

PEKING REVIEW

21

May 25, 1973

北
京
周
報

**Development of National Public
Health Services**

**Symbol of Sri Lanka-China
Friendship**

—Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall

“Barefoot Doctors”

— Giving medical treatment while taking part in farm work

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Danish Foreign Minister in China

A civil air transport agreement between the Governments of China and Denmark was signed on May 18 in Peking while Danish Foreign Minister K.B. Andersen was in China. Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and his Danish counterpart signed the agreement on behalf of their governments.

Premier Chou En-lai met Foreign Minister Andersen, his wife and their party on the same day.

The Danish guests arrived in Peking on May 15 for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei.

The Chinese Foreign Minister gave a banquet in honour of the visitors on the evening following their arrival in Peking. In his banquet speech, he said: The Chinese and Danish peoples always have friendly sentiments towards each other. Denmark is among the first countries to establish diplomatic relations with China. We are glad to see that the relations between China and Denmark are developing healthily on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

He pointed out: All nations, big or small, have their own strong and weak points; they should respect each other's independence and sovereignty, treat each other as equals and learn from each other. No nation, however strong it may be, should be permitted to bully others. Any country, however small it may be, will certainly be able to win a bright future and respect from the whole world, so long as it does not yield to foreign pressure but dares to stand up against power politics and hegemonism, relies on its own people and constantly exerts itself.

Taking the opportunity of the distinguished guests' visit, the Foreign Minister requested them to convey the Chinese people's cordial greetings and respects to the Danish people.

In his speech, the Danish Foreign Minister said: This visit — the first paid to China by a Danish Foreign Minister — is a genuine and useful sign of the friendly relations between the two countries. In 1949 a new chapter was opened for China and for relations between Denmark and China, he added.

The Danish Foreign Minister said: There is still much to be done, and I hope and wish that my visit will prove useful for their further promotion. We also hope that in the years to come reciprocal exchanges in social, cultural and scientific fields may increase in the interests of better knowledge and better understanding on both sides of our particular problems and ways of life.

During their Peking stay, Foreign Minister Andersen and members of his party attended the foundation-laying ceremony for the new Danish Embassy in Peking.

First Australian Government Mission

Premier Chou En-lai on May 17 met Dr. J. F. Cairns, Minister for Overseas Trade and Minister for Secondary Industry of Australia, and all members of the Australian Trade Mission he headed. Hosts and guests had an unconstrained conversation in a friendly atmosphere.

Dr. Cairns and his party arrived in Kwangchow on May 11 for a friendly visit to China. After seeing the Chinese Export Commodities Fair there, they flew to Peking the following day. This was the first Australian government mission to come to China. Minister of Foreign Trade Pai Hsiang-kuo and Minister Cairns met and held talks. A press communique on the Australian Trade Mission's visit was issued on May 19.

Part of the communique reads as follows:

"The two sides hold that it is beneficial to sign a trade agreement between the two governments in the near future. Both sides, in the course of discussion, exchanged views in principle on this matter and agreed to grant each other most-favoured-nation treatment in the trade between China and Australia.

"To promote the further development of bilateral trade, the two sides agreed to form a joint trade committee, which would be stipulated in the trade agreement.

"In view of the new situation in the development of friendly relations between China and Australia and in accordance with Australia's desire, the Chinese side agreed that the relevant trading bodies of the two sides would hold concrete discussions on the matter of signing a long-term wheat arrangement. Besides, the trading bodies of the two sides would, according to requirements and possibilities, have exploratory discussions for similar long-term arrangements in respect of other commodities.

"During their visit in China, members of the mission held talks with the relevant ministries and departments of the People's Republic of China on questions of transportation and communications, banking business, scientific and technological exchanges as well as the holding of exhibitions.

"The visit of Minister James Ford Cairns at the head of the Australian Trade Mission to China has contributed to the enhancement of mutual understanding and the promotion of economic and trade relations and friendly relations between China and Australia.

"Minister James Ford Cairns extended an invitation to Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo to lead a government trade delegation of the People's Republic of China to visit Australia at his earliest convenience. Minister

Pai Hsiang-kuo accepted the invitation with pleasure."

Back From Tokyo

Led by Liao Cheng-chih, the Delegation of the China-Japan Friendship Association wound up its more than one month friendly visit to Japan and returned to Peking on May 18, bringing with it the profound friendship of the Japanese people for the Chinese people.

The delegation was warmly greeted at the airport by Li Hsiennien and Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Premiers of the State Council; Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Honorary President of the China-Japan Friendship Association; Chou Chien-jen, Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Hsu Teh-heng, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Wu Teh, Head of the Cultural Group Under the State Council and Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and people from various circles in Peking.

Japanese Ambassador to China and Mrs. Heishiro Ogawa were present at the airport.

In a departing statement at Tokyo airport, Liao Cheng-chih said: "We are now leaving for home with a sense of reluctance to part from you. We shall for ever keep in our hearts the inspiring and pleasant impressions we have acquired during the more than one month friendly visit and shall for ever remember all the Japanese friends, old and new, who work for Japan-China friendship."

He stressed: "We have witnessed a more extensive and deep-going development of the cause of China-Japan friendship under the new situation after the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. This has become a historical trend which no force can stem." He added: "Let us further strengthen our solidarity and work jointly for the consolidation and development of the good-neighbourly

and friendly relations between our two countries, for the furtherance of the profound friendship between our two peoples and for the defence of peace in Asia and the world."

