimed to do cleaning up politically, economically, organizationally and ideologically. The nature of the movement was the contradiction between socialism and capitalism, and the main target was Party persons in power taking the capitalist road, in order to further consolidate and develop the socialist positions in the cities and rural areas.

Liu Shao-chi and his gang, to oppose the Party's basic line, tried to cover up the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines and opposed rooting out capitalist-roaders, asserting that the nature of the movement was "the contradiction between the 'four cleans' and the 'four uncleanes'" and "the intertwining of the contradictions inside and outside the Party."

At the end of 1964, Chairman Mao convened a working conference of the Central Committee, and, under his direction, the document *Some Current Problems Raised in the Socialist Education Movement in the Rural Areas* (i.e., the 23-Point Document) was drawn up. This sharply denounced Liu Shao-chi's bourgeois reactionary line and set right the course of the socialist education movement.

be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire."

Seriously implementing this instruction of Chairman Mao's is imperative if we want to persevere in the Party's basic line, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent capitalist restoration, and unite to win still greater victories.

After smashing the Liu Shao-chi renegade clique, the struggle between our Party and the Lin Piao anti-Party clique over the question of the line of the Ninth Party Congress was a struggle over carrying on or changing the Party's basic line.

Lin Piao and Chen Po-ta opposed continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and considered the main task after the Ninth Party Congress to be developing production. This was merely a refurbished version under changed circumstances of Liu Shao-chi and his gang's revisionist fallacy of "the contradiction between the advanced socialist system and the backward social productive forces."

Marxism-Leninism holds that in the pair of contradictions between the relations of production and the productive forces, the latter is the more revolutionary and active factor. "The greatest productive power is the revolutionary class itself." Under the socialist system, the working class and other labouring people have become the masters of their country and their socialist initiative is fully brought into play. They constitute the main force in socialist revolution and construction and create wonders.

In our country, socialist production relations are in harmony with and have opened wide vistas for the development of the productive forces. They have, however, some imperfections which are contradictory to the development of the productive forces. The practice of socialist revolution and construction has shown that the superiority of the socialist system always pushes forward the development of the productive forces, and that part of the production relations incompatible with the developing productive forces is always changed to suit and promote the latter. There is no such thing as the "contradiction between the advanced socialist system and the backward social productive forces."

From their bourgeois reactionary stand, it was impossible for Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao to see the enthusiasm of the masses. The anti-Marxist formula they concocted was meant to oppose socialist revolution and the Party's basic line formulated by Chairman Mao. Their fallacy is typical of the revisionist theory of productive forces.

Keeping the Party's basic line firmly in mind, we can correctly analyse the political situation, carry out class struggle and two-line struggle in a deep-going way and cause the revolutionary situation to become more and more favourable to the people.

In the course of socialist revolution, every major two-line struggle is a heavy blow to the class enemies and tempers and educates the cadres and masses, and it promotes the rapid development of socialist revolution

and construction, thereby bringing about an excellent situation.

But looking at things in a distorted way, the chieftains of the revisionist lines always tried to negate the successes won under the guidance of the Party's basic line. When great victory was won in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, starting from their reactionary stand, rained curses on the socialist system with its proletarian dictatorship and described the excellent situation at home as being quite hopeless, thus nullifying the momentous achievements won by the revolutionary people in struggle.

The achievements and successes of our socialist cause, however, cannot be negated by any class enemy. By persisting in employing our Party's basic theories and practice to analyse the political situation and the class relations, we will be able to make a correct appraisal and not be bewildered by superficial phenomena of the time; we will never conclude that the excellent situation is not so good, or not good at all. Nor will we forget ourselves and lose our vigilance in the face of the excellent situation.

Keeping the Party's basic line firmly in mind, we will be able to persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and carry the struggle against the bourgeoisie and against revisionism through to the end. The class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the struggle against aggression and subversion by imperialism and social-imperialism will exist for a long time in socialist society. This determines that the focal point of the struggle between the two lines in the future will still be the question of whether Marxism or revisionism is practised, whether the socialist or the capitalist road is pursued. In the political and ideological spheres, in particular, the question of who will win out, socialism or capitalism, will be settled only after a very long time.

In order to restore capitalism, the Liu Shao-chi renegade clique and the Lin Piao anti-Party clique always covered up contradictions and class struggle and spread the nonsense about the "dying out of class struggle" and the "dying out of two-line struggle." This was itself a manifestation of class struggle and two-line struggle. Therefore, we must at all times keep cool-headed and constantly study and analyse the development of class struggle, look out for one tendency covering another and display the proletarian spirit of going against the tide, unswervingly carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and fight against erroneous tendencies that run counter to the socialist orientation and are harmful to the revolution.

Keeping the Party's basic line firmly in mind, we will be able to correctly distinguish and handle, in a conscientious way, the two different types of contradictions in all our work, and under the leadership of the proletariat unite the people of all nationalities in our country and all the forces that can be united with, rely on the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses, and truly ensure that the task of consolidating the prole-

tarian dictatorship is fulfilled in every primary organization. Many experiences in this respect need to be concretely summarized.

The Party's basic theories and practice of the past 24 years show that the tide of socialism is irresistible. In a state under the dictatorship of the proletariat such as ours, the masses of the people making up over 95 per cent of the population are resolutely for taking the socialist road. A few chieftains of revisionist lines bent on obstructing the advance of history and taking the capitalist road, like Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao, are extremely isolated from the masses. The anti-socialist adverse currents they stirred up were smashed again and again, while proletarian dictatorship in China remains firm as a rock and the socialist cause is constantly developing vigorously. With the experience of 24 years, the Chinese people now have a deeper understanding than ever before of the truth that "only socialism can save China," as Chairman Mao has said. Today, in socialist China, anybody who tries to turn back the wheel

of history and push China on to the capitalist road will only be discarded by history. This is an iron-clad fact.

The future is bright, the road is tortuous. The historical experiences of the 24 years since the founding of the People's Republic, especially the experiences of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, have proved that so long as we persist in following Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and in the Party's basic theories and practice in the socialist period, we can ensure that our country advances constantly along the socialist road. Departing from the Party's basic line and forgetting the basic theories and practice of our Party will lead us astray. The basic line of the Party has pointed out the orientation for the entire Party and people. Following this orientation, the socialist tide will rise higher and higher and surge forward with an irresistible force.

(Translation of an article published in "Hongqi," No. 10, 1973)

Lon Nol Clique Should Be Expelled From the U.N.

ON October 17, 1973, the plenary meeting of the U.N. General Assembly adopted by a majority vote a resolution to include in the agenda of the current session the item "Restoration of the Lawful Rights of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia in the United Nations." This is a victory for the Cambodian people in the struggle to restore their legitimate rights in the United Nations.

The Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia is the sole legal government of Cambodia and is entitled to its legitimate rights in the United Nations. In March 1970, the Lon Nol clique launched a reactionary coup d'etat and illegally usurped Cambodia's seat in the world organization. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, in his name as Head of State, called upon the Cambodian people to rise up and take punitive action against the Lon Nol traitorous clique. The Cambodian people, rallying around the Royal Government of National Union and giving full play to patriotism and revolutionary heroism, have for more than three years fought valiantly and stubbornly against the enemy and an excellent situation has emerged from the fighting. The People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia have rapidly grown in strength in the course of the fighting. The Royal Government of National Union now controls more than 90 per cent of the territory of the country and enjoys the warm support of the Cambodian people. In the liberated areas em-

bracing over 80 per cent of the country's population, administrative organs have been set up at all levels through democratic elections and have been effectively exercising the power of government. All this has been achieved under the leadership of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

The Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk consistently follows the policy of independence, peace, neutrality and non-alignment, supports the people's revolutionary struggles of all countries, making positive contributions to the cause of the world's people against imperialism, and thus has won widespread international support and praise. It has been recognized by nearly 50 countries. Not long ago, the delegation of the Royal Government of Cambodia led by Samdech Sihanouk achieved tremendous successes at the Fourth Conference of the Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries. Immediate recognition of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia as the sole legal government of Cambodia was demanded by this conference which was attended by more than 70 countries. Facts clearly show that the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia enjoys increasingly high international prestige. It is indeed sheer nonsense for the Lon Nol clique to call the government a "government in exile."

