

# PEKING REVIEW

23

June 8, 1973

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**Chairman Mao Meets Comrades  
Le Duan, Pham Van Dong  
And Le Thanh Nghi**

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**Great Success of O.A.U. Summit  
Conference**

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***Night Schools for Peasants***

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北京周报

Vol. 16, No. 23

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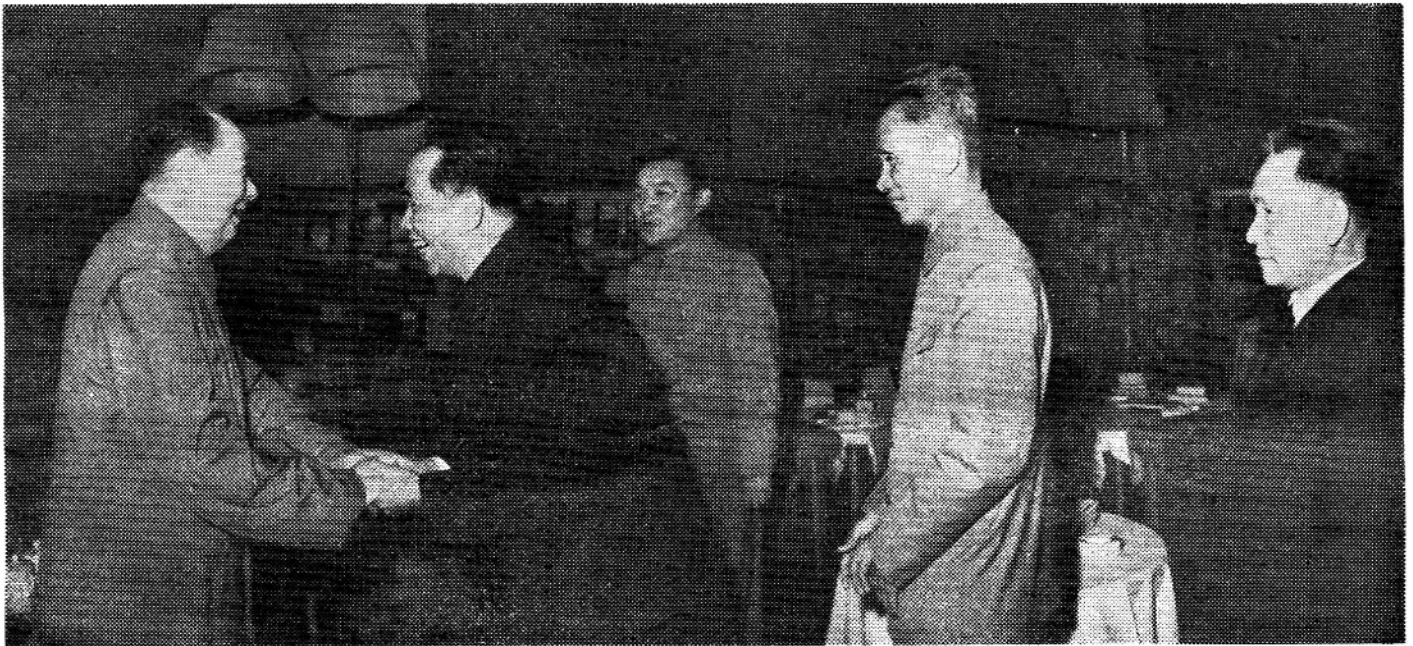
June 1, International Children's Day  
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## Chairman Mao Meets Comrades Le Duan, Pham Van Dong and Le Thanh Nghi

COMRADE Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met in his study at Chungnanhai in Peking on the afternoon of June 5 with Comrade Le Duan, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, Comrade Pham Van Dong, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam

Workers' Party and Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Vice-Premier of the D.R.V.N. Government.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere filled with the fraternal sentiments between the Chinese and



Chairman Mao shakes hands with Comrades Le Duan, Pham Van Dong and Le Thanh Nghi, warmly welcoming them on their visit to China.



Chairman Mao has an extremely cordial and friendly conversation with Comrades Le Duan, Pham Van Dong and Le Thanh Nghi.



Vietnamese peoples. When Comrades Le Duan, Pham Van Dong and Le Thanh Nghi arrived, Chairman Mao tightly clasped their hands and embraced them, warmly welcoming them to China. Chairman Mao had an extremely cordial and friendly conversation with the Vietnamese comrades.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Vietnamese people, Comrade Le Duan extended warm greetings to Chairman Mao and gave him an account of the victory won by the Vietnamese people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and of the just struggle they are now carrying on. Comrade Le Duan said: We have shared weal and woe and won the victory together.

## Viet Nam Party and Government Delegation in Peking

The Delegation of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, led by Comrades Le Duan and Pham Van Dong, arrived in Peking on June 4 by special plane. Tens of thousands of people in the capital turned out to give the comrades-in-arms from Viet Nam, China's close neighbour, a rousing welcome.

The delegation came on an official friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Government of the People's Republic of China.

The other members of the delegation were: Le Thanh Nghi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Vice-Premier of the D.R.V.N. Government; Ly Ban, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade; Ngo Thuyen, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the D.R.V.N. Ambassador to China; Hoang Van Tien, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Tran Sam, Vice-Minister of National Defence.

**Enthusiastic Welcome.** Among those warmly greeting the delegation at the airport were:

Chou En-lai; Yeh Chien-ying; Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan, Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council; Chi Teng-kuei, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Li Teh-sheng, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Wang Tung-hsing, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Wang Hung-wen and Hua Kuo-feng, Members of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Wu Teh, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee, First Secretary of the Peking Municipal Committee of the C.P.C. and Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Premier of the State Council; Hsu Hsiang-chien and Kuo Mo-jo, Members of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union

Chairman Mao extended congratulations to the Party, Government and people of Viet Nam. He said: Viet Nam belongs to the Vietnamese people, not to the reactionaries in Viet Nam, still less to imperialism. Chairman Mao wished them still greater victories in the future.

Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council; Yeh Chien-ying, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and Comrades Liang Feng, Chang Teh-wei and Tang Wen-sheng were present at the meeting.

of Cambodia, and diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also at the airport.

Peking was in a joyful mood. The magnificent Tien An Men rostrum was decorated with red palace lanterns and adjacent Changan Boulevard festooned with bunting. Vertical streamers on tall buildings were inscribed with slogans in both Chinese and Vietnamese: "Warm welcome to the distinguished guests from Viet Nam!" "Firmly support the just cause of the Vietnamese and other Indo-chinese peoples!" "Learn from the heroic Vietnamese people!" "Salute the heroic Vietnamese people!" "Long live the great friendship and militant unity of the peoples of China and Viet Nam!" and "Long live the great unity of the people of the world!"

Peking Airport flew the national flags of the D.R.V.N. and China. As soon as Le Duan, Pham Van Dong, Le Thanh Nghi and other Vietnamese comrades alighted from the plane amidst warm applause at 3 p.m., Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien and other Chinese Party and government leaders and Prime Minister Penn Nouth stepped forward to greet the Vietnamese comrades-in-arms with warm handshakes and friendly hugs.

A grand welcome ceremony followed. The band played the national anthems of the D.R.V.N and China. The Vietnamese comrades reviewed





Comrade Chou En-lai warmly welcomes the Viet Nam Party and Government Delegation led by Comrades Le Duan and Pham Van Dong. Present on the occasion are other Chinese Party and government leaders.

Comrades Le Duan and Pham Van Dong and other distinguished Vietnamese guests, accompanied by Chou En-lai and other comrades, wave greetings to the welcoming crowd at the airport.



a guard of honour made up of men from all three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, accompanied by leading comrades of the Chinese Party and Government.

The Vietnamese comrades went round cordially meeting the 5,000-strong welcoming crowd at the airport. Then, Comrades Le Duan, Pham Van Dong and Le Thanh Nghi

drove to the Guest House accompanied separately by Comrades Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying and Li Hsien-nien. They were greeted by large crowds lining the main thoroughfare who clapped and cheered, thanking the distinguished Vietnamese guests for bringing the Chinese people the profound friendship of the Vietnamese people.

**Meeting.** That evening leading comrades of the Chinese Party and Government met the Delegation of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship.

Comrades Tung Pi-wu, Chu Teh, Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Li

Hsien-nien and others had a cordial and friendly conversation with Comrades Le Duan, Pham Van Dong, Le Thanh Nghi and others.

**Grand Banquet.** After the meeting, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council gave a grand banquet, warmly welcoming the Viet Nam Party and Government Delegation.

Among the guests were Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth.

Present at the banquet were leading comrades of the Chinese Party and Government and responsible comrades of departments concerned Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Chi Teng-kuei, Li Teh-sheng, Wang Tung-hsing, Wang Hung-wen, Hua Kuo-feng, Wu Teh, Teng Hsiao-ping, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Kuo Mo-jo and others.

The banquet took place in the banquet hall of the Great Hall of the People, where the national flags of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the People's Republic of China hung side by side.

The band struck up a welcome tune as Le Duan, Pham Van Dong, Le Thanh Nghi, Ly Ban, Ngo Thuyen, Hoang Van Tien, Tran Sam and other Vietnamese comrades entered the banquet hall in the company of leading comrades of the Chinese Party and Government.

The banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of cordial friendship. The speeches by Comrade Chou En-lai and Comrade Le Duan were heart-warming. (See pp. 7-10.)

**"Renmin Ribao" Editorial.** *Renmin Ribao* on June 4 carried an editorial entitled "A Warm Welcome to Comrades-in-Arms From Our Close Neighbour Viet Nam." It pointed out that the visit of the Viet Nam Party and Government Delegation "is a great event in the annals of the relations between the Parties and countries of China and Viet Nam."

The editorial said: "The Vietnamese people are a heroic people, long tempered in revolutionary wars. They have waged protracted, courageous struggles for the independence of their fatherland and for national liberation. In the last decade and more, they fought stubbornly against the U.S. aggressors. Fearing neither hardship nor sacrifice and relying on their own strength, and fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Lao and Cambodian peoples, the Vietnamese people finally won the great victory in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, thus writing a magnificent chapter in the history of national-liberation struggles. Through their struggles the Vietnamese people have set a brilliant example for all the oppressed nations and people. Their heroic deeds have won the admiration and praise of the people of the world. The Chinese people take pride in having the Vietnamese people as their staunch comrades-in-arms."

"The Paris agreement on Viet Nam signed in January," the editorial continued, "affirms the basic national rights of the Vietnamese people and creates conditions for the Vietnamese people to solve their problems on their own. With the end of the war in Viet Nam, the revolution in Viet Nam has entered a new stage. The Vietnamese people have worked untiringly in the past few months for the thorough implementation of the Paris agreement. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam have strictly observed and conscientiously implemented all the provisions of the Paris agreement and have constantly struggled against violations of the agreement by the Saigon authorities and the U.S. Government. At the same time, the people in north Viet Nam, led by the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the D.R.V.N. Government, are in a militant spirit overcoming all difficulties in healing the wounds of war and restoring and expanding the economy by carrying forward their wartime revolutionary heroism; they are making great efforts to consolidate

and build socialism. The Vietnamese people's struggles are still arduous. But it is certain that no obstacles or difficulties which may crop up can prevent the Vietnamese people from advancing triumphantly along the road of revolution."

In conclusion, pledging firm support for the just struggle of the Vietnamese people, the editorial said: "Whether in the years of war in the past or in the new postwar period today, the Chinese people always remain a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people."

### **Comrade Reg Birch Leaves Peking for Home**

Comrade Reg Birch, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Britain (Marxist-Leninist), concluded his five-day friendly visit to China and left Peking for home on June 1.

While in Peking, Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Yao Wen-yuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Comrade Reg Birch.

Comrade Reg Birch also visited the Central Institute of Nationalities where he got a warm welcome from leading members, teachers and students.

### **Foreign Minister Wickman Visits China**

Krister Wickman, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Sweden, and his party arrived in Peking on May 29 for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei.

Premier Chou En-lai and Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei on June 1 met and had a friendly conversation with Foreign Minister Wickman and his

(Continued on p. 17.)



## Speech by Comrade Chou En-lai

Respected Comrade Le Duan,

Respected Comrade Pham Van Dong,

Respected Comrade Le Thanh Nghi,

Respected Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Mme. Penn Nouth,

Comrades of the Viet Nam Party and Government Delegation,

Comrades and Friends,

We are most glad that the Delegation of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam led by Comrade Le Duan, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, and Comrade Pham Van Dong, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, has come to our country on a friendly visit. The fact that the fraternal Vietnamese people have sent their honourable envoys to our country on a friendly visit soon after the triumphant conclusion of their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation fully manifests the great friendship and militant unity between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples. On behalf of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government and people, I wish to express our warmest welcome and high respects to Comrade Le Duan, Comrade Pham Van Dong and the other comrades of the delegation.

The signing of the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam four months ago and the complete withdrawal of U.S. and other foreign armed forces from south Viet Nam signify the defeat of the U.S. war of aggression against Viet Nam and the victory of the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, which is an event of great significance in the history of the Vietnamese struggle for national liberation and will have a far-reaching impact on the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the people throughout the world.

The victory of the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is a great victory won by the Vietnamese people who, holding high the banner of President Ho Chi Minh's call for **"firm resolve to fight and win"** under the correct leadership of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, united as one, relied on their own efforts in waging arduous struggle and persevered in a protracted people's war. It is a great victory won by the Vietnamese people and their fraternal Lao and Cambodian peoples, who have united closely and fought shoulder to shoulder with each

other. It is also a common victory for all the countries and peoples who love peace and uphold justice, the American people included.

The Chinese people greatly admire the dauntless heroism and staunch revolutionary spirit displayed by the fraternal Vietnamese people in their protracted revolutionary war. We extend our warmest congratulations to the Vietnamese people on the great victory they have won in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

After the restoration of peace, a completely new situation has appeared in the Vietnamese revolution. Under the leadership of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the heroic Vietnamese people in the north, carrying forward their glorious revolutionary tradition, have thrown themselves militantly into energetic and selfless labour and achieved remarkable successes in healing the wounds of war, restoring and developing the economy and building socialism. Under the leadership of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the heroic Vietnamese people in the south have been waging unremitting struggles for consolidating and building the liberated areas, defending the fruits of revolution and bringing about national concord, independence and democracy in south Viet Nam. We are firmly convinced that the Vietnamese people, strengthening their unity, heightening their vigilance and persisting in arduous struggle, will surely be able to surmount the difficulties and obstacles on their road of advance and realize President Ho Chi Minh's great behest: **"Our fatherland will certainly be reunified. Our fellow-countrymen in the south and in the north will certainly be reunited under the same roof."**

Comrades and friends,

The situation in Indochina has undergone a profound change. The revolutionary struggles of the peoples of Viet Nam and Laos have entered a new stage, and the Cambodian people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is surging forward. The whole situation is becoming ever more favourable to the three Indochinese peoples. However, the tasks they face are still very arduous. The United States is continuing its wanton bombing of Cambodia. Continually violating the Paris agreement, the Saigon administration has launched attacks nibbling at the areas controlled by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, brutally trampled upon the democratic freedoms of the south Vietnamese people, and stalled the negotiations for settling the internal



# Speech by Comrade Le Duan

Respected Comrade Premier Chou En-lai,

Respected Leading Comrades of the Chinese Party and Government,

Respected Samdech Penn Nouth,

Dear Comrades and Friends:

On behalf of the Delegation of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, I sincerely thank Comrade Premier Chou En-lai for his kind words with regard to our country and the glorious and certainly victorious revolutionary cause of our people; I sincerely thank the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Government and fraternal people of China for the grand and extremely cordial welcome extended to our delegation.

At a time when the Vietnamese people's fight has just recorded a great victory meeting the most cherished aspiration of our entire nation and the lofty wish of our venerated President Ho Chi Minh as expressed in his testament, our Party and Government Delegation is visiting your great country, carrying the fraternal sentiments and the sincere gratitude of the Vietnamese people, the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam vis-a-vis Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people, the beloved and respected friend of the Vietnamese people, vis-a-vis the Chinese Communist Party, the Government and the people of China who have extended great and valuable support and assistance to our patriotic struggle against U.S. aggression, and to our cause of socialist construction.

affairs of south Viet Nam, so that the situation in south Viet Nam has not been stabilized to this day. All this cannot but be condemned and opposed by the peoples of Indochina and the world over. We demand that the Saigon administration and the U.S. Government respect the Paris agreement on Viet Nam, immediately stop all their actions in violation of the agreement and stop the bombing and military intervention in Cambodia.

We have consistently held that Indochina can only belong to the Indochinese peoples and the destiny of Indochina must be decided by the Indochinese peoples themselves. No interference in Indochina, under whatever pretext and in whatever form, will be tolerated, nor will it succeed. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the correct stand taken by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam for the strict implementation of the Paris agreement, firmly support the unremitting efforts made by the Lao Patriotic Front for the imple-

Looking back on the successive stages of their revolutionary struggle, especially in the justice-radiating struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, the Vietnamese people feel all the more closely linked to the Chinese people, their close comrades and brothers who, during so many years, have been standing shoulder to shoulder with them in struggle and in victory.

In a lofty spirit of internationalism, the Party, the Government and the fraternal people of China have always supported and helped the Vietnamese people in many respects, thereby contributing to effectively strengthening our fighting capabilities, and our defence and economic potentials, and encouraging us to march steadily from victory to victory. Your sincere and deep sentiments vis-a-vis the Vietnamese people, as manifested in the support and aid extended to us in diverse and vivid forms, have been deeply and indelibly engraved in our hearts. In the very process of the Vietnamese nation's protracted, arduous and extremely glorious resistance war against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, the militant solidarity between our two peoples has been tested and consolidated, and has become unshakable.

In the warm and grand atmosphere of today allow me to express once again, on behalf of the Vietnamese people, the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, our sincere and deep gratitude to the Chinese Communist Party, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people.

Under the leadership of the glorious Chinese Communist Party headed by venerated Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Chinese people, bringing into play their staunch revolutionary will and their creative talent,

mentation of the Vientiane agreement and firmly support the five-point declaration made by Cambodia's Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the solemn and just stand taken by the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia regarding the settlement of the Cambodian question. The just cause of the three Indochinese peoples will certainly triumph.