Panamanian Minister of Trade And Industry Leaves for Home

Fernando Manfredo, Minister of Trade and Industry of the Republic of Panama, and his wife concluded a one-week visit to China and left Kwangchow for home on May 20. Premier Chou En-lai met them while they were in Peking.

At a May 14 welcome banquet in the capital, Minister of Foreign Trade Pai Hsiang-kuo, paying warm tribute to the Panamanian people for their valiant struggle to oppose U.S. imperialist aggression and recover sovereignty over the Canal Zone, said that the Chinese Government and people deeply sympathize with and firmly support the Panamanian people's just struggle. For a long time in the past, he pointed out, the Chinese people, like the Panamanian people, were victims of imperialist aggression, expansion and unequal treaties; today both China and Panama are developing countries in the third world. He expressed the belief that Minister Manfredo's visit would make beneficial contributions to promoting the friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of China and Panama and trade relations between both countries.

Reviewing the profound friendship between the Panamanian and Chinese peoples which had been forged in struggle, Minister Manfredo noted: The Chinese Government and people had carried out large-scale activities to support Panama's struggle for complete independence. Chairman Mao issued a statement to this effect in January 1964 and mass demonstrations took place here in this majestic and beautiful city, he added.

The Minister said: We have come to China because the Panamanian Revolutionary Government is determined to forge closer links with a

country which has common interests with us and does not attach any conditions in its relations with us, but is sincerely friendly towards us. Referring to the existing friendship between the fraternal peoples of China and Panama, the Minister said he and his wife hoped their current visit would help consolidate this friendship.

Visitors From Abroad

Premier Chou En-lai met with **Jean Marin**, President-Director General of the Agence France Presse, on May 14. They had an unconstrained conversation in a friendly atmosphere. Mr. Marin was invited by Chu Mu-chih, Director of the Hsinhua News Agency, to come to visit China.

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua met and had an unconstrained conversation on May 20 with **Marquis W. Childs**, American columnist of *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, and his wife.

Rescued Fishermen Compatriots Return to Taiwan

Twelve compatriots, fishermen for the Hsinhuatai Company in Keelung, Taiwan Province, rescued at sea by Fukien fishermen, left Fukien Province for Taiwan by fishing boat on May 13.

Before their rescue on April 28 by fishermen of the Haileng Production Brigade of the Huangchi People's Commune in Lienchiang County, Fukien Province, the Taiwan compatriots had drifted at sea for more than 20 hours after their trawler sank. Local authorities made arrangements for them to return to their homes in Taiwan as soon as possible. The twelve left on the evening of May 13 and boarded a fishing boat from Taiwan Province the next morning in the Mintung fishing grounds.

During their stay in Fukien, they were warmly treated by the local authorities and people. The local people seeing them off repeatedly expressed concern for the compatriots on Taiwan and extended regards to them.

Development of National Public Health Services

Attended by nearly 600 people from over 130 countries and regions, the 26th World Health Assembly opened in Geneva on May 7. Following is a slightly abridged translation of the speech by Huang Shu-tse, head of the Delegation of the People's Republic of China, at the plenary meeting on May 10. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

TO develop national public health services and improve the people's health is an important question bearing on the national prosperity and economic development of each country, and an earnest desire of the people of all countries, especially the developing countries. The most essential conditions for the realization of this desire are to shake off aggression and oppression by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, oppose big-power hegemonism and power politics, win and safeguard national independence and develop the national economy independently by relying on the broad masses of the people. The peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America have waged long and heroic struggles in order to win these conditions for the realization of their legitimate and urgent desire. Many countries have since independence been energetically developing their own national economies and cultural, educational and public health work and have made gratifying achievements. However, the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America are still confronted with various obstacles and difficulties on their road of advance. To overcome these it is necessary for them to persevere in struggle, strengthen their unity and make common efforts. Countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution — this has now become the irresistible trend of history. We are fully confident that the common desire of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America as well as the whole world to develop public health services and improve the people's health will be accomplished in a more satisfactory way.

Development of China's Public Health Services

China is a developing country. Sharing a common lot with the peoples of the majority of Asian, African and Latin American countries, the Chinese people in the past suffered greatly from imperialist aggression and oppression and lived in extreme poverty, and China's public health services used to be very backward. Under

the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Chinese people waged protracted and valiant struggles, overthrew the reactionary rule of imperialism and its running dogs and became masters of their own country. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese people have eliminated imperialist forces and influence, broken through blockades, withstood immense pressure from outside and developed the national economy and cultural, educational and public health undertakings by maintaining independence and relying on their own efforts. Guided by the principles of "serving the workers, peasants and soldiers," "putting prevention first," "uniting doctors of both traditional and Western medicine" and "integrating public health work with mass movements," China's medical and public health services have made considerable progress in more than two decades, and the Chinese people's health has steadily improved. Smallpox, plague, cholera, kala-azar and venereal diseases, which in the past did great harm to the people, have been eradicated. The incidence and mortality of other infectious, parasitic, endemic and occupational diseases have been markedly reduced, and some of them have already been brought under strict control. The total number of hospital beds in China has increased by 19 times as compared with that before liberation. The total number of college-graduated medical and health workers trained since the founding of the People's Republic of China is 27 times that trained in the 20 years before liberation. China's contingent of medical and public health workers has been steadily growing. Medical science and technology have constantly developed and improved, and China is now basically self-sufficient in drugs, medical instruments and biological products. The extremely backward public health conditions of old China have undergone a great change.