It is entirely illegal for the traitorous Lon Nol clique to occupy Cambodia's seat in the United Nations. This handful of traitors who wreck the country and ruin the people are wholly backed by foreign forces. They are not only betrayers of Cambodia's cause of national independence, but also saboteurs of Cambodia's policy of independence, peace, neutrality and non-alignment. They represent no one but themselves. The Lon Nol clique has asserted that it controlled most of the country. This is an out-and-out lie. The world knows that the Lon Nol clique, spurned by the Cambodian people, has retreated to and entrenched itself in a few isolated cities such as Phnom Penh. It has been driven to the wall and its days are numbered. It is only owing to U.S. support that it can prolong its precarious existence and wage a desperate death-bed struggle. To allow such a traitorous clique to continue to occupy

the U.N. seat is nothing but an insult to the Cambodian people and a mockery of the United Nations.

The restoration of the legitimate rights of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia in the United Nations is entirely justifiable. To uphold international justice and defend the principles of the U.N. Charter, the present absurd situation in which the Lon Nol clique has usurped a seat in the United Nations should be brought to an end, the legitimate rights of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia in the United Nations should be restored immediately and the representatives of the Lon Nol clique should be expelled from the United Nations and all its affiliated organs. This is not only the Cambodian people's will and demand, but also the common desire of all countries and peoples upholding justice.

(*"Renmin Ribao" Commentator, October 21*)

United Nations

Proposal for Restoring Lawful Rights Of Royal Government of Cambodia Included in Agenda

At its meetings on October 15 and 16, the General Committee discussed whether it should propose to the U.N. General Assembly the inclusion in the agenda of its current session of the proposal put forward jointly by representatives from Albania, Algeria and China and 28 other countries for the "Restoration of the Lawful Rights of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia in the United Nations Organization." At the meeting on the 16th, Egypt announced that it had joined the ranks of sponsor nations, thus increasing their number to 32.

After a nearly four-hour debate at that meeting, the General Committee decided by a majority vote to propose to the U.N. General Assembly the inclusion of the 32-nation proposal in its agenda. Eleven countries, including Cameroon and China, voted for the proposal; 10 countries, including Denmark and France, abstained; and only representatives from the United States and Fiji voted against it.

Speaking at the October 16 meeting Chinese Representative Huang Hua pointed out: The puppet Lon Nol group's unlawful usurpation of Cambodia's seat in the United Nations is in complete violation of the U.N. Charter. Back in March 1970, Samdech Sihanouk sent a telegram to U Thant, the then Secretary-General of the United Nations, pointing out that the United Nations must not recognize the Lon Nol group. But over the past three years such a just demand has not been met as a result of the obstruction of some big powers. This

is intolerable. In order to uphold international justice and defend the principles of the U.N. Charter, the Chinese delegation maintains that the current session of the General Assembly should discuss and decide upon the restoration of the lawful rights of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia in the United Nations, and completely end the absurd situation in which Cambodia's seat in the United Nations is illegally usurped by the representatives of the Lon Nol puppet group.

The October 17 General Assembly plenary meeting approved the recommendation by the General Committee to include in the agenda of the current General Assembly Session the item "Restoration of the Lawful Rights of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia in the United Nations Organization" by a vote of 69 in favour and 24 against with 29 abstentions. The meeting also decided that the item should be discussed at the plenary meeting of the Assembly.

Representatives of some of the countries sponsoring the proposal spoke at the meeting before the vote.

Reiz Malile, Deputy Foreign Minister of Albania, took the floor first. He expressed the hope that the decision of the General Committee to recommend the inclusion of the item would be fully supported by the General Assembly to rectify the unjust situation now existing. The Cambodian people had expressed their firm desire that the Lon Nol group be expelled from the United Nations and its related organs, he said.

Malile said that the United States had fomented a coup d'etat in 1970 and installed its puppets in Phnom Penh. All peace-loving people condemned this flagrant aggression and supported the rights of the Cambodian people. The Cambodian people would accept no other authority than the Royal Government of National Union.

Malile pointed out that the Soviet Union had always been on good terms with the Lon Nol puppet group.

Algerian Representative Abdellatif Rahal said that the Cambodian people had made it clear that they firmly supported the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and regarded it as their sole legitimate government. The so-called "Khmer republic" represented no one but the Lon Nol group. He pointed out the United Nations must put an end to a fairy tale that had lasted too long and make a decision to expel the Lon Nol group from the United Nations.

At the U.N.

Third World's Growing Opposition To Superpower Hegemonism

A Hsinhua Correspondent commentary on the general debate at the 28th Session of the U.N. General Assembly

THE general debate of the 28th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, which began on September 24, concluded on October 11. The course of the general debate lasting about three weeks showed that the voice of the Third World countries has rung out ever more loudly year after year whereas the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, have further betrayed their helplessness and predicament.

The current session took place not long after the Algiers summit conference of non-aligned countries. In Algiers as well as in New York, the Third World demonstrated that it is awakening and growing in strength. During the general debate at this U.N. General Assembly session, representatives of the Third World countries expressed, one after another, their opposition to superpower hegemonism and power politics. They sternly denounced imperialism, colonialism, racism and Israeli Zionism, and voiced the determination to defend their state sovereignty and national resources. Their voice constituted the main trend throughout the debate.

A Rare Scene

The boycott struggle waged on October 4 and 5 against the delivery of a speech by the "foreign minister" of the South African racist regime was a rare scene in the history of the General Assembly. The representative of the South African racist regime, which is obdurately bent on pursuing its apartheid policy, was reduced to a nonplus when his speech was delayed for

more than 20 hours. When he finally took the floor, he met with a big demonstration in which representatives of the Third World countries and some other countries walked out of the hall en masse.

Many Third World countries supported the restoration to the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia of its legitimate rights in the United Nations, and demanded the expulsion of the Lon Nol puppet clique. This put the clique's "representative" in a very awkward position. When the Observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made his United Nations debut, representatives of many Third World countries gave him a warm welcome and expressed their opposition to any plot to create "two Koreas" in the United Nations.

No Real Detente

One of the topics in the general debate was how to assess the present international situation. As they had done in preceding sessions, the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, saw to it that they took the floor in the first two days of the general debate in the hope of influencing its whole course. In their speeches, both of them made loud noises about the U.S.-Soviet summit talks having "relaxed" world tension. Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, in particular, as a miracle-monger, described the talks as "a milestone," "a turning point." He alleged that "the present detente is not a temporary phenomenon but the beginning of a fundamental reshaping of interna-

tional relations" and that "the securing of a durable peace on earth is not merely a noble, though remote, ideal but a feasible goal of practical policy." In a word, peace seemed to reign supreme in the world now and for ever just because the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union have held talks. The Soviet Foreign Minister did his utmost to publicize the fallacy: "detente above everything and everything for detente." This was an attempt to whip up a chorus in praise of "detente" at the session by exploiting the peace aspirations of the peoples so as to benumb their will and cover up feverish Soviet arms build-up and expansion everywhere in the world.

However, this wishful thinking of the Soviet Delegation failed to materialize in the course of the debate. Representatives of the Third World countries and the small and medium-sized countries saw from their own experience that the reality of the present-day world situation does not tally with the Soviet fallacy. Many representatives in their speeches seriously doubted whether the current detente is genuine and lasting. The Argentine Foreign Minister warned that world opinion could not tolerate "a new distribution of spheres of influence" by the great powers under the guise of detente so as to "wield their respective hegemonomies." The Foreign Minister of Burundi pointed out: "The antagonisms of the superpowers keep wars and localized crises going in certain parts of the world, thus leading to intervention in the internal affairs of other states." "This evolution of the international situation should not permit us to cherish any illusions," he added. The Foreign Minister of Peru pointedly noted that "any system of peace that ignores the liberation of the people of the Third World, any system of peace that is merely the absence of war among the great powers is, perforce, a precarious, unreal, unjust peace," and "not that (peace) of the Third World!"

Nesti Nase, Chairman of the Albanian Delegation, stressed that "the freedom and independence of sovereign countries, general peace and security are still more threatened by the hegemonistic expansionist policy of the two imperialisms, American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, which are the most dangerous of our era, and there is actually no real international detente in the world."