Comrades and friends,

The Chinese and Vietnamese peoples are close comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing weal and woe. Going through thick and thin together and encouraging and supporting each other in the protracted revolutionary struggle, our two peoples have forged a profound revolutionary friendship. This friendship of ours has been nurtured personally by the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao Tsetung and the great leader of the Vietnamese people President Ho Chi Minh; it is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We are glad to see that, tempered in the

have written down brilliant pages in their glorious history of revolutionary struggle.

This is the long, arduous and extremely heroic revolutionary struggle which led to the founding of the People's Republic of China, ushering in a new era for the Chinese people, and markedly tipping the world balance of forces in favour of the national-liberation movement and socialism.

This is the work of socialist revolution and socialist construction which is unfolding all over the immense expanses of Chinese territory with the spirit of men who remove mountains and fill up seas, radically transforming the poor and backward face of the old semi-colonial and semi-feudal China, and bringing about a new, strong and prosperous, beautiful and happy socialist China.

Having scored tremendous achievements, the People's Republic of China has now become a socialist power endowed with a comprehensively and strongly developing economy on the way to modernization, possessing mighty defence forces, advanced culture, science and technology, and where the people's living conditions are steadily improving. At the rapid tempo of her growth in all respects, the People's Republic of China has seen her international position steadily rising, and she has made important contributions to the strengthening of socialism, of the national-liberation movement, and of the cause of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

Elated at the successes which have been recorded, the Chinese people, working hard in a self-reliant spirit, are striving to fulfil the Fourth Five-Year Plan with promising prospects, in a firm resolve to bring their beloved country forward in even more vigorous strides, and to record increasingly greater achievements.

The Delegation of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam would like to express the joy and enthusiasm of

crucible of the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, the great friendship and militant unity between our two Parties and our two peoples have been further enhanced and consolidated. In the new period after the end of the war in Viet Nam, the Chinese people will continue to perform their internationalist duty and resolutely support the Vietnamese people's just cause till complete victory is won.

We are convinced that this friendly visit to China by the Viet Nam Party and Government Delegation led by Comrades Le Duan and Pham Van Dong will surely make a new contribution to the further consolidation and development of the great friendship and militant unity between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Viet Nam. We wish complete success to the visit of the Viet Nam Party and Government Delegation in China.

our entire people over the great victories of the fraternal Chinese people; with all our heart, we wish them new, even more brilliant successes in all their revolutionary work. The Vietnamese people unreservedly support the Chinese people's struggle to recover Taiwan, an inalienable part of the sacred territory of the People's Republic of China, and are firmly confident of the final victory of this just struggle.

A nation which possesses an ancient and brilliant civilization has gone through a hard and glorious revolutionary struggle, and is master of a vast country with very abundant natural resources, is sure to march forward in wonderful strides, and make outstanding contributions to the revolutionary struggle of the world's peoples, thus meeting the expectations of all brothers and friends in the five continents.

Dear comrades and friends,

The Vietnamese people have recently won a victory of historic significance in their extremely hard and glorious patriotic resistance against U.S. aggression, defeating the most atrocious colonial war that has ever been conducted. The "Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam" signed in Paris on January 27, 1973, is an eloquent expression of this achievement. It has created favourable conditions and opened fine prospects for the Vietnamese people in the struggle they are carrying on to preserve and consolidate lasting peace, build socialism in the north, complete the cause of independence and democracy in the south, and proceed to the peaceful reunification of Viet Nam. For the Vietnamese people, these are closely interrelated objectives of paramount importance to be achieved at all costs, even through a hard and complex struggle.

But, as is well known, ever since the conclusion of the Paris agreement, the United States and the south Viet Nam administration have brazenly and systemati-

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Now, I propose a toast:

- to the great victories of the Vietnamese and other Indochinese peoples,
- to the great friendship and militant unity between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Viet Nam,
- to the health of President Ton Duc Thang,
- to the health of Comrade Le Duan,
- to the health of Comrade Truong Chinh,
- to the health of Comrade Pham Van Dong,
- to the health of Comrade Le Thanh Nghi and all the comrades of the delegation,
- to the health of Samdech Penn Nouth and Mme. Penn Nouth,
- to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and
- to the health of all our comrades and friends present here!

cally violated its essential military and political provisions, in south and north Viet Nam, while the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam have always strictly respected and scrupulously implemented all their commitments under the agreement. In spite of all perfidious manoeuvres and insolent threats, the Vietnamese people resolutely oppose the manoeuvres of the United States and the Saigon administration to sabotage the Paris agreement. That is a struggle against the foolish design of the U.S. imperialists who, in spite of repeated defeats and countless difficulties, are still making every effort to impose U.S. neo-colonialism on south Viet Nam and to perpetuate the partition of Viet Nam. But as in the past, they are doomed to failure, and the Vietnamese people are sure to win. That is the inevitable outcome of the struggle; such is the rock-like will of the Vietnamese people, the irreversible trend of history, and the desire of the world's peoples.

In Laos, the recent signing of the Agreement on Restoring Peace and Achieving National Concord constitutes a great victory of the Lao people and the Lao patriotic forces headed by Prince Souphanouvong. Now, the Lao Patriotic Front is stepping up the struggle for a scrupulous implementation of the agreement by the United States and the Vientiane party with a view to consolidating peace, achieving national concord, and proceeding to the building of a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified and prosperous Laos.

In Cambodia, under the leadership of the National United Front of Cambodia and of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, the heroic resistance of the Cambodian people against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys has repeatedly scored very great and resounding victories both on the home front and in the international arena. We strongly condemn the U.S. imperialists' escalation of war and barbarous attacks against the Liberated Zone in Cambodia. All brutal methods of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys will fail to save them from defeat and the Cambodian people are bound to win final victory.

The Vietnamese people pledge themselves to strengthen solidarity and co-ordination in struggle with the two neighbouring, fraternal peoples, with a view to achieving the sacred national rights of each country in accordance with the joint statement of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese peoples.

In their long and hard revolutionary struggle which is marked with glorious victories, the Vietnamese people have always enjoyed great and valuable sympathy, support and assistance from the Chinese people as well as the Soviet people, the peoples of the other fraternal socialist countries, the international communist and workers' movement, third world countries, and the whole progressive mankind. In response to the warm sentiments of their brothers and friends around the world, the Vietnamese people will continue their just and certainly victorious struggle to defend their own

interests and also to fulfil their lofty internationalist duty, and endeavour with all their force to contribute in a worthy manner to the great revolutionary struggle of the world's peoples for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

Dear comrades and friends,

The great friendship and the militant solidarity between Viet Nam and China, painstakingly built up by our two Parties, President Ho Chi Minh and Chairman Mao Tsetung right from the early days of the revolution, have become ever closer and more cordial through the many tests of the successive stages of the revolutionary struggle. On the basis of the indestructible friendship and close brotherhood linking our two peoples in their long and glorious revolutionary struggle, the Vietnamese people are firmly convinced that in the struggle to maintain and consolidate peace, to build socialism in the north, to complete the cause of independence and democracy in the south, and to proceed to the peaceful reunification of Viet Nam, they will continue to enjoy warm, great and valuable support and assistance from the Chinese Communist Party and the Government and the fraternal people of China.

For their part, the Vietnamese people will unswervingly strive with all their heart to preserve the cordial sentiments between our two peoples who are "**both comrades and brothers,**" and will unremittingly endeavour to make the great friendship and militant solidarity between our two Parties, Governments and peoples evergreen, everlasting.

In the joy of getting together today, I propose a toast:

— to the splendid victories of the Chinese people in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction!

— to the splendid victories of the Vietnamese people in the cause of building socialism in the north, completing independence and democracy in the south, and peacefully reunifying Viet Nam!

— to the splendid victories of the Lao and Cambodian peoples!

— to the everlasting great friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of Viet Nam and China!

— to the tightening of the solidarity among the fraternal socialist countries and in the international communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and in a way conforming to reason and sentiments!

— to the health of venerated Chairman Mao Tsetung!

— to the health of Premier Chou En-lai and of the other leading comrades of the Chinese Party and state!

— to the health of Prime Minister Penn Nouth and Madame!

— to the health of the comrades and friends in the diplomatic corps!

— to the health of all comrades and friends present here!



# Warm Congratulations on Great Success of O.A.U. Summit Conference

THE 10th Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.) concluded triumphantly in Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia, on May 29. A Solemn Declaration on General Policy and a series of important anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist resolutions were adopted at the assembly which took place amidst the jubilant celebrations of the 10th founding anniversary of the O.A.U. The assembly summed up the experience gained in the African people's struggle in the past decade and worked out the fundamental guiding principles of action for the next decade, thus making an important contribution to the further consolidation and development of the unity and co-operation of the African countries, the further strengthening of the struggle against colonialism, racism, hegemonism and power politics and the safeguarding of world peace and human progress. The Chinese people extend warm congratulations on the great success of the assembly.

A militant spirit of unity and co-operation in opposing imperialism and colonialism prevailed throughout the Addis Ababa assembly which was attended by 41 heads of state and government or their representatives. The assembly proclaimed to the world: "We have taken a solemn pledge to promote unity and solidarity among our states, to co-ordinate our efforts and to intensify our co-operation." This militant unity gives expression to the fundamental interests of the African people; it is an important guarantee for more victories in the African people's struggle against imperialism and colonialism, a resounding reply to the plots of the imperialists, colonialists, neo-colonialists and social-imperialists to undermine the unity of African nations.