Orientation of Public Health Work

To serve the worker-peasant masses, the majority of the people, is the fundamental orientation of public health work in China. This question of for whom should medical and public health work serve is fundamental; it is a question of principle. In the semi-feudal and semi-colonial old China, most of the medical institutions were concentrated in a few big cities and served only a small number of people. Since the founding of New China, our government has gradually changed this irrational situation by mobilizing all the

medical and public health workers to reform the medical system and improve their style of work, and thus enabled medical and public health work to serve the broad masses of working people. While doing a good job of medical and health work at industrial and mining centres and in cities, we put the stress on the rural areas, employing large amounts of manpower, material and funds to step up the construction of grass-roots health units in the countryside. In China, peasants constitute more than 80 per cent of the population. Hence, to serve the majority of the people is but empty talk if the peasants are left out. Since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in China, large numbers of medical workers have moved from cities to rural areas to settle down there or joined mobile medical teams touring the countryside, and large numbers of graduates from medical and pharmaceutical colleges have been assigned work in medical institutions of the rural people's communes. In China, the setting-up of co-operative medical service in the rural areas is, at the present stage, an effective way to prevent and treat diseases and overcome the shortage of medical workers and drugs there. A million "barefoot doctors" are growing up sturdily in the vast rural areas in China. They form a new force in the medical contingent, who, while taking part in collective productive labour, prevent and treat diseases for the peasants. A network of medical care at the grass-roots level has been initially established in the rural areas of China.

The integration of health work with mass movements is a basic principle guiding our public health work. The masses of the people have inexhaustible creative power and an eager desire to change all backward conditions. Therefore, we not only bring into full play the role of the medical personnel, but what is more important, we mobilize the broad masses themselves to combat diseases and unhygienic habits. For many years, we have adopted the method of the "three-in-one" combination consisting of leading cadres, medical workers and the broad masses in carrying out regular patriotic sanitary campaigns throughout the country centred on the extermination of the four pests (flies, mosquitoes, rats, bed-bugs) and the eradication of major diseases. These campaigns have achieved remarkable success in reducing vectors of disease, lowering incidence of disease, improving environmental sanitation, strengthening the people's health and thus safeguarding the development of production and construction.

Through the joint research by doctors of traditional and Western medicine, Chinese traditional medicine has been enriched and developed. Our work in the prevention and treatment of diseases and medical research is advancing with big strides along the road of combining traditional and Western medicine.

We have achieved some successes in medical work. But they are still far from meeting the demands of the broad masses. Our experience is by no means adequate.

We believe that all countries, big or small, have their own experience in their protracted combat against diseases. We must learn modestly from the advanced experience of the people of all other countries.

Relation Between National Independence And Development of Public Health Services

Through practice in protracted revolutionary struggles, the Chinese people have come to realize that only with complete political and economic independence can broad prospects be opened for the development of national public health services. The development of national public health services and the improvement of the health of the people are, in turn, conducive to the development of the national economy and the consolidation of national independence. The experience of many developing countries has shown that it is possible to bring about a fairly rapid development in their public health work despite a comparatively weak base provided that they rely on the strength and wisdom of their own people, give full play to their initiative and creativeness, and, in accordance with the actual conditions in their own countries, independently work out policies and programmes for developing their public health work, train their own medical and public health contingents, develop the pharmaceutical industry by making full use of their own resources, and on this basis obtain necessary foreign aid on equal terms and learn from the advanced achievements and experience of other countries in medical science. Of course, any aid must be based on strict respect for the sovereignty of the recipient country, with no conditions or demand for privileges attached. Its aim should be to help the recipient country develop its national economy and culture independently and on the basis of self-reliance and not to reduce it to dependence and subordination.

We stand for the normal development of medical exchanges and co-operation between countries. This is conducive not only to the further development of the medical and public health services of all countries and the common improvement of the people's health, but also to the promotion of mutual understanding and friendship between peoples.

* * *

We deem it necessary to reiterate here that the traitorous Lon Nol clique is a handful of national scum of Cambodia who are totally unqualified to attend this session as the representative of the Cambodian people. The Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk is the sole legal representative of the Cambodian people. The Paris agreement on Viet Nam has given de facto recognition to the existence of two administrations in south Viet Nam, and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam is the

genuine representative of the south Vietnamese people. In the present circumstances, the unilateral representation of the Saigon authorities at this session is inappropriate. It is unjustified for the south Korean authorities unilaterally to be represented at this session in the circumstances in which north and south Korea have already reached agreement in principle on the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. We resolutely support the legitimate application of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for membership in the World Health Organization. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has the full right to participate in the World Health Organization. We are convinced that her participation will make positive contributions to this organization, and will also create favourable conditions for promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. The current assembly should admit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into the World Health Organization without delay. We believe that the application for membership by the Dem-

ocratic People's Republic of Korea will certainly receive the support of all countries and people who uphold justice.

At present, the world situation is developing in a direction favourable to the people of the world. We hope that the World Health Organization will conform to the world trend, give expression to the urgent desire and demands of the peoples of all countries, especially the developing countries, and make due contributions to the development of public health services of all countries, especially the developing countries, and the improvement of the health of the people. The Delegation of the People's Republic of China is attending the assembly for the first time. We are ready to work together with you all and make positive efforts through consultations on an equal footing and mutual discussions for the fulfilment of the tasks and the settlement of the problems confronting the World Health Organization, as well as the success of the current session.