Chiao Kuan-hua, Chairman of the Chinese Delegation, deeply impressed the General Assembly with his speech sharply criticizing the preposterous argument spread by Soviet social-imperialism, the argument which distorts the characteristic of the present world situation. He pointed out explicitly that this characteristic is one of great disorder throughout the world and not tranquillity. At the bottom of world intransquillity is the desperate struggle between the Soviet Union and the United States for world hegemony. He bared the fact that the Soviet Government — which makes a great fanfare about "spreading the zone of relaxation to the whole world," alleges that the Soviet-U.S. agreement on the prevention of nuclear war ushered in "a

new era" in international relations and advertises disarmament — is "socialist in words, imperialist in deeds."

Mideast War: Harsh Reality

Scarcely a week after the Chairman of the Chinese Delegation made his speech, war broke out in the Middle East. The harsh reality was a slap in the face to the Soviet revisionist leading clique which keeps bragging about a "general relaxation." Those representatives of Arab countries who spoke after the outbreak of the war showed in their speeches that they have come to see still more clearly the falsehood of the preposterous argument by Soviet revisionism. The Tunisian Foreign Minister twittingly likened such a myth of "detente" to the "incantations" of a witch. "Whatever the incantations we hear in the assembly about detente. . ." he said, "we will not be prevented from crying out this simple truth, the truth of the Egyptian and Syrian fighters, . . . that people cannot be kept under occupation for decades against their will, whatever the military supremacy that is available to their occupiers."

Thus the general debate at the current General Assembly session began with the Soviet "relaxation" lullaby and ended amid the roar of gunfire in the Middle East war, amid the cries bursting forth in unison from the Third World countries and the people of the whole world against the Israeli aggressors.

The new Israeli aggression made the Middle East question one of prime importance during the latter stage of the general debate, but the comparatively short duration of the deliberations on the question made full and deep-going discussion impossible. Nevertheless, the Israeli aggressors were subjected to universal denunciation and thrown into complete isolation. At the recent Security Council meeting where the Middle East situation was discussed, representatives of a large number of countries attended to show their solidarity with the Arab people. The public gallery of the council chamber was filled to capacity, with scores of representatives standing throughout the meeting. Such a scene of enthusiasm has seldom been seen in the United Nations.

Another much discussed topic during the general debate is the relationship between the rich and the poor countries. It may be recalled that before and during the Algiers summit conference of non-aligned countries, the Soviet press raised a hue and cry to forbid the use of such terminology as "rich countries" and "poor countries," and ban talk that "the world is divided into rich and poor countries." During the general debate, however, representatives of a large number of Third World countries continued to use these terms, and profusely at that; they not only spoke of "the world being divided into rich and poor countries," but actually went into the root cause of why this is so and elaborated on how the rich countries exploit the poor ones.

The Foreign Minister of Madagascar said: "The world is naturally divided into two: the imperialist exploiters on the one hand and the exploited on the other." The President of Zaire said: "The world is divided into two camps: the dominated and the do-

minators, the exploited and the exploiters." "The poor countries," he added, "are not what they are because of congenital incompetence; they are so because of historical facts which have resulted in certain countries dominating, exploiting and robbing others to enrich themselves. And it is a matter of mathematical logic, when the rich exploit the poor, that the rich become richer and richer and the poor become poorer and poorer." During the debate there was not one or two, but scores of representatives of the Third World countries who spoke with genuine feelings, all demanding a change in the status quo in the world and an end to this injustice.

The Third World countries, moreover, criticized the so-called economic and technical "assistance" to the de-

veloping countries which the imperialists and social-imperialists have been incessantly spouting about and regard as unbounded "benevolence" for which the developing countries should be most grateful. Some representatives raised the question of "Who after all helps whom?" If such a query were made a few years earlier, the imperialist and social-imperialist gentlemen would have flown into a rage and cried out: "This is revolting, quite revolting!" But now they can only sit there and listen, keep their shirts on and put up with it.

The struggle between those who deceive others and those who refuse to be deceived will remain a serious one in the United Nations and at the current General Assembly session. Time, however, is always on the side of truth.

At the U.N. Security Council

Two Superpowers Concoct "Ceasefire" In the Middle East

AT the "urgent request" of the United States and the Soviet Union, the United Nations Security Council met on the evening of October 21 and into the small hours of the following day to discuss the draft resolution on the Middle East question abruptly tabled by the two superpowers. Urged by the United States and the Soviet Union, the meeting adopted the draft resolution hurriedly without full consultations between the member states.

Chinese Representative Huang Hua pointed out at the meeting that what the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, had done was an attempt to impose once again the situation of "no war, no peace" on the Arab people. The Chinese representative did not take part in the voting.

U.S.-U.S.S.R. Draft Resolution

Following are the contents of the draft resolution concocted by the United States and the Soviet Union:

"1. Calls upon all parties to the present fighting to cease all firing and terminate all military activity immediately, no later than 12 hours after the moment of the adoption of this decision, in the positions they now occupy; 2. Calls upon the parties concerned to start immediately after the ceasefire the implementation of Security Council Resolution 242 (1967) in all of its parts; 3. Decides that immediately and concurrently with the ceasefire, negotiations start between the parties con-

cerned under appropriate auspices aimed at establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East."

Speaking for Washington and Moscow

U.S. Representative John Scali took the floor first. Throughout his speech, he spoke on behalf of the United States and the Soviet Union. "The United States, together with the U.S.S.R.," he said, "has called for this meeting of the Security Council with one purpose in mind: to take joint action and to present a joint proposition to the Council whose aim is to bring an immediate ceasefire in place and to begin promptly negotiations between the parties under appropriate auspices looking toward a just and durable peace based on the November 1967 Security Council resolution."

In other words, what the United States and the Soviet Union want are ceasefire and negotiations; and what the negotiations look towards is simply a so-called "just and durable peace" based on Resolution 242 which neither denounces Israel's aggression nor provides for the safeguarding of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Soviet Representative Yakov Malik spoke next. He made no distinction between the aggressors and the victims of aggression. He charged in general that the Middle East war "seriously menaces the maintenance of peace." He said that "the dangerous development of events" requires all "urgent efforts to turn back the

course of events in this area into the channel of peaceful and equitable settlement," which really means that the Soviet revisionist leading clique wants to sell out the interests of the Arab people in the Middle East in exchange for returning to the situation of "no war, no peace" the two superpowers had previously created.

Discontent With Draft Resolution

The abrupt imposition by the United States and the Soviet Union of a draft resolution concocted by themselves on the Security Council aroused the resentment of the representatives of many countries. This was openly expressed by some in their speeches, while a number of representatives sharply exposed the intent of the U.S.-Soviet draft resolution.

Saudi Arabian Representative Baroudy pointed out that the United States and the Soviet Union were once again playing power politics and contending for spheres of influence. Both regarded the Middle East region as a chessboard for political gambling. He added that if the draft resolution was adopted, another phoney detente would be created.

Sudanese Foreign Minister Mansour Khalid said that the Council had been hastily presented with a draft resolution which came as a surprise to the Sudanese Delegation. He pointed out that there can be no peace as long as there is occupation. In any search for peace, he said, the reality of Palestine must not be ignored.

Egyptian Foreign Minister El-Zayyat said, "The targets of Egypt, as I have explained them, still stand: liberation of our lands, preservation of our territorial integrity, determination that the usurped rights of the Palestinians will be preserved."

The U.S.-Soviet draft resolution was, however, welcomed by Israel.

Chinese Representative Speaks

The Chinese representative said at the meeting: "In our speech at the Security Council meeting of October 8 in considering the question of Israeli aggression against Egypt and Syria, the Chinese Delegation clearly pointed out: 'If the Security Council is to adopt any resolution at all, it must condemn all the acts of aggression by the Israeli Zionists in the strongest terms, give the firmest support to the Egyptian, Syrian and Palestinian peoples in the just action they are taking to resist the aggressors, demand the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli Zionists from all the Arab territories they have occupied and explicitly provide for the restoration of the national rights of the Palestinian people.'

"The draft resolution tabled today by the U.S. and U.S.S.R. Delegations has failed to reflect the above just position. It must also be pointed out that what the two superpowers have done in the whole course of the current event has revealed their contention as well as collusion in the Middle East and their attempt to impose the situation of 'no war, no peace' again on the Arab people. This time, these two superpowers have hurriedly introduced a draft resolution of their concoction to the Security Council and asked for its immediate adoption

allowing of no full consultation between the member states of the Security Council and preventing them from seeking instructions from their respective governments. This practice of imposing one's views on the Security Council is most unreasonable and is what we cannot agree."