An important topic at the assembly is vigorous support for the struggle of the African people who are striving for independence. The Solemn Declaration on General Policy reaffirms the determination to eliminate all forms of colonialism and racial discrimination; it points out that the people in areas not yet independent in Africa and those who have won independence share "the common destiny" and that "the successes scored in the armed struggle being waged by the peoples of territories still under colonial and racial domination constitute one of the most important factors in consolidating

the independence of African states." It stresses the requirement of "an intensification of the armed struggle being waged by the liberation movements." The O.A.U. severely condemns the continued support by international imperialism for the colonialist and racist regimes of Portugal, South Africa and Rhodesia, and pledges greater moral support and material assistance to the African people who are striving for independence. The spirit of supporting each other in the fight against a common enemy, which found expression in the Addis Ababa assembly, is sure to generate a great force which will push the struggle against colonialism and racism in Africa to a new high.

The assembly fully reflected the determination of the African countries to defend national independence and state sovereignty and combat colonialism, neo-colonialism and big-power hegemonism. The African Declaration on Co-operation, Development and Economic Independence adopted at the assembly is an indictment against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism for their economic control and plunder of Africa. It stresses the need for the African countries to strengthen co-operation, to vigorously develop their national economy and culture, and to take further steps to wipe out the colonialist influence. This has an important bearing on consolidating the independence of the African countries and promoting the development of the African national-liberation movement in depth. The O.A.U. Declaration on the Issues of the Law of the Sea adopted at the assembly provides that the African countries have the right to establish an exclusive economic zone of 200 nautical miles. This is not only an important measure to safeguard the marine resources of the African countries but also a tremendous support for the common struggle of the small and medium-sized countries against the rivalry of the superpowers for maritime hegemony.

The fight against Israeli Zionism is an important part of Africa's struggle against imperialism and colonialism. The assembly condemned the Israeli policies of aggression and expansion and reaffirmed continuous and effective support for the Palestinian and other Arab people in their just struggle to return to their homeland and recover their lost territories. This vividly ex-

pressed the lofty spirit of solidarity, co-operation and mutual support between the African and Arab peoples.

The great African people are close friends of the Chinese people. We have always regarded the struggle of the African countries and people against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, hegemonism and Zionism as our own struggle and their victories as our

own victories. The Chinese people will, as always, resolutely support the African countries and people in their cause of unity against imperialism. Dynamic and vigorous, the African people are advancing in great strides. No force on earth can stem the torrential national-liberation movement in Africa.

(“Renmin Ribao” Commentator, June 1)

## 10th African Summit Conference

# Solemn Declaration on General Policy



The 10th Assembly of the Heads of State and Government of the O.A.U. held in Addis Ababa from May 27 to 29, 1973, published a “Solemn Declaration on General Policy” which reads in full as follows:

**W**E, the heads of state and government of the independent African countries, meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 27 to 29 May 1973, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Organization of African Unity, have solemnly decided to make the following declaration:

Ten years ago, on May 25, 1963, the Organization of African Unity was founded in an atmosphere of enthusiasm, hope and fervour. In establishing this Organization at the level of our continent, we, the heads of state and government of the independent African countries were expressing our unshakable faith and our determination to pool our resources and energies for the progress of the African peoples, in order to promote their well-being in a free, united and peaceful Africa.

To take account of the basic aspirations of our peoples and in conformity with the purposes and principles defined in our Organization’s Charter, we have taken a solemn pledge to promote unity and solidarity among our states, to co-ordinate our efforts and to intensify our co-operation with a view to ensuring a better life for our peoples.

We have likewise pledged ourselves to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of our states and to settle our disputes by peaceful means in order to promote the advent of an era of peace and harmony between our states—a *sine qua non* of any progress.

In order to safeguard the dignity of man, we have proclaimed our total dedication to the emancipation of those parts of our continent still subject to foreign occupation and exploitation. To this end, we have affirmed our determination to eradicate all forms of colonialism and racial discrimination from Africa.

We have reaffirmed our faith in the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal

Declaration of Human Rights, and have decided to foster international co-operation by co-ordinating our action with that of the United Nations.

In order to help reduce the tension between blocs, we have subscribed to the policy of non-alignment and, to give meaning to this commitment, we have expressed our deep desire to see Africa rid itself of all foreign military bases and stand aloof from any military alliances and from the armaments race.

For ten years we have worked with patience and perseverance to achieve these objectives which, we are convinced, are indispensable for the establishment of a better world order based on justice, equality and human dignity.

In Africa we have faced major contradictions resulting from the aftermath of the colonial period, neo-colonialist manoeuvres and the obstacles which imperialism strives to raise between our states.

Nevertheless, guided by the supreme interests of our peoples, we have succeeded in solving in a genuine African spirit the divergencies resulting from Africa’s historical circumstances, and we pledge ourselves to maintain the same spirit in solving any other disputes which may arise between our states. In the face of imperialist manoeuvres aimed at undermining our unity, we pledge ourselves to remain united.

We have worked to promote peace and concord between our states, and this has helped to consolidate our Organization.

We have, more than once, given concrete expression to the solidarity among our states by coming collectively to the aid of those of us who have been victims of the subversive manoeuvres of colonialism and neo-colonialism. We have also demonstrated our support in concrete form for those of our states which have suffered natural disasters.

Because of our deep concern about the alarming situation prevailing in the Middle East—a situation

which constitutes a serious threat to the independence, security and unity of the African continent — we have, in conformity with Security Council Resolution No. 242, supported the Arab Republic of Egypt and the other Arab countries occupied by Israel in their legitimate struggle to recover all their territories.

To that end we have set up a committee consisting of ten heads of state in order to help find a solution to the problem and thus helping to restore the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. In conformity with the responsibilities stemming from the basic principles of the Organization of African Unity and from those of the United Nations, we shall continue with the same concern for peace and in the same spirit of equity and efficacy, to support effectively the Arab Republic of Egypt and the other Arab countries until the total liberation of their territories which have been occupied as a result of the Israeli aggression of June 1967.

On the international scene, the active participation of a large number of member states of our Organization in the conferences of the non-aligned countries has helped to strengthen the anti-imperialist front and to consolidate the progressive forces of the world, thus contributing to the advent of an era of international detente.

At the United Nations, thanks to the co-ordination and concertation of our member states, we have been able to adopt a common stand on various political and diplomatic issues. In this respect, the African group has exercised considerable influence over decisions on important problems affecting peace, security, progress and self-determination in the world.

With regard to the problems of decolonization, we have, since the creation of our Organization, devoted very special attention to the liberation of the whole of Africa. Ten years later, at a time when we are entering a new decade, we must perforce realize that African countries have been subjected throughout the past years — and, indeed, are still being subjected — to the vilest form of colonialism and the most infamous oppression. On this historic occasion, we solemnly reaffirm our unconditional and unequivocal pledge to continue the struggle against colonial and racial domination of the continent, which is still the greatest challenge to African unity.

This policy was adopted in 1963 in response to the legitimate and profound aspirations of our peoples, and should be viewed less as a circumstantial or sentimental community of interests than as an awareness of the common destiny of all peoples of the African continent. Indeed, the successes scored in the armed struggle being waged by the peoples of territories still under colonial and racial domination constitute one of the most important factors in consolidating the independence of African states. Likewise, the victories won by those states, in addition to strengthening their independence, will reinforce and guarantee the pursuit of the liberation struggle.

During the decade that has elapsed, we have noted with satisfaction the accession of some countries to

independence. In the countries still under colonial and racist domination and oppression such as Angola, Guinea Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands, Mozambique, South Africa, Namibia, Rhodesia, the Comoro Islands, the so-called French Somali Coast (Djibouti), the so-called Spanish Sahara, the Seychelles Islands and the islands of Sao Tome and Principe, the enemy has been driven by force of arms to abandon vast areas where a new, dignified way of life is now being organized.

We express our deep satisfaction at the establishment in these vast liberated areas of new political, socio-economic and administrative structures which, as a result of military successes, testify to the sovereignty exercised by the movements which are leading the struggle in those countries.

Both within the international organizations and at the level of world public opinion, the justice of the cause of national liberation and the successes won have prevailed over the obstinacy and defiance of the colonial powers. This has been demonstrated by the affirmation of the legitimacy of the armed struggle being waged by the liberation movements and by the recognition of those movements as authentic representatives of their struggling peoples.

Nevertheless, as the armed combat progresses, it has become increasingly notorious that only the massive aid given by the allies of colonialism and racism — especially certain NATO countries — is enabling the colonialist and racist regimes of Portugal, South Africa and Rhodesia to continue their odious domination. This multiform assistance is now the main obstacle on the path to independence.

Despite this massive aid, the colonialist and racist regimes are powerless to dam the swelling torrent of the struggle for national liberation, and are obliged to resort to manoeuvres and attempts to divide the dominated peoples, of which the creation of Bantustans and the "Africanization" of the war are the most outstanding examples.

These regimes, in their panic, resort to acts of genocide, mass bombing of the liberated areas, the use of dangerous chemicals and defoliants, the internment of thousands of people in concentration camps, political assassinations and premeditated aggression, both military and economic, against African countries bordering on the territories engaged in fighting.