A Just Decision

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

A RESOLUTION to admit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (D.P.R.K.) into the World Health Organization (WHO), submitted by Romania, Algeria, China and 33 other countries, was adopted at the 26th World Health Assembly in Geneva recently. This is a very significant victory for the Korean people and shows that the D.P.R.K. is playing a more and more important role in international affairs.

The D.P.R.K. is an independent, sovereign state and the true representative of the Korean people. It has established diplomatic relations with more than 50 countries in the world and enjoys high international prestige. But what is extremely abnormal is that up to now it is not represented in some international organizations. Now the assembly, supported by the majority of member states, has adopted the resolution on admitting the D.P.R.K. as a full member of WHO, a specialized agency of the United Nations. This conforms with the desire of the people of Korea and other countries in the world.

Everybody knows that a new situation has emerged on the Korean Peninsula in the past year or so. Because

of the correct policy and unremitting efforts of the Government of the D.P.R.K., contacts and dialogue have begun between north and south Korea and progress has been made in the cause of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification. This is to be welcomed. However, some people try to prevent the D.P.R.K. from participating in the activities of international organizations on the pretext that it would be harmful to contacts between north and south Korea. Obviously this is entirely untenable. It is crystal clear that the decision of the assembly to admit the D.P.R.K. into WHO can only create a favourable atmosphere for contacts and rapprochement between north and south Korea.

This just decision of the 26th World Health Assembly will undoubtedly further strengthen WHO. The D.P.R.K. has consistently pursued a policy of friendship and co-operation with the people of other countries and will certainly make positive contribution to the development of world health after it has joined WHO.

(May 22)

Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall

THE Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall, located in Colombo's southern suburbs, was inaugurated on May 17. A grand ceremony marking the occasion was attended by President William Gopallawa, Prime Minister Mrs. Bandaranaike, Speaker of the National State Assembly Stanley Tillekeratne and other senior officials. As the Special Envoy of the People's Republic of China, Vice-Chairman Hsu Hsiang-chien of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress made a special trip to Colombo to take part in the inauguration. Altogether some 2,000 people from all walks of life in Sri Lanka were at the ceremony.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon Mrs. Bandaranaike and Hsu Hsiang-chien walked together towards the main entrance. Amid a fanfare of drums, blowing of conchs and cheers, the Chinese special envoy unlocked the front gate and presented the key to Mrs. Bandaranaike and the edifice was thus handed over to Sri Lanka.

Laying the Foundation

When Premier Chou En-lai visited Sri Lanka in 1964, in a joint communique he signed with Prime Minister Mrs. Bandaranaike, China offered aid to build, among other things, an edifice to honour the memory

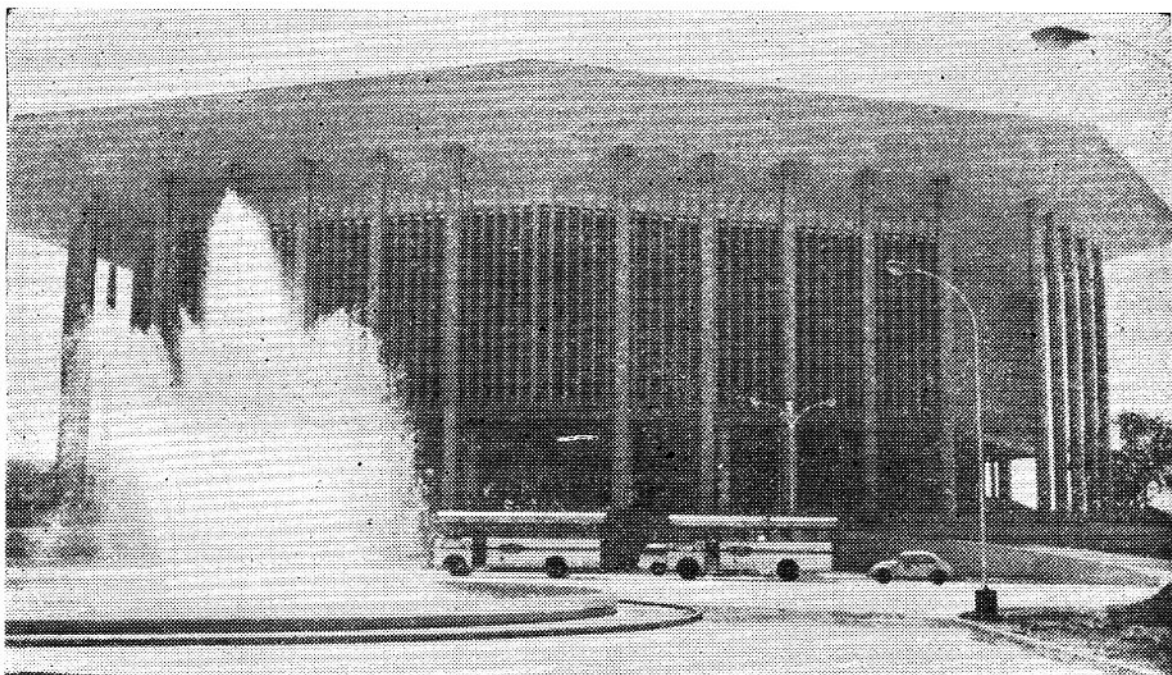
of the late Sri Lanka statesman Solomon Bandaranaike. This was reaffirmed in subsequent documents exchanged between the two governments. When Mrs. Bandaranaike was returned to office in the 1970 election, construction resumed after a suspension of five years.