Two Superpowers Play Power Politics

This joint Soviet-U.S. draft resolution was put forward after U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, at the urgent request of the Soviet revisionist leading clique, had gone to Moscow to confer with it. As disclosed by U.S. Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield, the invitation was "an urgent request . . . not that he (Kissinger) come there in a matter of days, but that he come there in a matter of hours." The White House announced on October 21 that "as a result of talks between Secretary of State Kissinger and Secretary Brezhnev, . . . the United States and the U.S.S.R. have agreed on a (draft) resolution."

Since the outbreak of the war of resistance against Israeli aggression by the people of the Arab countries and Palestine, the two superpowers engaged in frequent individual consultations behind the backs of the Arab people to plot jointly to put out the blazing fire of this just war. A White House announcement on October 20 on Kissinger's Moscow visit at Soviet request admitted this: "Since the outbreak of hostilities in the Middle East, the President and General Secretary Brezhnev have maintained close contact through diplomatic channels."

The U.S. Government has constantly put pressure on the Soviet revisionist leading clique and intimidated it. Kissinger told a press conference October 12: "When we make the judgment that [Soviet] actions have reached the point of irresponsibility we will be very firm in making this clear." Addressing a meeting on October 17, he added that the fighting in the Middle East was causing great strain between Washington and Moscow, and stressed that "this crisis through which we are now living is a test of the possibilities of diplomacy and of the real meaning of detente."

The Soviet Government, on the other hand, repeatedly stressed a so-called "political settlement." According to a U.S. newspaper report, U.S. administration officials believed that Brezhnev, in a reply message to Nixon late on the night of October 7, indicated that the Soviet Union "shared the American desire to limit the conflict in the Middle East."

Under increasing U.S. pressure, the Soviet Government sent its Chairman of the Council of Ministers Alexei Kosygin on a secret visit to Cairo from October 16 to 19. UPI reported that while in Cairo, Kosygin "urged restraint on the Arab side." Reporting on Kissinger's visit to Moscow, AP wrote on October 20: "The trip undoubtedly was spurred by the four-day visit Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin made to Cairo Tuesday through Friday. Kissinger is known to believe that Kosygin's trip advanced prospects for ending the fighting in the Middle East."

Arab Struggle Against Common Enemy

by Cheng Kung

IN the resistance to the fourth aggressive war launched by Israeli Zionism, a new situation of unprecedented unity against the common enemy emerged in the Arab world.

Cairo: People Rally Together

In Cairo, the capital of the Arab Republic of Egypt, people danced with joy and some were moved to tears when they heard that the Egyptian national flag again flew over the Sinai Peninsula which had been occupied for six long years by the Israeli Zionists. They were overjoyed at the news of victories from the front and the shattering of the myth that Israel was "invincible."

The Egyptian people made all kinds of contributions to support the front so as to hit hard at the aggressors. About 500,000 industrial workers and people from other walks of life started a blood donation campaign. Two hundred industrial companies and organizations decided to increase production under war conditions. Workers in some factories decided to contribute a day's pay to aid the war. The Egyptian Teachers' Association decided to turn one school compound in each governorate into an emergency hospital.

Like their menfolk, Egyptian women in all circles got busy. President Sadat's wife Jihan Sadat made the rounds of Cairo's hospitals to visit the wounded and to convey the President's regards to them. Many women volunteered to take part in production and other work. For example, some women teachers received training in nursing and first-aid work to help medical workers tend the wounded. There was also the case of 16-year-old Mirat Mohamed Okasha who bought, with the 250 Egyptian pounds she had saved for years, gifts for the soldiers at the front.

Damascus: Mass Participation

In the Syrian capital Damascus, many young people armed with rifles, sub-machineguns and other weapons carried out various military duties. They were members of Syria's "People's Army." Organized by the government, it was made up of university and

middle-school students, members of such mass organizations as workers', peasants', women's and youth federations and other volunteers. After the outbreak of war, members of the "People's Army" were active at various posts in the rear. They engaged in production and other work and were prepared at all times for combat duty.

The Syrian Government organized 14- to 16-year-old volunteers in Damascus into civil defence units. After an enemy air raid, they rushed to the scene of damage to put out fires, give first-aid to the wounded and take the seriously wounded to hospital. They quickly cleared the streets of debris so that traffic was not blocked. Unexploded bombs, time bombs and rockets were quickly defused and removed by civil defence specialists.

Broad participation by the masses in the war of resistance turned Syria's rear area into a gigantic escape-proof net. Enemy pilots could not avoid capture by the people even if they managed to parachute from their damaged planes. An Israeli flyer who baled out over Mesraa Quarters in Damascus was seized by a group of children the moment he landed and was turned over to a nearby military unit.

Palestinian Guerrillas: Co-ordinating Attacks

The Palestinian commandos who had persisted in a protracted and arduous armed struggle in Israeli-occupied areas to restore the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people were all the more in high spirits those days in the war of resistance waged by Egypt and Syria against Israeli aggression. They pinned down enemy forces behind Israeli lines and actually started a second battlefield in Israel's rear areas. They effectively co-ordinated their actions with the fighting on the Egyptian and Syrian battlefields.

After the start of the war on October 6, the commandos launched successive attacks on the enemy behind the Israeli aggressors' lines in the Golan Heights, in Galilee on the West Bank of the Jordan River, in the Gaza Strip in the rear of the Israeli aggressors in the Sinai Peninsula and in areas near Tel Aviv and Haifa inside Israel. In the last two weeks, they at-

tacked enemy camps, and concentration areas, destroyed enemy radar stations, supply bases and storages, ambushed enemy convoys and blew up enemy bridges. Penetrating deep into the heartland of Israel, the commandos blew up a petrol dump at Tel Aviv airfield and attacked the naval base near Haifa and military installations near Tel Aviv and Jerusalem.

Myth Exploded

No one can accept the Israeli challenge but can only bow to its deterrent power — all this and many other myths have now been exploded by the armed forces and people of Egypt and Syria and the Palestinian commandos who repulsed the fourth war of aggression launched by Israeli Zionism.

Indeed, this time the Arab people gave the Israeli aggressors a strong blow on both the Egyptian and Syrian fronts, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy. They first captured Colonel Assaf Yagoury, Commander of Israeli 190th Armoured Brigade, and later killed Brigadier-General Abraham Mendler, Commander of the Israeli Armoured Corps in Sinai, in action. This pricked the bubble of the enemy's "military superiority" and made his calculated "lightning war of quick decision" come to naught. Small wonder that Israeli Prime Minister Meir had to admit at a press conference in Tel Aviv that "we have come through very hard times."

Fighting heroically, the Arab people made the Israeli aggressors sustain heavy losses. It was reported that Israel had extended the conscription age from 45 to 50. Calling so many men to arms could not but adversely affect further industrial and agricultural production as well as Israel's day-to-day economic activities.

The just struggle of the armed forces and people of Egypt and Syria and the Palestinian commandos against aggression won the widespread support of the governments and people of the Arab countries. Armed forces were sent by Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, the Sudan, Jordan, Iraq and Saudi Arabia to fight on the side of Egypt and Syria. Financial aid came from countries like Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Libya, Abu Dhabi and Qatar. Other countries supported the fighting armies and people of Egypt, Syria and Palestine with monetary and blood donations and in every other way. Confronting the Israeli Zionist aggression, they showed that the hearts of the millions beat as one and they wanted to take concerted action against their common enemy. This was characteristic of the Arab people's struggle against aggression.

Apart from making representations to the United States against continued arms supplies to Israel following the outbreak of the war, a number of Arab countries

took other measures. On October 17, a meeting in Kuwait of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, attended by the oil ministers of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Algeria, Libya, Syria, Egypt, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain, came to a decision to immediately effect a 5 per cent monthly cutback in oil supplies to the United States and other countries backing Israeli aggression.

Standing by the Arab People

There was a surging tide condemning Israeli aggression and supporting the Arab people's war of resistance after the October 6 war began. Altogether ten African countries severed diplomatic ties with Israel. The 22nd Session of the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity, held in Mogadishu, capital of Somalia, expressed full support for the just struggle of Egypt and Syria against Israeli aggression.