At the level of the international organizations, and especially at the United Nations, it is the activities of those very countries which are implicated in exploiting the wealth of the oppressed countries, which are responsible for the inability of the United Nations to have its resolutions and decisions implemented.

Yet despite so much hostility towards our peoples we remain confident of ultimate victory in the struggle. Faithful to our principles, we adopted the Lusaka Manifesto in which we clearly set forth our aims and our political philosophy for a genuine era of racial harmony and social justice and for establishing the dignity and respect of man in Africa. Our position, thus defined, was accepted by the United Nations. We have under-



taken goodwill missions with the aim of influencing the powers which are supporting our enemies to cut off their aid to the regimes which are perpetuating the odious systems of colonialism and apartheid.

In the face of the stubbornness and the intransigence of the colonialist and racist regimes on the one hand, and the complicity of some Western powers on the other, we have come to the conclusion that the liberation of the rest of our continent requires an intensification of the armed struggle being waged by the liberation movements, as already clearly affirmed in the Mogadishu Declaration.

Consequently, today, more than ever before, we are firmly convinced that armed struggle is the main form that efforts to achieve liberation must take. On behalf of all the African peoples, we reaffirm our determination to increase the moral support and material assistance to the fight which our brothers are waging for the common ideals of justice, dignity and independence.

In the same spirit, we will intensify the fight to consolidate our independence and the economic and cultural development of our states with the aim both of achieving the well-being of our peoples and of speeding up the struggle for liberation.

We further reaffirm our conviction that, for the struggle to be effective, the liberation movements must present a united front against the common enemy.

In the light of experience acquired over the past decade, and in view of the spirit which presided over the establishment of O.A.U., the more effective participation and association of the liberation movements in the collective quest for solutions to the problems facing our continent have become imperative.

We pledge ourselves to provide all material, financial, and other assistance, both multilateral and bilateral, with a view to carrying out programmes for the

reconstruction of the liberated areas, particularly in Guinea Bissau, Angola and Mozambique.

We also pledge ourselves to take the necessary measures in our states to mobilize still further the masses of the people, particularly young people and students, so as to make them more aware of the liberation struggle.

Realizing the burden borne by member states bordering on the territories engaged in the struggle, we once again proclaim our determination to aid and support them against any form of aggression.

It is gratifying to note that the legitimacy of the liberation struggle has been recognized by the international community. This recognition lays an obligation upon that community to play an effective role in eliminating the scourges of colonialism and apartheid from Africa. Accordingly, we appeal to the international community to extend through the liberation movements, all possible moral and material assistance to millions of Africans to help them rid themselves of oppression and exploitation.

The struggle to eradicate the last vestiges of colonialism and racism — those scourges which are a constant threat to world peace and security — is the greatest contribution by the peoples of Africa to the efforts being made by the peoples of the world to establish justice, freedom and peace.

On the threshold of a new decade, we once again solemnly affirm the basic purposes and principles to which we subscribed at the birth of our Organization, and proclaim our determination to persevere in our joint efforts to achieve them in their entirety.

In that perspective, we adopted the Declaration of Abidjan on economic and financial questions, convinced as we are that the struggle for the liberation of our continent and the development and enhanced well-being of our peoples are indissociably linked.

## Other Declarations and Resolutions

**B**ESIDES the Solemn Declaration on General Policy, the 10th Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity also adopted a series of other important declarations and resolutions.

The African Declaration on Co-operation, Development and Economic Independence lays down the basic principles of collective and individual action by all African states on the questions of co-operation, development and economic independence.

The declaration stresses that the African states are "aware of the serious threat arising from the constant wish of the developed countries to reserve to themselves, particularly in Africa, spheres of influence that are not only political but also economic, and are determined to defend the economic independence of Africa."

They are "convinced that the developing countries, by strengthening their common front, are capable of achieving their development targets" and they "solemnly proclaim [their] firm determination to achieve the economic independence and development of the continent through the effective mobilization of its immense human and natural resources."

Referring to the questions of African economic co-operation, financial and monetary matters, and trade and development financing, the declaration stresses the need to accelerate the implementation of an Africanization policy in each country and to act collectively in multilateral trade negotiations.

The O.A.U. Declaration on the Issues of the Law of the Sea also adopted by the O.A.U. summit

says in its first paragraph: "The African states consider in principle the adoption of territorial sea of, where applicable, twelve (12) nautical miles measured from appropriate baselines, provided that their right to establish an exclusive economic zone beyond that limit, as set out in Paragraph 7 below, is universally accepted and recognized." Paragraph 7 says: "The African states recognize the right of each coastal state to establish an exclusive economic zone beyond their territorial seas whose limits shall not exceed two hundred (200) nautical miles, measured from the baseline establishing their territorial seas."

The Declaration on Territories Under Portuguese Domination adopted at the assembly points out: "The experience resulting from ten years of armed struggle for liberation has amply confirmed that armed struggle has constituted — and still constitutes — the main form of the struggle of the peoples under Portuguese colonial rule and that the liquidation of this domination depends on the intensification of this combat."

Also adopted at the assembly were the Resolution on Zimbabwe, the Resolution on South Africa, the Resolution on Namibia, the Resolution on the Sahara Spanish Domination, the Resolution on the Seychelles Islands, the Resolution on Territories Under French Domination and the Resolution on the Recent International Conference in Oslo to Aid the Victims of Colonialism and Apartheid. These documents express firm support to and solidarity with the peoples under the

racists and other colonialists in their struggle for national independence and liberation.

The Resolution on the Continued Occupation by Israel of Part of the Territory of the Arab Republic of Egypt, which was also adopted at the summit, "calls once more for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal by Israeli forces from all occupied African and Arab territories." The resolution points out that "respect of the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine is an essential element in any just and equitable solution, besides being an indispensable factor for the establishment of permanent peace in the region."

The assembly adopted a resolution inviting O.A.U. member states to participate in the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries to be held in Algiers in 1973 and a resolution concerning the organization of the Second Pan-African Cultural Festival.

The assembly also adopted a series of economic and social resolutions which include the establishment of an association of African trade promotion organizations and an all-African trade union unity organization, the convening of the second conference of ministers of industry, on international road links in Africa, on the current situation of refugees in Africa, and on the drought problem in west Africa.

It also adopted a series of technical resolutions covering the creation of an O.A.U. postal administration and the establishment of a pan-African telecommunications network.

## Report From Addis Ababa

# Beginning Another Decade of Victory

THE 10th Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity took place in the Africa Hall in Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia, from May 27 to 29, just after the O.A.U. had begun its second decade. From beginning to end, the assembly proceeded in a spirit of co-operation and solidarity. The course of the assembly clearly shows that Africa is more united and stronger than ever before.

### Successful Assembly

At the closing ceremony, Nigerian Head of State General Yakubu Gowon pointed out that the assembly was one of "sensitive accommodation" which is basic to inter-African brotherhood and co-operation. Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie I stressed that the new spirit born in Addis Ababa is sure to make Africa stronger than ever. Sudanese President Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri declared: "We have come out of this meeting more united and more equipped to fight our enemies."

Their heart-warming speeches permeated with a spirit of militant unity touched off rounds of warm applause.

Throughout the three-day session, the African leaders worked night and day for African unity and for new and greater victories. Views were frankly exchanged in the spirit of intensifying the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for national independence. This resulted in great achievements by the assembly, the most important of which was the adoption of the Solemn Declaration on General Policy which was hailed by Emperor Selassie as "a blueprint for action" for Africans during the second decade.

### Africa's Determination

In their speeches at the summit meeting as well as at the three-day special session celebrating the tenth anniversary of the O.A.U. prior to the summit, the African leaders never let the following facts escape

their minds: There are still parts of Africa not yet liberated; imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism are not reconciled to their defeat and are still trying desperately to stage a come-back by means of sabotage and trouble-making; social-imperialism, too, is eagerly stretching its claws into Africa in a scramble for spheres of influence; the African countries and people are still faced with many tasks of arduous struggle. Therefore, the African leaders said in one voice: "Africa belongs to the Africans." This clarion call demonstrates their determination to liberate the whole of Africa. As stated in the Solemn Declaration on General Policy, "We have proclaimed our total dedication to the emancipation of those parts of our continent still subject to foreign occupation and exploitation. To this end, we have affirmed our determination to eradicate all forms of colonialism and racial discrimination from Africa." "We have expressed our deep desire to see Africa rid itself of all foreign military bases and stand aloof from any military alliances and from the armaments race."

This is the most powerful voice of Africa, a hammer blow to imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and the superpowers' hegemonism.

The African leaders are fully aware that the successes in the armed struggle of the peoples still under colonial and racial domination constitute one of the most important factors in consolidating the independence of the African states. Likewise, the victories of the African states, apart from strengthening their independence, will reinforce and guarantee the development of the liberation struggle. They have come to the conclusion that liberation of the not yet independent areas in Africa requires intensification of the armed struggle waged by the liberation movements, and that armed struggle is the main way to achieve liberation. Hence, they reaffirmed their determination to increase moral support and material assistance to their African brothers in the not yet independent areas who are fighting for the common ideals of justice, dignity and independence.