Actual construction started on November 24 that year. More than 400 Chinese workers and technicians went to work with their Sri Lanka colleagues. With the solicitude of the governments of the two countries, their workers and technicians joined hands in close co-operation to complete it last April, instead of at the end of 1973 as it was scheduled.

An imposing octagon with a national feature distinctly Sri Lanka's own, it now stands towering above one of suburban Colombo's scenic spots. Inside the entrance hall is a white marble bust of the late Prime Minister Solomon Bandaranaike sculptured by Chinese artists. A huge landscape oil painting showing the beauty and charm of Sri Lanka serves as a backdrop.

A Lifetime Wish Has Come True

In front of the bust in the lobby, the Sri Lanka President, the Prime Minister, the Chinese special



The octagonal Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall.

envoy and others lighted up the traditional coconut lamp—the conventional sign of an auspicious occasion in Sri Lanka.

Beginning with songs of welcome in both Sinhalese and Chinese by a local student choir, a big celebration followed in the brightly lit auditorium. Mrs. Bandaranaike then made a speech, giving the background to the construction of this building. The late Prime Minister Solomon Bandaranaike, she recalled, was deeply committed to the principle of non-alignment and it was his passionate conviction that peaceful coexistence between nations was possible, regardless of ideological differences. He had wished in his lifetime to build an international conference hall in Sri Lanka which could serve as a forum for conferences and seminars on subjects of international co-operation, peace and goodwill among nations.

The late Prime Minister's wish has now come true. The new building has a conference hall with a seating capacity of 1,500 with facilities for simultaneous interpretation in seven languages. Occupying a total floor-space of more than 32,000 square metres, it also includes six meeting rooms of various sizes, a lounge, a banquet hall, a cinema and a number of office rooms.

In her speech, Mrs. Bandaranaike asked the Chinese Special Envoy to convey to the Chinese Government and Premier Chou En-lai her sincere gratitude for the assistance extended in building the edifice. She had warm words for the time-honoured friendship, and cultural and commercial ties between Sri Lanka and China, particularly the fruitful economic co-operation in recent years. "I have no doubt that the warm and cordial relations that exist between our two countries will be further strengthened in the years to come," she stressed.

After the speech, Prime Minister Mrs. Bandaranaike presented a silver replica of the hall to Hsu Hsiang-chien, asking him to give it to Premier Chou.

Assistance Is Two Ways

Special Envoy Hsu Hsiang-chien was also invited to speak. To begin with, he extended warm congratulations to Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike and the Sri Lanka Government on behalf of Chairman Mao Tsetung, Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu,



President Gopallawa, Prime Minister Mrs. Bandaranaike and China's Special Envoy Hsu Hsiang-chien (extreme right) lighting the traditional coconut lamp.

Premier Chou En-lai and the Chinese Government and people. He conveyed to the people of Sri Lanka cordial greetings and regards from the Chinese people. He referred to the late Prime Minister Solomon Bandaranaike as the Chinese people's esteemed friend who had made positive contributions to Sri Lanka's internal and external affairs and to the enhancement of friendly relations and co-operation between Sri Lanka and China. He said that China was very much honoured to have the opportunity of lending a hand in building the hall to honour the memory of the late Prime Minister.

With regard to Chinese aid to Sri Lanka, China's Special Envoy said: "Following the teachings of their great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Chinese people have given friendly Afro-Asian countries a small amount of assistance. But as China is still a developing country, her assistance to friendly countries is limited. We have all along held that assistance is always mutual. Shortly after the founding of the People's Republic of China, Sri Lanka dared to defy imperialist obstruction and concluded the rice and rubber trade agreement with China, giving us valuable support. The Government of Sri Lanka consistently stood for the restoration to the People's Republic of China of her legitimate rights in the United Nations and made unremitting efforts to this end."

Hsu Hsiang-chien then presented Mrs. Bandaranaike with a silk banner marking the inauguration of the hall. Embroidered on it were the words: "Long live the

(Continued on p. 12.)

Developing Countries Stress: Building National Economy Independently

THE 7th Session of the U.N. Industrial Development Board closed in Vienna on May 16.

During the session, representatives of various countries discussed the industrial development of the developing countries as well as problems now facing the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

The representatives of Algeria, Romania and some other countries stressed in the discussion that it is imperative for the developing countries to adhere to the road of independent development of their national economy instead of relying solely on foreign aid.

Representatives of some developing countries demanded that UNIDO extricate itself from any form of control and domination and that it be given more administrative autonomy so that it can play its proper role.

Two Resolutions

The session adopted a number of resolutions, including the resolution on "increasing the budget of the regular programme of technical assistance of UNIDO" and the resolution on the "administrative autonomy of UNIDO." These reflected the just demands of the developing countries, and the Chinese delegation voted for all of them.

Paying lip-service to "supporting" the developing countries, a Soviet representative bragged about Soviet "aid" to them. But when the two above-mentioned draft resolutions tabled by developing countries were put to the vote, he created all sorts of pretexts in an attempt to put off the voting. He went so far as to threaten that it is undesirable for the representatives to adopt a "reckless attitude" and to "overwhelm others by majority vote." This fully revealed the heinous features of the Soviet delegation feigning support but actually setting itself against the developing countries. Despite his threat, representatives of the developing countries insisted that the two draft resolutions be put to the vote.