A resolution adopted at the October 17 meeting reaffirmed "full support for and total positive solidarity with the peoples of Egypt and other Arab states who are waging a legitimate, heroic and just struggle to recover their territories and safeguard their sovereignty and territorial integrity."

The resolution declared that the session "strongly condemns the attitude of the U.S. Government which continues to grant military and economic assistance as well as political and moral support to the Israeli aggressor."

Superpowers' Role Denounced

Since Israel unleashed its fourth aggressive war, world public opinion pointed out that it was backed by the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union.

The Ghanaian weekly *Palaver* in an October 10 editorial said: While the U.S. openly preaches peace in the Middle East, it secretly encourages aggression by supplying Israel with deadlier weapons. The Russians are merely paying lip-service to the Arab cause and, like the Americans, are interested in what they can get out of the Middle East. The leading article stressed that "we condemn in unequivocal terms the hypocrisy of the United States and the Soviet Union which contributed to the present holocaust in the area."

The French paper *l'Humanite Rouge* in an editorial on October 18 exposed the scheme of social-imperialism in the Middle East. It said, "In the days and weeks to come, one can be certain that new plots against the Arab peoples will be hatched in order to check their just fight and preserve the Zionist state in difficulty." "The two superpowers dream of returning to the situation of 'no war, no peace' which best favours their contest for spheres of influence and the conquest of economic and strategic bases."

Rise of the Student Movement In Thailand

by Shih Ping

A MASSIVE student movement against oppression and for democratic rights erupted in Thailand on October 6. Around half a million people in Bangkok and elsewhere in the country were involved by October 14.

The current student movement was touched off when the military authorities unwarrantedly arrested 13 students, teachers and people in other occupations fighting for democracy and killed or wounded several hundred more. For many days several hundred thousand middle school and college students walked out of their classrooms to hold mammoth rallies and demonstrations, demanding the release of those under arrest and strongly protesting against military and police outrages. The demonstrators heroically fought the fully armed soldiers and constables, seized the government information office and, along with other government offices, burned down the police headquarters. It was reported that in the small hours of October 15 some government buildings and cars in downtown Bangkok and near the Royal Palace were still on fire. The ruling clique in Thailand was panic-stricken by this formidable storm of the student struggle which forced Thanom Kittikachorn and Praphas Charusathien who had held the helm of state for more than a decade to step down. The eruption of such a fierce student movement in Thailand signalled the daily awakening of the Thai people and the enormous growth in the strength of their fight against oppression and for democracy.

This just struggle of the Thai students has won widespread sympathy and support from people of various social strata in that country with tens of thousands of people from all walks of life joining the ranks of the fighting students. It was reported that donations in money and goods were contributed by the masses in support of the struggle. Bangkok's bus drivers volunteered to carry the demonstrators to where they were to meet; monks gave up their rice alms to feed the students who persisted in their struggle. Quite a few newspapers devoted much space to reports on the fighting and what the students fought for. The students' campaign for democratic rights, commented the *Nation*, has spoken for the will of the masses.

On October 13, King Bhumibol Adulyadej gave an emergency audience to Thanom and Praphas and several audiences to student representatives. Thanom was

forced to tender his resignation the following day and Sanya Dharmasakti, Dean of Thammasat University, was appointed by the King as the new Prime Minister to form a new cabinet. On the same day Sanya promised in a television broadcast to hold a general election and work out a new constitution within six months.

The fierce struggle against the Thanom-Praphas clique by the Thai students is not accidental. The clique had long pursued domestic and foreign policies against Thailand's national interests, policies that ran counter to the aspirations of the masses to preserve independence and sovereignty and institute democracy and freedom. This aroused the Thai people to strong resentment and resistance.

The Thai people were deprived of democratic rights under the rule of the military junta. At the end of 1971 the military clique in that country staged a so-called "self-made coup" which abrogated the constitution it itself had proclaimed and instituted a series of fascist decrees to intensify persecution of the people. Fighting for democratic rights in recent years, the student masses in Thailand waged a number of protest struggles by publishing booklets and circulating handbills and by strikes and demonstrations. Last June, tens of thousands of demonstrating Bangkok university students attacked the government and demanded that a new constitution be proclaimed. Bent on depriving the people of their democratic rights, the Thanom-Praphas clique, however, tried by every means to put down the student movement. But the fact is: the stronger the oppression, the greater the resistance. The students and people at large, who will not knuckle under, have taken further steps to reinforce the struggle. This fully demonstrates their lofty spirit of patriotism and determination to fight on doggedly.

The struggle of the Thai students and people is just. Though Thanom and Praphas have been forced to quit, the just demands of the Thai students and people are yet to be realized and the contradictions between the Thai people and the ruling clique remain very acute. In no way, whether by continuing to resort to armed suppression or by some deceptive tricks, can the Thai authorities call a halt to the advance of the student movement and the popular struggle in Thailand. Closing their ranks and persevering in the struggle, the students and people of Thailand are sure to win continuous victories.

Report From South Viet Nam:

Touring Quang Tri Liberated Area

QUANG Tri Province lay in ruin, badly pocked with bomb-craters when the Paris agreement was signed early this year. In all Gio Linh District only a solitary Gio Thuong hamlet had some houses standing while in Trieu Phong District all but 14 of the original 328 hamlets were razed to the ground. The province which once boasted 80,000 head of cattle had only 800 left. Those of the population who survived had no houses to live in and not enough food to go round. The bombs scarred and marred the land, and tools and implements

were lacking for reconstruction. It was under these difficult circumstances that the people in the Quang Tri liberated area started rebuilding their homesteads and reclaiming their land. Herculean efforts in the gruelling spring and summer rewarded them with a quick healing of the scars of war. During our visit we saw that the whole place, bustling with life again, was showing signs of prosperity.

New Hamlets Rise From Rubble

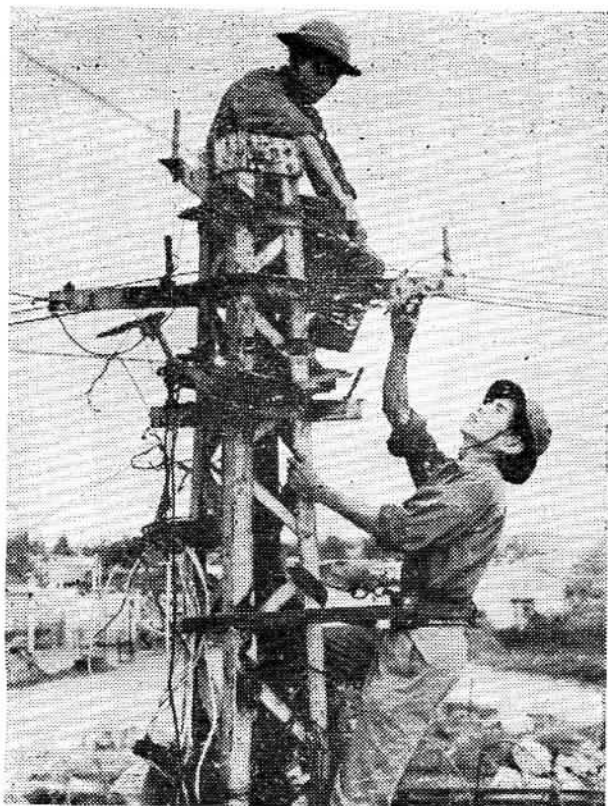
From among the ruin and rubble, new hamlets had sprung up in the vast countryside from the south bank of the Bien Hai River to the bank of Thach Han River. New branches and twigs with their lush foliage appeared on trees and shrubs such as the plantain and bamboo which had been gashed and mangled by shrapnel. Plantains were laden with fruit and bamboo groves already stood several metres high. All the hamlets donned a mantle of greenery typical of subtropical villages. Night and day power pumps hummed ceaselessly by the dikes along the Bien Hai, Dong Ha, Thach Han and Vinh Dinh Rivers. In the fields, paddy-rice swayed in the breeze. By the rivers and streams, along roads, around villages and hamlets and in courtyards, cattle and poultry were very much in evidence.

Liberated Quang Tri's chief editor told us that about 10,000 new houses had been built in the province. Half the devastated land had been reclaimed and put under cultivation again. The people in northern Viet Nam had given several thousand head of water buffaloes to the province and the government had put at the disposal of the peasants many tractors and pumps.