Noteworthy in this respect is that many African leaders have voiced their firm support and concrete aid to those African countries, especially Zambia, which are often subject to colonialist and neo-colonialist subversive manoeuvres and armed provocations. They have also pledged to support effectively the Arab Republic of Egypt and other Arab countries till the total liberation of their territories occupied by Israel in June 1967.

### **For Economic Independence**

The question of achieving economic independence for the African countries also occupied a significant place at the summit meeting. More and more African leaders have come to realize that "without economic independence, political independence is incomplete." They know that with the effective mobilization of the continent's immense human and natural resources, they would certainly be able to transform the economy of

the African countries and raise the African people's standard of living. They are more convinced than before that inter-African co-operation would promote Africa's economic development and strengthen the African countries' position in dealing with the outside world.

On this issue, the assembly unanimously adopted the African Declaration on Co-operation, Development and Economic Independence which stresses African economic co-operation and integration.

Just as Nigerian Head of State General Gowon, Chairman of the O.A.U. summit meeting, pointed out in his speech at the assembly: The declaration is more than a charter of self-confidence and self-reliance. It is a declaration that Africa has no alternative but to determine her social and economic future by herself. Africa will no longer tolerate the status quo, nor be satisfied with the decisions on economic, commercial and financial matters imposed upon her. These words reflected the African people's aspirations for economic independence.

### **Strengthening Unity**

Reviewing the achievements of the past ten years and looking at Africa's tasks in the next ten years, the African heads of state and government at the O.A.U. summit meeting realized more clearly that so long as the African countries and people strengthen their unity, sharpen their vigilance and persevere in their struggle they will certainly be able to take their own destiny into their hands. They proclaimed in the Declaration on General Policy that "in the face of the imperialist manoeuvres aimed at undermining our unity, we pledge ourselves to remain united."

In a spirit of mutual understanding and unity, the heads of state and government met inside and outside the assembly to consider matters of common concern and to solve bilateral problems through consultation. It was gratifying to observe that agreement was reached at the assembly on ways and means to deal with Somali-Ethiopian affairs and to settle the Rwanda-Burundi issue. It was also gratifying that President Nyerere of Tanzania signed an agreement with President Amin of Uganda on the resumption of normal relations between the two countries. All this is conducive to the concentration of the forces of the African countries to oppose their common enemies—imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism. That was why a prolonged ovation burst forth in the Africa Hall when President Siad Barre of Somalia shook hands with Emperor Selassie of Ethiopia, and President Amin of Uganda with President Nyerere of Tanzania.

The O.A.U. has entered its second decade. People are convinced that the African people's cause of unity against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, big-power hegemonism and Zionism will be crowned with still greater victories and the complete liberation of all Africa is not far off.

*(Hsinhua News Agency)*



(Continued from p. 6.)

party. The two foreign ministers held talks on May 30 and 31.

Speaking at the banquet in honour of the Swedish guests, the two foreign ministers wished that the friendship between the two peoples and the friendly relations between both countries will develop continuously.

In his speech, Foreign Minister Chi said: The Swedish people are a people who love independence and uphold justice. Sweden is playing a positive role in international affairs. The Swedish Government has stated on many occasions, "Our neutrality does not condemn us to silence," and "we react strongly when other small nations are the victims of assault or when demands for social justice are crushed by force of arms." This just stand of the Swedish Government in speaking out on behalf of justice is appreciated by people the world over.

The Foreign Minister said: The Chinese and Swedish peoples were in contact long ago, and their relations have always been good. The Chinese people's liberation struggle and their cause of revolution and construction have received support and sympathy from the Swedish people. Sweden is one of the first countries to recognize the People's Republic of China after China's liberation. In recent years contacts between the two countries in the political, economic, cultural and other fields have increased daily, and their friendly relations have grown stronger and developed continuously. He expressed the belief that Minister Wickman's visit to China would further promote mutual understanding and friendly relations between the Governments and peoples of China and Sweden.

Foreign Minister Wickman said in his speech: Ever since China and Sweden established diplomatic relations in 1950, we have together carried out successful co-operation in many fields. Recent years have seen visits exchanged between scientists, press delegations and representatives of industry and trade and sports

circles in the two countries. Personal contact at governmental level is also increasing. The traditional friendly relations between our two countries are now in a phase of rapid development.

The Swedish Foreign Minister said: Sweden wishes to base its relations with all other countries — both great and small — on the principles laid down in the United Nations Charter concerning the sovereign equality of states, respect for the territorial integrity of states, the peaceful settlement of disputes, non-intervention in internal affairs and the equal rights and self-determination of peoples.

He said that Sweden sought to protect its own security and simultaneously to contribute to peace and détente in the world by pursuing a consistent policy of neutrality. This policy, he continued, is supported by our firm determination to safeguard our national independence by means of our own defence forces.

Foreign Minister Wickman and his party left Peking on June 3 to tour other parts of China.

### **U.S. President Meets Chinese Journalists Delegation**

U.S. President Richard Nixon met and had a friendly talk with the Chinese Journalists Delegation of which Chu Mu-chih is the leader and Wang Chen and Li Po-ti the deputy leaders at the White House oval office in the afternoon of May 29. Beginning May 17, the delegation was on a friendly visit to the United States at the invitation of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

Speaking first, President Nixon officially welcomed the delegation's visit to the White House. He said: "I look forward in my second term to continue working with Premier Chou En-lai and Chairman Mao towards closer and more constructive relations between our two countries. And the interesting thing is that the overwhelming majority of the American people, regardless of their political persuasion, favour the initiative towards the People's Republic of China." He added: "It would not be honest to gloss over the

range of the differences in philosophy which we happen to have, different forms of government, but it is my firm conviction that we have reached a stage in world history where differences between governments must not divide the peoples of the world and for that reason I consider one of the great goals of my administration is to continue to develop this relationship which you represent." "Would you extend my personal wishes to Chairman Mao and Premier Chou En-lai, and one of my greatest wishes is that some time in my second term I would like to return to the People's Republic of China, to return perhaps in a spring, to see more cities and more people," President Nixon concluded.

Chu Mu-chih spoke in return. He conveyed greetings to President Nixon from Chairman Mao and Premier Chou En-lai and thanked him for seeing the delegation.

Dr. Henry Kissinger, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, was present on the occasion.

After this, Dr. Kissinger saw all members of the Chinese Journalists Delegation, welcoming them to the United States. Dr. Kissinger said: "The main lines of our foreign policy are fixed and there is strong bipartisan support for the main lines of our foreign policy. The policy of normalization of relations with the People's Republic of China, the increasing of contacts and the movement from normalization to friendship, all of this will be pursued with energy and conviction in the years ahead."

Chu Mu-chih thanked Dr. Kissinger for meeting the delegation.

After the meeting, members of the delegation toured the White House in the company of Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler and Communications Director Herbert Klein.

Ziegler gave a reception and Klein a dinner party on the evening of May 29 in honour of the visiting journalists delegation which had arrived in Washington that afternoon.

# Night Schools for Peasants

by Our Correspondents

ABOUT 200 kilometres from Peking, Wuyi County in southern Hopei Province has earned a reputation for its well-organized spare-time night schools for peasants. We made the journey there in April by train and bus.

Once the sun has set the adult commune members set out for their schools where they learn to read and write or study political theory and farming techniques.

Education in old China's rural areas was for the sons and daughters of the landlords and the rich. Very few peasants ever had any schooling and illiteracy added to their woes, making them more vulnerable to deception and cheating by the ruling classes.

Comrade Teng Hsiang-nan of the county's office for peasants' spare-time education told us about how Chang Feng-chen, an old peasant who now lives in the Liutung Commune, suffered because he didn't have an education. During the terrible 1937 drought, he mortgaged his three *mu* of land to landlord Tsou Yu-tien (nicknamed "Rotten Skinflint") for 10 yuan in the currency of those days so that he could tide over the difficult times. It was agreed between them that the annual interest was to be 50 per cent of the principal and the sum would be returned in a year. Taking advantage of Chang's illiteracy, "Rotten Skinflint" wrote on the receipt that Chang had borrowed 20 yuan. At the end of a year, he demanded a total of 30 yuan and threatened Chang with punishment by the local government if he did not pay immediately. Having no other way out, Chang had to turn his land over to the landlord and with his wife and children left his native village.

This is one way the landlord class ground down the peasants.

Some bourgeois "educationalists" at the time blamed the poor and backward state in the countryside on peasant illiteracy. They advocated "saving the country through education" and achieving "universal education" in the rural areas. But what really was the basic cause of the peasants' poverty and illiteracy? It was nothing but the reactionary rule and the exploitation by the landlord

class. "Universal education" was just so much talk and could get nowhere if the essence of the problem was brushed aside. Thus it is only natural that the local peasants say: "How could we think of going to school then when we didn't even have enough to eat?"

It was not until the landlord class and reactionary rule were overthrown that the peasants' movement for education began.

## Ninety Per Cent Enrolment for Adults

Wuyi County was liberated in 1945 and land reform was carried out the following year. Simultaneous with the overthrow of the landlord class and the carrying out of land distribution, literacy classes were formed throughout the county. After nationwide liberation in 1949, an upsurge in educational development took place alongside the high tide in socialist economic construction. Peasant spare-time night schools were set up on an extensive scale.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, these schools which had taught only reading and writing were expanded so that peasants could study works by



Peasants learning agricultural techniques in a night school.