A Sri Lankan representative said that no one should tolerate the attitude of studying and re-studying, waiting and waiting again, and putting off year after year

consideration of the demands of the developing countries.

A Costa Rican representative said that people hoped that an agreement of views could be reached, but since their positions differed and were mutually irreconcilable, it was only logical to put the draft resolutions to the vote.

The two draft resolutions were later adopted as a majority of the developing countries voted in favour. The Soviet delegation abstained on the first resolution and cast a negative vote on the second. He said in a threatening tone after the voting that he rather doubted that a positive vote on these resolutions would be of benefit to the developing countries.

To create theoretical grounds for the superpowers to plunder the developing countries' natural resources, the Soviet delegation had put forth at the 6th session a draft resolution on "the permanent sovereignty over natural resources of developing countries and its interconnection with the problems of industrialization." The draft resolution minced no words in stating that "the sovereignty over the natural resources depends to a great extent upon the capability of utilizing these resources by the industry of the developing countries." Because many countries had doubts or reservations about this argument, it was decided that the Soviet draft resolution be examined at the 7th session. Before the opening of the 7th session, the Soviet delegation again urged verbally and in written form that its draft resolution be brought under discussion.

Soviet Representative's Fallacies Refuted

During a discussion on the agenda of the 7th session, the Chinese delegation pointed out that the Soviet draft resolution raised a serious problem which was absolutely unacceptable. While the problem was discussed at a plenary meeting, Vice-Delegate Pu Ming of the Chinese delegation pointed out: "We have always held that the exploitation and efficient use of natural resources is of great significance to the industrialization of the developing countries. The permanent sovereignty of the developing countries over their natural resources is the prerequisite for the exploitation and efficient use of these resources. Only when the developing coun-

tries have controlled their economic lifelines in their own hands can they talk about the question of the independent exploitation and use. However, some people advance another theory saying that 'the sovereignty over the natural resources depends to a great extent upon the capability of utilizing these resources by the industry of the developing countries.' We absolutely cannot agree to this argument. It is the inalienable rights of the developing countries to fully exercise their permanent sovereignty over all of their natural resources whether the level of their present industrial development is high or low. The sovereignty of the developing countries over their natural resources is unconditional and inviolable. It should not at all be affected by the level of the industrial development, still less 'be depending upon the capability of utilizing these resources by the industry.'

Pu Ming noted that if the argument that "sovereignty depends upon the capability of utilization" stood up, countries with a higher "capability of utilization by industry" would have fuller sovereignty over their natural resources while those countries with a lower "capability of utilization by industry" would have less

sovereignty over their natural resources, and it would be difficult for the developing countries, which are industrially backward at present, to exercise sovereignty over their natural resources. Then any big power which pursues hegemonism and power politics would take this as a pretext to trample unscrupulously upon the sovereignty of other countries and bring most or all of their natural resources into its own orbit of utilization. Therefore, "sovereignty depends upon the capability of utilization by industry" is a very dangerous argument for the developing countries.

After its ulterior motive was unveiled, the Soviet delegation, seeing that things were not turning out the way it wanted, dished up a "revised" draft resolution which was essentially the same. The Chinese delegation declared it had strong reservation about the real motive of the big power which tabled the draft resolution, since that country failed to make due explanation of the cause of the revision. Many other delegations also took exception to an examination of the draft resolution. Finding itself in obvious isolation, the Soviet delegation requested that the draft resolution be discussed at the next session.

Travelling in Karl Marx's Homeland

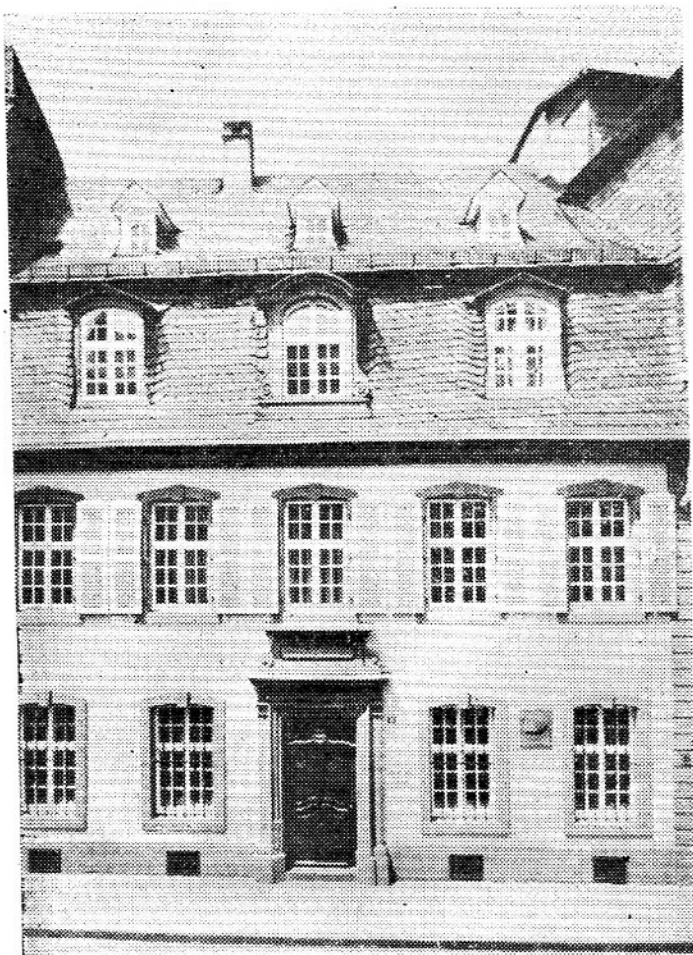
MAY 5 this year was the 155th birthday of Karl Marx, the great teacher of the proletariat and the founder of scientific communism. On a fine spring day, we set out on an excursion to places in the Rhine area where Marx was born, studied and fought. The industrious people, the beautiful scenery and Marx's modest former residence reminded us of his life in extremely hard and courageous struggles and his immortal revolutionary spirit.