We visited Trieu Hoa Village in Trieu Phong District where the war had wiped out all the 3,000 houses, 600 water buffaloes, 2,500 pigs and an enormous number of poultry and over 80,000 bombs had cratered its fields. But the wartime spirit of staunch fighting reasserted itself. Difficulties were surmounted and rehabilitation was soon afoot. The villagers had already built enough houses, filled in the bomb-craters and planted 130 hectares of rice. After the rice harvest, the village would have as much as over two-thirds of the grain it needed. In this village we met Le Quang Thai, an old man of 72 who had risked his life and all to shield cadres and support the revolution during the war of



A vigilant fighter of the South Viet Nam Liberation Army on guard at Dong Ha city.



Dong Ha Power Station workers on a repair job.

resistance. We saw that he was just as enthusiastic as before in doing more than his share to rebuild Trieu Hoa. He took the lead in setting up work-exchange teams to help fellow villagers build houses and farm the land. The government set the target of having every household reclaim and cultivate 0.2 hectare of land but Le Quang Thai's team managed to do 0.25 hectare.

At the time of our visit, there was a drive to reclaim land in the Quang Tri liberated area. The plan was to reclaim all the wasteland by the end of 1974. We saw peasants in work-exchange teams happily at work ploughing up the land. Leading members of the provincial people's revolutionary committee told us that there had been an official mobilization in the province on August 15. By September 2, some 1,000 hectares had been reclaimed, overfulfilling the target set for the first stage.

Land and Water Transport Restored

At the time of the signing of the Paris agreement, the Quang Tri liberated area was economically in a state of paralysis. The ravages of war and wanton U.S. bombing had practically destroyed all highway bridges and the waterways were blocked by sunken boats.

After the Paris agreement, emergency measures were taken to have all highways back in operation within 10 days.

As we drove along Highway 1, we saw people working round the clock to repair or build anew

bridges across rivers and streams so that traffic would not be impeded even in the coming monsoon season. Everywhere at intersections in the villages, columns of young men and women with the flag of the Republic of South Viet Nam flying in their midst were busy widening and levelling the roads.

A transport team to convey goods right to the mountain district of Huong Hoa had been set up by the province to promote production. Four overland passenger lines had been opened — Dong Ha-Ai Tu, Dong Ha-Hai Lang, Dong Ha-Cam Lo and Dong Ha-Quach. Preparations were under way for bus service from Dong Ha to Khe Sanh.

The wheels of water transport were moving again, and at a good pace. On February 10, 1973, shortly after peace came, the people's revolutionary committee passed a resolution on rehabilitating Dong Ha port. Workers cleared heaps and heaps of bomb fragments and scrap from the port, filled in the craters and erected temporary warehouses. Lacking equipment for salvaging sunken enemy ships, they used explosives to demolish some 50 to 60 of them lying at the bottom of Song Hieu River. By March 10 the Dong Ha-Cua Viet river section was reopened to traffic. Freighters from the liberated areas in south Viet Nam and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam had called at Port Dong Ha and recently the Chinese freighter *No. 1018* docked at the port for the first time with a cargo for economic construction.

The provincial authorities were at that time arranging for the opening of two new passenger shipping lines: the Dong Ha-Cua Viet and the Dong Ha-Cam Lo.

To promote the exchange of goods and restore and develop production, the people's regime in the Quang Tri liberated area was making big efforts to rebuild the Dong Ha market gutted by bombs. Nine bazaars had been restored in the vast countryside. Nearly all the regular trade fairs were coming into their own again with the merchants back in business.

Trieu Phuc market, which we visited, was well stocked with all kinds of delicacies, meat dumplings, cookies, fish, prawns, clams and other sea food, various kinds of vegetables, fresh pork and live chickens and ducks as well as a great variety of articles of daily use. The market was crowded with some 600 or 700 people and business was brisk.

Progress in Education and Health Work

The people's regime was very concerned about children's schooling. In the past six months, every village had set up its own primary schools and two junior middle schools had been opened in Trieu Phong and Gio Linh Districts. By the next school year there would be nearly 30,000 primary school pupils in the Quang Tri liberated area, an increase of 10,000 over the last school year. In the same period, the number of junior middle schools was expected to rise to nine in all, and

by October a senior middle school would be admitting students.

With the opening of spare-time literacy classes, the people's regime was doing a big job to wipe out illiteracy. About 75 per cent of the people between 14 and 45 could read and write. Illiteracy had been done away with completely in Trieu Phong District's Trieu Trung and Trieu Son, Cam Lo District's Cam Thanh and Hai Lang District's Hai Thieu, Hai Lam and Hai Thuong Villages.

Progress had also been made in public health work. Prior to liberation, there were only private medical practitioners in these parts. We were told that there was now a public-run clinic in every village and 50 per

cent of the villages had midwives, and there was a regular hospital in every district. A bigger hospital had been built by the provincial administration, with emphasis on disease prevention.

Wherever we went, we were greeted by beaming children. Young men and women worked blissfully. Tempered in the protracted war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, the fine sons and daughters of Quang Tri Province, dedicated to the jobs on their hands, were confidently looking forward to new successes on the production front.

— by Hsinhua Correspondents



A Trip to West China (II)

Chinghai Is Changing

by Our Correspondent Yu Chiao

The second of three articles on multi-national Chinghai Province: farm and livestock output trebled in 24 post-liberation years.

THE mountains are bare of vegetation and the wind blows the stones over the naked earth." This was the bleak picture in Chinghai's rural areas before liberation. With its high altitude and harsh climate, the province grew very few crops. What did grow yielded a mere handful.

What future could there be for agriculture, people used to ask, in a place so unfavoured by nature?

Facts have proved otherwise in the 24 years since liberation. Agriculture has not only developed, but has done so at quite a fast rate.

Water Conservancy

Historically, water was most precious on the plateau. Where there was water, there was life and growth; without water, life was stifled.

Even today, going through western Chinghai, we often drove for miles without seeing a single tree or patch of grass. The driver supplied me with a stock of anecdotes about the lack of water. In the early days after liberation, he reminisced, he'd never driven anywhere without stowing a tank of water in the truck.

Was there, then, no water to be found in Chinghai? On the contrary. There were plenty of sources. The Yellow River alone runs 1,400 kilometres through the province before it pours into neighbouring Kansu Prov-

ince. Together with its tributaries, it forms a network of waterways. The snow-capped mountains are another inexhaustible source. Nonetheless, there was a saying in the old days: "While the water flows below in the river, people up on the banks faint from thirst."

Today a good start has been made in water conservancy. There are now ten big reservoirs in Chinghai each with a capacity of one million cubic metres of water and 40 trunk canals each bringing water to over 600 hectares of land. Along with 268 power-operated irrigation projects that have been erected, a number of small hydro-power stations have gone up on the tributaries of the Yellow River. All this has expanded the cultivated area 15-fold compared to pre-liberation days.

Located at the source of the Yellow River, Kueiteh County is noted for work in this respect.

A woman comrade working in the province since 1962 accompanied me to Kueiteh. From our car at about 3,500 metres above sea level, we saw on both sides of the winding highway ditches filled with water flowing into the terraced fields on the slopes. Tibetan and Hui commune members in their colourful national costumes were watering the wheat. Flocks of sheep and cattle grazed near by.

A graduate of the College of Agriculture in Peking, this woman comrade told me that irrigation was no problem in Chinghai with all its mountain springs and



A production team
threshing floor.

melted snow, rivers and ground water. The water in the ditches we saw came from a mountain spring. Even on Tangla Mountain 5,000 metres above sea level there were brooks and streams which had once flowed away unused.

Kueiteh County sprawls like a deep trough on the southern bank of the Yellow River. The rains used to wash the soil and sand down into the river, resulting in serious water loss and soil erosion. Drought was common. The river-bed here dropped to 20-30 metres below the banks, and getting water up to irrigate the cropland was extremely difficult.

Now signs of erosion are still apparent, but much has been done by the local people to stop the water and soil losses. Trees and grass have been planted in profusion to anchor the slopes. Terraced fields were built and the ground levelled to retain as much water as possible. Water from the hills was detained and small hydroelectric stations were set up to supply power to pumping stations on the banks of the Yellow River.

In the last few years, Kueiteh County has built 12 pumping stations for irrigating 2,000 hectares. Four small hydro-power stations supply power to irrigate half the cultivated land in the county and for other purposes.