(Woodcut by Li Shih-chung)

Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works, the Party's policies and principles and agricultural science and techniques. Classes were formed in each brigade on the basis of voluntary participation and according to different educational levels. Deprived of any opportunity to go to school in the old society, the elderly attended the literacy classes, while peasants who had the equivalent of a middle school education went to classes in political theory or farming techniques.

There are 1,540 classes of various kinds in this county of 543 production brigades and a population of 250,000. Altogether 130,000 peasants, about 90 per cent of the adult population, have studied in these classes. The number of night schools varies in the busy and slack farming seasons.

Apart from *The Reading Primer for Peasants* compiled by the county's office for peasants' spare-time education, many supplementary textbooks have been edited by the brigades. While we were at the Yuan-chuang Brigade, we looked through the mimeographed teaching materials, such as *Textbook of Anti-Drought*, *Textbook of Farm Machinery*, *Handbook of Afforestation* and others, all compiled by teachers in the brigade's night school to meet the needs of the local masses.

All 1,600 teachers and 15,000 assistants in the county night schools are chosen from among cadres, commune members, demobilized armymen and young peasants who have graduated from middle schools. All are sound ideologically and devoted to the educational undertakings of the Party and have a certain level of education and ability. Generally speaking, they teach during their off-hours and without pay. If they have to take time off from farm work to prepare for classes, the brigades give them work-points equal to what they would earn from normal productive labour.

### Literacy Classes

There were over 20 old people reading and copying under electric lights when we got to the literacy class at the Sunchuang Brigade's night school. One old woman wearing a pair of glasses caught our attention because of the way she concentrated on her lessons. She was Grandmother Li Chung-chen.

Hale and hearty, the 65-year-old woman takes part in farm work to the best of her ability during the daytime and goes to night school for one-hour study twice a week. We had a rewarding talk with her.

When she first joined the literacy class, her daughter raised objections: "Why bother to learn reading and writing at your age?" The old woman had her reply to this: "You were born in the new society. You don't know what life really was like in the past. I lived in the old society for almost 40 years and never had one day of a secure life. Now all of us live a decent life and we don't have to worry about food and clothing. All this is due to Chairman Mao. Never mind how old I am, I'm still going to make my own contribution to building socialism. If I don't learn to read, how can I study Chairman Mao's works? I'm just not going to let that continue!"

Having been convinced, the daughter went out of her way to help her mother study. Since then, the old woman has never missed a class and always has her textbooks with her when she works in the fields. During work breaks, she and other older peasants practise writing together. Thanks to constant effort, she has made rapid progress and learnt much. We were greatly interested in asking her to explain the contents of a booklet on cotton-growing techniques which was compiled by the brigade and had quite a number of difficult characters. Not only was she able to read the whole text, but she could also explain it in the light of the brigade's actual conditions.

### Good Classrooms for Cadres

Cadres in Wuyi County praise the night schools as "good classrooms for studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought." There are classes in political theory in the night schools of 375 brigades. We interviewed Comrade Wang Ju-tuan, a member of the Yuan-chuang Brigade's Party branch committee and chairman of its women's organization. A veteran cadre who joined the Chinese Communist Party in 1939, she had gone through the hard days of the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45). Though she had only four years of schooling before liberation, she has now reached the junior middle school level and has acquired some basic knowledge of political theory as a result of attending literacy classes and night schools after liberation. At 52, she is still a diligent student in the brigade's night school. She recently made a big effort to study Engels' *Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of Classical German Philosophy*. When we asked her if she had any trouble studying such a classic, she smiled: "Of course! And there still are many difficulties. I ask my teachers about anything I don't understand. When other people spend only one hour solving a problem, I take two hours. As long as I can still work for the revolution, say for another 20 years, I have to study. It won't do if I don't study revolutionary theory!"

Some cadres and peasants in the Shenpo Brigade who had the equivalent of a junior middle school education also have been active in studying political theory. They have already begun studying *Manifesto of the Communist Party*, *Critique of the Gotha Programme*, *The State and Revolution* and other works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin as well as Chairman Mao's philosophical works such as *On Contradiction* and *On Practice*. In the course of their study, they wrote notes and critical articles, 13 of which have been published in local newspapers.

### Spur to Scientific Research

Universal spare-time education among peasants has spurred the development of scientific research by the peasant masses. So far 15,000 peasants have attended classes in agricultural science and techniques at the night schools.

(Continued on p. 21.)



## SAMDECH SIHANOUK IN AFRICA

### From Rabat to Nouakchott

After saying farewell to the copper-producing country Zambia, Samdech Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk paid an official visit to Morocco from May 26 to 29.

At the banquet welcoming the Cambodian guests, King Hassan II of Morocco conferred on Samdech Sihanouk the Order of the Throne. The King reaffirmed that the Kingdom of Morocco and its people held that there was only one government representing the Cambodian people and an independent Cambodia and this was the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

On May 29, before he left Rabat for a private visit to Mauritania, Samdech Sihanouk held a press conference. Speaking of relations between Cambodia and Morocco, he said: "Yesterday afternoon in the course of the audience His Majesty granted me, he, on behalf of the people and Government of Morocco, confirmed that for the Kingdom of Morocco my government is the legitimate government of Cambodia. Thus the Kingdom of Morocco has officially recognized the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia."

The Cambodian Head of State also touched upon two questions at the press conference: The fallacy that the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia is "a government in exile" and negotiations on the Cambodian issue.

Referring to the first question, Samdech Sihanouk cited iron-clad facts to refute such a far-fetched assertion. The Cambodian people and their armed forces of national liberation have liberated 90 per cent of the territory and 5.5 million people whereas Lon Nol administers less than 10 per cent of Cambodia. The Samdech said: "We are not living as exiles. We live as administrators of our own country."

On the second question, Samdech Sihanouk reaffirmed: "Lon Nol is a traitor to the Cambodian people and I cannot negotiate with him."

"We are willing to negotiate with our aggressor, that is, the government of Washington," he continued. "Because our people are the victim of foreign aggression. This is a war between the Cambodian people subjected to aggression and the United States, the aggressor."

Samdech Sihanouk said: "We propose to President Nixon an honourable peace which he has always wished for. We propose to him abandonment of the Phnom Penh traitors by the United States for an immediate reconciliation, immediate re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the Kingdom of Cambodia and the U.S.A. and immediate exchange of ambassadors between our two governments."

He pointed out: "The Vietnamese have not discussed Cambodia with the Americans. If the Americans wish to solve the problem of Cambodia, they should address us. But if they do not address us, we shall continue the struggle until U.S. imperialism is completely defeated in Cambodia."

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk and their party left Rabat on May 29 and arrived in Mauritania for a private visit that evening. They were warmly welcomed by President and Madame Daddah and the Mauritanian people. On May 31, before he concluded his visit to Mauritania, Samdech Sihanouk, on behalf of the Khmer people and the Cambodian national resistance movement, decided to present 500 tons of rice to Mauritanian families in areas worst hit by a long dry spell.

## U.S. BOMBING OF CAMBODIA

### Funds Cut Off

The U.S. Senate on May 31 approved an amendment to an appropriation bill to cut off all funds

heretofore appropriated by Congress to finance any U.S. military action in, over or off the shores of Cambodia and Laos.

The continued U.S. bombing of Cambodia has aroused strong opposition among the people in the United States and all over the world. It was in these circumstances that the Senate approved the amendment.

It was carried by an overwhelming majority vote of 63 to 19. Forty-three Democrats and 20 Republicans voted for it.

The Senate had also defeated two amendments, which would permit the bombing to continue, by 63 to 17 and 56 to 25 votes. Earlier, the U.S. House of Representatives approved on May 10 two amendments to prohibit the Pentagon from transferring money from other parts of its budget or using any funds in a supplemental appropriation bill for bombing or any other military operations in Cambodia.

## PAKISTAN PRESS EXPOSÉ

### Essence of the Soviet Brand "Security"

N.V. Podgorney, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, came up with some smooth talk about the principles concerning the "Asian collective security system" during his recent visit to Afghanistan.

A *Pakistan Times* editorial on May 27 said that during his visit to Kabul Podgorney described renunciation of force, inviolability of frontiers, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of states and non-interference in each other's internal affairs as "key principles" of the proposed "Asian security system."

"But in Asia," the paper pointed out, "these principles are not being honoured. Take only one example, Pakistan's sovereignty and territorial integrity were brutally assailed by India — incidentally soon after it signed a treaty of friendship with the Soviet Union. What did the sponsors of Asian security scheme do to protect the inviolability of Paki-

stan's frontiers and safeguard its territorial integrity?"

The paper said that India had not implemented the U.N. resolutions and had violated the Geneva Conventions by detaining over 93,000 Pakistan P.O.W.s and using them as hostages to extract concessions. It asked: "In these circumstances can Pakistan ever agree to be part of a collective security alliance of which India is a regional kingdom?"