Marx's birthplace, Trier, is a picturesque town nestling in the mountains of the western part of the Federal Republic of Germany. This ancient town still contains many Roman remains. At No. 10, Bruecken Street, we found Marx's former residence. It is an ordinary building with its typical Rhine architectural features. Inside, photos of Marx's family and of his manuscripts and various editions of his major works are on exhibition. The woman in charge of the residence told us: "Marx's father Heinrich Marx was a lawyer. He moved his family to this house early in the year 1818. The whole family lived on the first and second floors. The ground floor was his law office. It was on May 5 of that year that Mrs. Heinrich Marx gave birth to the child who was named Karl Heinrich Marx."

Karl Marx spent his first 17 years in Trier. He left there for Bonn in 1835 after graduating from high school to pursue his studies at Bonn University. Soon afterwards he joined the German revolutionary struggle.

People had long planned to turn Marx's former residence in Trier into a memorial hall. But it was badly damaged in 1933 when Hitler came to power and all the important relics and documents were lost. Nevertheless, history has testified to the fact that fascist terror and brutality could never make people forget Marx, the great teacher of the proletariat, still less bar Marxism from being spread.

It takes two and a half hours by train to go from Trier to Bonn. The train runs along the Mosel River which winds through the mountains like a silk ribbon. On both sides of the river, we saw mile after mile of terraced vineyards on the steep mountain slopes. While we were marvelling at the Mosel farmers' tremendous efforts to cultivate these vineyards over many generations, we thought of how Marx, in his time, supported their struggle. The *Rheinische Zeitung*, then edited by Marx, reported the bitter life of the Mosel farmers and exposed the exploitation and suppression they suffered at the hands of the ruling class. Marx himself wrote five articles on the subject. He later recalled



The house where Karl Marx, the great teacher of the world proletarian revolution, was born on May 5, 1818.

that it was the polemic with the reactionary authorities on problems such as the conditions of the Mosel farmers, free trade and tariff protection that was the initial motive force in his studying economic problems.

The population of Bonn has increased to over 300,000 since it became the capital of the Federal Republic of Germany. As the site of the well-known Bonn Univer-

sity, Bonn has grown from a small city in the past into one of the cultural centres of the Rhine area. The university was founded in the late 18th century. It was here that Marx studied as a freshman from 1835 to 1836, and gained a deeper understanding of the reactionary nature of the feudal system in Germany. In 1837, he went to study at Berlin University.

It is a short trip from Bonn to Cologne, an important industrial centre in the Rhine area since the 19th century. Marx twice went to Cologne during his stay in Germany which was not very long but was full of militant struggles. In October 1842, when Marx became the editor of the *Rheinische Zeitung* published in Cologne, he began his onslaught on the old society. He moved to Paris when the paper was banned in March 1843. When the revolution in Europe was on the rise in 1848, the *Manifesto of the Communist Party* by Marx and Engels was published. In order to join the revolution directly, Marx and Engels returned to Cologne again where they founded the *Neue Rheinische Zeitung*. As chief editor, Marx wrote a great number of articles, thus making the paper a revolutionary banner at that time. After the 1848 revolution had failed, the counter-revolutionary forces at first put Marx on trial and then expelled him from Germany. From then on Marx led a very hard life in exile while he was engaged in creating the scientific theory of proletarian revolution for the people of the world.

One of the major industrial centres in the Federal Republic of Germany today, Cologne is particularly known for its chemical industry. The water of the Rhine River is so polluted that people are not allowed to swim in it. The clusters of motorcades and multi-coloured and grotesque advertisements in the downtown area are stifling. Most deplorable is that all traces of Marx's fighting life in Cologne are gone. However, Marx's stature as a great teacher of revolution who struggled dauntlessly here will long be remembered by the world's people and encourage their revolutionary struggles.

— *Hsinhua Correspondent*

(Continued from p. 9.)

friendship between the peoples of China and Sri Lanka!"

A New Chapter in China-Sri Lanka Friendship

In a message made public three days before the inauguration, Mrs. Bandaranaike called the building "a unique symbol of Sri Lanka-China friendship and co-operation." Indeed, this was expressed in the course of construction work to which the Sri Lanka Government and the Prime Minister herself had paid

great attention from the very beginning. She not only gave guidance to the project, but inspected the site many times and actually worked there as a volunteer labourer together with Sri Lanka and Chinese workers and technicians. The Sri Lanka Government and workers and technicians showed concern for the life and work of the Chinese workers and technicians who had gone to Colombo to help. Workers and technicians of the two countries have forged a profound friendship while working together over the last two years or more. A joint endeavour, the Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall has made another entry in the annals of China-Sri Lanka friendship.