All this has transformed most of Kueiteh's formerly scraggy land into fertile fields. Grain output per hectare used to average a little over 750 kilogrammes, but the county's 1972 per-hectare average on some 10,000 hectares of wheat rose to 3,225 kilogrammes.

Improved Farming

Chinghai's wheat crops had been limited to one per year by the cold climate and short frost-free period.

Both wheat and *chingko* barley, a little of which was also raised, had only a few strains and yielded very little. Big changes have come since liberation.

Eighteen kilometres north of Sining, the provincial capital, is an ordinary village made up of simple wood-and-mud houses enclosed in a wood. It is the Chenchiachuang Production Brigade of Tatung County, where peasants have set out on a road unknown to their forefathers.

A five-member scientific experiment group here is headed by veteran Communist Han Sheng-wen, currently a member of the brigade's revolutionary committee. The others are an old peasant, two educated youths, and agro-technician Liao Tung-hua who had come from another place to settle here. Liao is the technical adviser of the group.

Liao had graduated from a secondary agro-technical school in Hunan Province eight years ago and was assigned to work on an experimental farm belonging to the agricultural school in Sining, where he had some success in crossbreeding seed strains. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, he was elected vice-chairman of the school's revolutionary committee. Choosing to continue his scientific work, however, he left the school and came to Chenchiachuang to live and has continued his breeding experiments in the experimental group. In the past few years, he and the group have developed eight new wheat strains suitable for local cultivation.

To raise yields, the group members sweated alongside commune members to deep plough all 29 hectares of the brigade's land. They also helped accumulate farmyard manure and conduct the water from melted

snow down the hills to irrigate the fields. Their hard work produced gratifying results. Where yields averaged a little over 1,000 kilogrammes per hectare in the past, the per-hectare wheat yield in 1972 jumped to 4,500 kilogrammes. The fine strains the group evolved are being used in many other parts of the province.

The experimental group has also introduced many vegetables unknown before on the plateau, such as tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers, Chinese cabbage. Ginseng and other valuable medicinal herbs are also being locally cultivated after a few years of trial-growing.

Experimental groups like this are found throughout the province, I was told by a comrade from the provincial agricultural department. Fine strains of wheat and *chingko* barley now used all over the province were locally cultivated.

Chinghai's 1972 crop output was a record for the province, an increase of 200 per cent over that of the early post-liberation days.

"Flowers of the Plateau"

Chinghai is one of China's five big pasturing areas, the other four being Sinkiang, Kansu, Inner Mongolia and Tibet. Animal husbandry is the main occupation in the areas inhabited by the national minorities, which take up 80 per cent of the province's total area. In the last dozen years or so, local breeds of livestock have been improved in a planned way and there are more and better breeds of livestock. The number is 2.7 times that of the early years after liberation. The output and quality of famous Sining wool has also gone up.

Chinghai has also become known for a breed of semi-fine-fleece sheep which gives both high-quality wool and fine mutton. Local people call this type of sheep which mature in three years "flowers of the plateau."

Big efforts went into breeding these sheep. Fine breeds were brought in from other provinces and even from abroad and crossbred with local ones. Four pedigree sheep farms were set up for the purpose. Herdsmen, too, were mobilized to contribute their experiences to the work. Bred to thrive on the plateau, the new species was the fruit of all this labour of more than ten years.

The collective economy of the people's communes provides favourable conditions for improving and developing animal husbandry. While popularizing the semi-fine-fleece sheep, the province is also improving Sining wool. To avoid mixed breeding which could lead to deterioration, it has divided the pasture areas into various districts in which communes and production teams graze different breeds separately.

The province's livestock research institution, biological drugs manufacturing company, veterinary school and experimental breeding farms have all expanded their staffs since the Great Cultural Revolution. Now, over 8,000 veterinarians are working all over Chinghai. Brigades concentrating mainly on animal husbandry have their own veterinary clinics and teams have special personnel in charge of this work.

Rational Price Policy

Livestock developments in Chinghai are inseparable from state aid. Since liberation, the state has made investments to develop animal husbandry, build up the pastures and improve livestock breeds here. The prices of animal products have been constantly adjusted, and the price ratio between farm and industrial goods has added to the herdsmen's income.

The price of animal products bought by the state has been raised year after year, while those of daily necessities supplied to the pastoral regions have dropped. Before liberation, communications were poor, and herdsmen were at the mercy of merchants and herdowners. In spring and autumn, the herdsmen drove their camels and yaks carrying livestock produce through high mountains and wildernesses for months to reach some point of exchange and get a few articles they needed. For 100 kilogrammes of wool they sometimes obtained only 6 kilogrammes of tea; a live sheep got a few metres of cloth and a sheepskin a box of matches. Now the same quantity of wool can be exchanged for 133 kilogrammes of tea, a live sheep for some 30 metres of cloth and a sheepskin for 500 boxes of matches. This rational price policy has been an incentive to the development of stock-breeding.



Commune members selling game to the state.

ROUND THE WORLD

SEOUL

University Students Demonstrate Against Tyranny

The first week of October saw university students staging successive large-scale demonstrations in Seoul against the fascist rule of the Pak Jung Hi clique. The demonstrations began with a struggle against the Pak clique on October 2 by students of Seoul University.

Over two thousand students from Koryo University took to the streets on the evening of October 5. The Pak clique rushed policemen to the scene to suppress them. A little later, however, the number of demonstrators swelled to over 5,000 as 3,000 students from Yunse University joined their ranks. Breaking through obstruction by the police the students held a huge demonstration in downtown Seoul which lasted till 10 p.m.

The following afternoon, the ranks of demonstrators grew further. More than 10,000 students from the two universities took to the streets again to stage a demonstration. Braving suppression by the reactionary police and special agents, the students carried streamers, shouted slogans and marched towards the "city hall" in angry waves.

The struggle of Seoul University students was warmly supported by the South Korean Revolutionary Party for Reunification. In its October 4 statement, the Party Central Committee strongly demanded that the Pak clique immediately stop its fascist repression of patriotic students and unconditionally release all arrested and imprisoned students.

BRITAIN

Heath: Superpowers Cannot Control the World

In his concluding speech at the annual conference of Britain's ruling

Conservative Party, British Prime Minister Edward Heath pointed out that the outbreak of war in the Middle East again proves that the superpowers cannot control what happens in the world.

The October 10 to 13 conference in Blackpool on England's west coast was the first since Britain formally joined the West European Common Market. It took place at a time when contention between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, had become more acute in Europe.

"Only a few years ago," said Heath, "who would have thought that Britain, France, Germany [the Federal Republic of Germany], Italy and our other partners would have been able to agree on a common European identity, and as a result of this, to work out a common European policy towards our principal ally, the United States?"

He stressed that the West European Common Market should change and develop in accordance with the changing needs of the world situation.

During the discussion on foreign affairs and defence, Secretary of State for Defence Lord Carrington pointed out: "Today the Soviet Union spends about 8 per cent of its gross national product on defence compared with the United States' figure of 6.8 per cent and the lower figures for the European countries." Therefore, he called for strengthening Britain's defences and the Western alliance. He warned against a false sense of security, saying: "The history of Europe is littered with examples, not all of them all that long ago, of countries which were destroyed or came close to being destroyed because they thought they could rely for their survival on trusting the good sense and comradely spirit of their neighbours." He op-

posed random reduction of defence expenditure.

Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Douglas-Home also spoke in the discussion. He stressed: "If detente is tactical it is useless to us."

Representatives to the conference also voiced strong concern over the military threat posed by the Soviet Union. They held that it is necessary to increase Britain's national defence strength. They also called upon the West European countries to strengthen their joint forces so that they could resist a Soviet attack.

CAMBODIA

People Go to Liberated Zone

A large number of people resenting the Lon Nol clique's reactionary rule have gone to the Liberated Zone where they have been warmly welcomed by the people's administration, army men and civilians.

During the year ending August 1973, more than 50,000 inhabitants left the places which were still under enemy control for the liberated areas in Kandal Province where they have settled down. The local committee of the National United Front of Cambodia distributed land and farm tools to them, gave them food grains and helped them build houses. The newcomers were greatly encouraged and have been leading a happy life in solidarity and brotherhood.

Last September over 30,000 of Kompong Cham's inhabitants, with the help of the liberation forces attacking the city, freed themselves from the Lon Nol clique's control and went to the liberated areas.