Another Pakistan paper *Musawaat* in its May 25 commentary said: "It is surprising that Podgorney got an inkling of the arms race in Iran but there is no indication in his speech that he is aware of the way India has refurbished its military strength tremendously with the blessing of Russia. Similarly, by accusing China of pursuing the aim of becoming a dominant power, he forgets that Indian leaders have been openly declaring their intention of reducing

all nations of south Asia into chattels on the strength of Russia." "On the other hand, neither by word nor deed can China be construed as seeking to become a dominant power."

Referring to the fact that Podgorney tries to force the Asian countries to join the "Asian security system," it said that "the Pakistan people are determined to defend their sovereignty and freedom to the last drop of their blood. Apparently Podgorney is not aware of this fact fully, that is why he has taken to bullying in his speech which is not acceptable to any nation, whatever its size."

#### THEFT BY SOVIET OFFICER

### Caught Red-Handed in Paris

Lieutenant-Colonel Evgueni Nikolaevitch Mironkine, Assistant Soviet Air Attache to France, was caught red-handed on the night of May 29 when he stole instruments on display

at the air show in Paris' Le Bourget Airport.

Quoting authoritative sources, AFP reported that Mironkine was questioned by guards as he was leaving the central hall of the air show with a packet containing a gyroscope and parts for laser beam equipment. He tried to get rid of the packet but failed.

It was confirmed after investigation that the instruments were stolen from the stand of the French Thompson Electronics Company. After the theft had taken place, C.R.S. (Compagnies républicaines de Sécurité) was alerted and it sealed off the hall. Later that night, Mironkine was taken to D.S.T. (Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire) where he was interrogated.

Because he had diplomatic immunity, Mironkine returned to the Soviet Embassy the following morning.

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(Continued from p. 19.)

Low-lying Wuyi County has a good deal of heavily alkaline land. How to get rid of alkalis, therefore, became a major problem of common concern facing the local peasants who had set their minds on getting higher grain yields. With large tracts of alkaline land, the Yaotso Brigade depended on the state for grain supply for a long time after liberation. The situation has greatly changed. We saw sturdy wheat seedlings and gushing water pumped from power-operated wells. The entire area with its tree-lined roads was thriving despite the lack of rain there at the time.

Sung Yu-pang, secretary of the brigade's Party branch, talked with us at an experimental plot for wheat which was growing well. Comrade Sung told us: "The night school has added impetus to our brigade's work on controlling alkalis." An alkali-fighting group was formed in the brigade in 1965. However, several years of effort were no use because it blindly copied the experience of other places and did not grasp the laws of countering alkalis.

In 1970 a class in agricultural science and techniques stressing alkali-control and soil improvement was added. Led by Comrade Sung, the 11 students in the class formed another group to carry on with the work. While continuing to learn about farming techniques,

they made a detailed investigation of the alkaline land and repeatedly carried out experiments in the light of experience gained elsewhere. Finally they found an effective method suited to the local soil conditions to control alkalis — sinking deep wells, digging drainage ditches and leaching.

The alkaline land having been brought under control and with other measures taken, the brigade's grain output rose year after year. It is now more than self-sufficient in grain.

### Cultural Life

Literacy gave rise to lively cultural activities among the peasants. Many brigades have set up reading rooms and recreation centres as well as amateur cultural troupes formed by young peasants who perform songs, dances and other creations of their own which the peasants love to see and hear. A number of peasant-reporters have come to the fore who contribute to newspapers and magazines and write articles for the county- and commune-run broadcasting stations. Other activities such as broadcasts and blackboard newspapers are also lively and colourful. All the brigades in the Lungtien Commune with a population of 16,000 have their own cultural troupes.

## ON THE HOME FRONT

### **June 1. International Children's Day**

THE gaily decked-out Children's Palace in Peking was the scene of much rollicking and laughter on June 1 as 10,000 Chinese youngsters celebrated Children's Day with the children of foreign experts and friends in the capital.

Chinese primary school pupils performed songs, dances and group calisthenics, and there was a hotly contested teen-age basketball match.

Youthful audiences and spectators also watched song and dance performances, gymnastics, magician's tricks and a model-airplane show specially put on for them by workers, physical culture workers and People's Liberation Army men.

The foreign children received rounds of applause for their performances. A group of Korean children sang *Song of General Kim Il Sung* in Korean and *The East Is Red* in Chinese, while a little French girl

presented a Chinese song in impeccable Chinese. Girls and boys from Laos, Japan and the United States played games in the recreation rooms. A chorus of children from a dozen countries including Albania, Korea, Laos, Pakistan, Tanzania, France and Japan, singing together with Chinese children, got a particularly big hand.

On the same day, a fifth set of setting-up exercises for children, performed to music broadcast over the radio, was made public by the Physical Culture and Sports Commission and the Scientific and Educational Group Under the State Council. Four previous sets had been introduced successively for children since 1955. They have all proved helpful to body-building and to carrying out the Party's educational policy of develop-



*Upper left:* Children of various nationalities in class at a primary school in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region.

*Above:* A group of Li, Miao and Han children who have joined the Little Red Soldiers are being presented with their red scarves in a primary school on Hainan Island.

*Left:* A primary school teacher in Tientsin showing pupils how to do the new setting-up exercises.



ing youngsters morally, intellectually and physically.

Drawing on the best points of the first four sets, the new one is fresh and lively with vigorous and all-round movements — some taken from the dance or from productive labour — and therefore more difficult to perform than previous ones. Before it was popularized, it was tried out at 170 primary schools with highly satisfactory results.

Among the many books published for Children's Day is *Children's Art and Literature* (Vol. 1) (People's Literature Publishing House), a collection of 26 revolutionary songs, ballads, mini-operas and dance-dramas and other items for children. They describe the life and feelings of children in socialist China.

To celebrate June 1, a set of five stamps picturing children singing and dancing was issued by the Chinese Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications.

### **The Shanghai Children's Palace**

THERE is a beautiful marble building in Shanghai where more than 2,000 children from seven to sixteen years of age come daily for recreational activities. It is the Shanghai Children's Palace.

In the old days it was at one time the private villa of a capitalist. It came back to the hands of the people after liberation and was remodelled into a centre for children in 1953.

The Children's Palace offers training in many fields — science and technology, art, music and handicrafts, and sports. There are over 30 topics to choose from, including astronomy, telecommunications, aeroplane and boat modelling, piano, dancing, music, embroidery, the art of papercutting, table tennis, marksmanship and *wushu* (Chinese boxing and swordplay). All facilities, instru-

ments, materials, costumes and stage props are provided by the government.

The science and technology building is like a complete factory with all its departments. Radio signals, the hum of motors driving machinery and the hammering of toy-boat makers rise in a medley. Electrically operated models of a 10,000-ton freighter, a big passenger boat, tanker, dredger and various kinds of military vessels, made by the children themselves, are displayed in the boat room.

In addition to providing tutors with professional knowledge, the Children's Palace has also invited over 50 workers, peasants and P.L.A. commanders and fighters with practical experience to help. Many children have learnt basic techniques like fashioning simple spare parts for machines, making micro-organic pesticides, putting together transistor radios, transmitting and receiving messages and making medicines.

For instance, 12-year-old Kung Lin has learnt acupuncture. Once the tutor took her to a hospital clinic to practise giving acupuncture to an old woman with arthritis. At first the old woman had doubts about her. But when Kung Lin inserted the needles into her arms and the treatment brought relief, the old woman was overjoyed. After that Kung Lin went to her home every other day to give her acupuncture. The old woman was full of praise: "She's a warm-hearted little doctor, Chairman Mao's good child!"

Over 20 rooms are set aside for training in art, music, handicrafts, sports and physical culture, where the children dance, play folk musical instruments, learn to sing revolutionary modern opera, draw, embroider, make papercuts, play table tennis and practise *wushu* exercises.

The woollen embroidery *War Horse* by 11-year-old Shen Li-ping was finished recently. The galloping charger is very lifelike. Before that, together with another child, she did four embroideries picturing people,

animals and natural scenery. Among them was *Coconut Grove*, a scene on Hainan Island. It was shown in the Shanghai Children's Art Exhibition held early this year and was highly evaluated by visitors. She presented it to the distinguished Mexican President Echeverria and his wife, who visited our country not long ago.

In the past year the Children's Palace has trained more than 1,000 activists in art, music and sports for the primary schools. By passing on their knowledge and skill to their classmates, they have greatly promoted these activities in their schools.

The Palace often organizes an evening of songs, dances, plays and recitations by the Little Red Soldiers. They watch and learn from each other. Then once or twice a year a programme of items chosen from the whole city is performed.

Besides the city Children's Palace, each of Shanghai's ten districts has its own. They work in co-ordination with the schools, helping to enrich the recreational activities of the city's 1,500,000 pupils.

The municipal Children's Palace often invites veteran workers and former poor peasants to give talks comparing the past bitterness of their lives with today's happiness. An old worker of a Shanghai steel plant, Mou Hsiao-liang, told the children how, 40 years ago when he was their age, he had worked as a child-labourer in this very villa, then owned by a capitalist. At the time, he was only 13. He looked after the owner's horses and spotted deer. When the capitalist's two sons played tennis on their grass court, he and other child-labourers had to chase balls for them, and were often scolded and beaten. The Children's Palace also holds exhibitions to promote class education. Pictures and drawings of imperialist aggression against China and of landlord and capitalist exploitation of the labouring people are displayed, to remind the younger generation never to forget the past.

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