Of late, there has been an exodus of Buddhist monks, workers, intellectuals, residents, members of the Vang Pao bandit forces, soldiers and officers of the puppet troops from Phnom Penh for the liberated areas.

Many of the newcomers asked the people's administration to allow their children to join the people's army and take part in fighting the national-liberation war.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Health and Medical Care in National Minority Regions

THE Party and Government of China actively lead and help the various nationalities to develop economically and culturally. Recent reports show how public health and medical work have developed in several national minority regions.

Tibet. A network of free medical service for all the people covers the whole of this autonomous region. Over and above the dozen general hospitals located in Lhasa and other cities, every county has its own hospital, people's communes have health centres and production teams have part-time medical and health workers who also engage in production. There are four times as many doctors, nurses and hospital technicians in Tibet today as there were prior to the democratic reform carried out after the quelling of the armed rebellion staged in 1959 by the reactionary clique of the upper

strata. In addition, many provinces and municipalities have been sending medical teams to help. More than 4,000 peasants and herdsmen have been trained in recent years for work as "barefoot doctors," while every year many sons and daughters of former serfs are sent to Peking, Szechuan, Shensi and other places for medical studies.

Owing to improved living conditions, including better medical services, the population of this autonomous region has gone up more than 18 per cent in the past 14 years.

Study of Tibetan medicine has been given due attention and encouraged. Three recent works — *Preliminary Study of Tibetan Medicine*, *Everyman's Handbook on Tibetan Medicine*, and *An Outline of Tibetan Medical Theory*, are part of the results of studies carried out on this thousand-year-old national heritage.

Sinkiang. This vast frontier region in the northwest had only a few simple hospitals with a total of 18 doctors

in the old days. Since liberation the number of medical and health personnel has grown rapidly. There are 8 medical schools in Sinkiang today. More than 10,000 medical and health workers of high and intermediate level have been trained, of whom more than one half are of national minority origin. Apart from this, more than 10,000 peasants and herdsmen of various nationalities have been trained to serve as "barefoot doctors."

In the Kezylesu Khalkhas Autonomous Chou, most of the 32 agricultural and pastoral people's communes have facilities for surgery.

The health of the national minority peoples has shown continual improvement. According to 1970 statistics the Uighur population in Sinkiang went up 42 per cent in the years following liberation, while the numerically small Sibo nationality registered a 79 per cent increase.

Of the original 100,000 Kazakh herdsmen on the high Altai grassland, only a half was left at the time of liberation owing to decimation by diseases and dispersion through poverty and oppression. Today, through natural increase and families returning to their former homes, the number of Kazakh people here has reached 160,000.

Inner Mongolia. The alarming decline in numbers brought on by disease was promptly arrested after liberation when the present autonomous region was established and energetic mass health campaigns were launched. Venereal diseases and bubonic plague have been wiped out. Undulant fever and other endemic diseases have been basically brought under control. The Mongolian minority nationality here has more than doubled its population in the past 26 years.

Mongolian medicine with a history of some seven centuries has been revived and developed. At the No. 2 People's Hospital of Paotow, the department which has been studying this school of medicine has trial-produced some new medicines and altered the composition of some



A "barefoot doctor" of the autonomous chou of the Li and Miao peoples in Hainan Island, Kwangtung Province, treating commune members.

prescriptions to extract fully the active elements to improve efficacy. An injection prepared according to a traditional Mongolian prescription for rheumatoid arthritis tried out on 600 patients over a period of two years gave relief to 80 per cent and cured 300. Encouraging results were obtained last year with new injections for bronchitis and hypertension. A new diuretic injection was also prepared and found effective.

Nationwide Geomagnetic Survey

THE first nationwide geomagnetic survey was completed recently.

Geomagnetic surveying is an important task in the study of the earth's main magnetic field. It is of great importance for the prospecting of mineral deposits, for investigating the occurrence of earthquakes and the studying of the state and movement of material in the depths of the earth. In addition, the geomagnetic chart showing the distribu-

tion of the main magnetic field in space and its change with time also provides important data for scientific research, air and sea navigation and national defence.

The Institute of Geophysics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences started to make a nationwide field survey in 1969 with the co-operation of other units. Geomagnetic surveying and a great deal of astronomical surveying at nearly 2,000 stations were completed in 1972. (The average density is one station in about 5,000 square kilometres.) Scientific and research workers have travelled over 300,000 kilometres, covering about 2,000 counties and cities. Their route led through desert areas, grasslands, forests and the plateau areas in Tibet — the "Roof of the World." They obtained a great deal of scientific data in this field survey, which was completed half a year ahead of time.

The unfolding of large-scale research in the field of geomagnetic

surveying in China has only a short history of some 20 years. Only a few people were engaged in this work before liberation. After the founding of New China, the Institute of Geophysics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences established a special geomagnetic laboratory which now has about 50 researchers. Since 1950 geomagnetic surveying has been carried out in a number of regions (including the area of Mount Jolmo Lungma, the world's highest peak.) National geomagnetic reduction charts of 0:00 a.m. Jan. 1, 1950 and 0:00 a.m. Jan. 1, 1960 have been drawn up and published. A nationwide network of basic geomagnetic observatories was set up before 1958.

Now scientific workers are discussing and analysing the data obtained from this field survey, and plan to complete the drawing up and compilation of a national geomagnetic chart of 0:00 a.m. Jan. 1, 1970 before the end of this year.

(Continued from p. 3.)

between the Chinese and American peoples."

Comrade Liao Cheng-chih stated: "More than a year has elapsed since the death of Edgar Snow. During this period Sino-U.S. relations have been improved to some extent, and friendly contacts between the peoples of China and the United States have been increasing daily. We are convinced that this friendship between our two peoples, for which Mr. Snow worked all his life, will continuously grow."

"The memory of our dear friend Edgar Snow will live for ever in the hearts of the Chinese people," he concluded.

Mrs. Snow said in her speech that she thanked the Chinese people and their leaders for the honour bestowed on her husband.

Mrs. Snow said: "In words he left behind my husband expressed his love of China and his wish that part of him remain here after death as it always did during life. We are

placing that part of him now in the ancient soil of New China, among the new people of China, where respect for mankind has achieved new heights and where hope for the world shines out with new light."

"It is in a sense a true 'journey to the beginning.' Here we commemorate an American, who as he said had known good men in many lands, back once again in the country where he saw from the beginning a revolution that not only has freed the Chinese people but continues as a beacon of hope for future generations throughout the world. In Peking University, where he once taught the young, he now lies at rest, where other youths are benefiting from the sacrifices and struggles of past students. May those here at present and in the future — youths from many lands — use this garden as he would want it used — for rest, for play, for study, for work, in that same spirit that brought about the liberation of the country he loved," Mrs. Snow stated.

Mr. Edgar Snow first came to China in 1928. During his stay in Peking from 1933 to 1938, he taught

in Yenching University and lived for two years on its campus which is now the site of Peking University. Back in Peking after his visit to China's revolutionary base in northern Shensi in 1936, he wrote the book *Red Star Over China* in which he introduced to the American people and the people of the rest of the world the Chinese revolutionary struggle and the 12,500-kilometre Long March of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, conducted under the leadership of Chairman Mao. After New China was established in 1949, Mr. Snow visited China on three occasions in 1960, 1964 and 1970, and wrote many reports on the Chinese people's socialist revolution and socialist construction. While in Peking in 1970, Mr. and Mrs. Snow made a special visit to Peking University and visited Weiming Lake once again. Later, when he was seriously ill, Mr. Snow still cherished the memory of the Chinese people and left words behind, saying that he loved New China and that he wished to have part of him to stay in China after his death.

Chinese Arts and Crafts

Large Picture Album With Text in English

This large album CHINESE ARTS AND CRAFTS contains 222 photographs of works produced in China in the last few years. They are classified in seven general categories: sculpture and carving; pottery and porcelain; textiles, embroidery and lace; lacquer; cloisonne and metalwork; basketry; and other arts and crafts.

Varied in motif, all praise the great victories of China's socialist revolution and construction, portray the heroic figures of workers, peasants and soldiers, present the new in the land of China and express the revolutionary unity of China's various nationalities and the militant friendship of the world's people. There are also many works with traditional themes depicting the fighting spirit of the working people of China in different historical periods against feudal oppression.

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