Kwangchow Trade Fair

—Another Great Success

THE month-long 1973 Spring Chinese Export Commodities Fair in Kwangchow closed May 15. Friends from more than 100 countries and regions in the five continents, overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hongkong and Macao — some 26,000 people all told — came to this south China city to do business or visit. Business was brisk all along, with the volume of transactions topping all previous records.

The first of these fairs was in the spring of 1957, this latest one was the 33rd. The fair has made rapid progress over all these years. Items on display at the first fair in 1957, attended by some 1,200 people from a little more than 20 countries and regions, had only 12,000 varieties of products, whereas at the recent fair, varieties had grown to no less than 30,000, with a wide range of industrial goods, farm produce and arts and crafts.

The unprecedented scope of this spring's fair speaks well for the excellent situation in China's economic construction which is developing vigorously under the guidance of the Party's general line of building socialism by going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results. It also points to the fact that the Chinese people are having ever wider friendly contacts with the people of other countries and that China is also continuously developing trade ties with countries and regions in other parts of the world on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and of helping supply each other's needs.

Industrial Exhibits

New products from the Taching Oilfield showing the advance in China's oil industry were on display. When oil workers in this country opened up the oilfield in the early sixties in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, China became more or less self-sufficient in oil. Today this revolutionary spirit of the Taching workers in developing industry has spread to all the factories and mines in the country.

Five such industrial plants which have distinguished themselves in emulating Taching sent new products for display, each with its own story of how to learn from Taching. Among these was Kwangtung's Swatow

Ultrasonic Electronic Instruments Plant and its latest products. In 1957 an electricians' team and a radio repair co-operative merged to form this plant. Its workers and technicians have since managed to manufacture the needed equipment themselves and, after much research work, turned out 32 new products. Nine of these items are now exported to friendly countries and regions.

More than 1,500 products of the machine-building industry, including machine tools, precision instruments and meters and machinery for the communications and transport, oil and mining industries as well as agricultural machines were on exhibition, indicative of China's achievements in this industrial branch.

China had practically no machine-building industry before liberation. It now boasts a number of large machine-building factories along with several thousand medium-sized and smaller ones. New exhibits included a digital controlled milling machine, a semi-automatic hydraulic copying lathe, an automatic radiolocator and a laser cloud detector. Some of them are made in the more industrially developed coastal cities while others are made either in the interior or the border regions.

The semi-automatic hydraulic copying lathe, for instance, was made in the national minority-populated Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region in the northwest. This machine was designed to mass-produce, according to a given pattern, axle parts for motor vehicles, tractors, electric machinery, lathes, textile machinery, etc. Many visitors were greatly impressed by this lathe since Ningsia did not have a single modern industrial plant before liberation.

Another exhibit that drew attention was the digital controlled milling machine, a product of joint research by Tsinghua University's worker-students, faculty members and workers of an industrial plant affiliated to the university. This technological institute, which underwent educational reform in the course of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, now enrolls experienced factory workers at the recommendation of the factories. The computer attached to the machine was designed by the worker-students of Tsinghua's industrial automation department with the help of faculty members.

Also seen at the fair were medical appliances, metallic and non-metallic ores and products and building materials. Thirteen kinds of rare earth oxides were among the new exhibits on display.

China's excellent situation in agricultural production was manifested by the exhibits and goods at the fair available for export. Though last year saw serious natural disasters, the country reaped a good harvest, thanks to the collective efforts of the peasant masses who fought back with amazing obstinacy. The peasants were thus able to provide the fair with a still greater amount of certain farm and side-line products than they did in spring 1972.

Farm Produce, Light Industrial Goods, Arts and Crafts

In the hall known as "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," visitors could see how bumper harvests were obtained despite last year's severe drought in some regions, counties and people's communes. Lotien County in Hupeh's Tapien Mountains, for one, was hit by a 100-day drought, but its total output of grain, cotton, oil-bearing crops, cocoons, pigs and tea reached an all-time high.

Growing agricultural production has provided China's light industry with more and more raw materials. In the foodstuffs hall, the 4,600-odd exhibits included canned food, wine, sweets, biscuits, meat and eggs. A considerable proportion of the 15,000 exhibits in the light industry hall consisted of products made from raw materials supplied by the farms.

The daily consumer goods, textiles and arts and crafts were more varied in content and better in quality than at the previous fairs. Many which had already found their way to foreign markets caught on well with overseas customers. Tientsin bicycles with gears and Kwangchow folding bikes were something new at the fair. This is a sign that China's daily consumer goods industry is making continued advance. Over 80 per cent of the 3,600-odd textiles, lace and knitwear products were of new varieties and new patterns.

The great variety and fine craftsmanship of the arts and crafts on display at the fair were noticeable. A rough estimate showed that more than 3,000 of the 8,000-odd exhibits in this category had new themes and new designs. The three shell carvings from Talién, one of which was entitled *Happy Harvest Season*, were truly eye-catching; they have taken over and further developed China's ancient artistic tradition. Then there were the remarkable Kwangtung ivory carvings: the intricate ivory dragon's head ball lantern with 29 layers and the thousand-man dragon boat, both rare *objets d'art*. There were also many jade, stone and wood carvings and much lacquer ware, glassware, cloisonné, paintings and tapestries, all making their first appearance at the fair.

All this was evidence that after going through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, China's arts and crafts, with their own national features and traditional craftsmanship, are sparkling with renewed youth.

For Friendship

Businessmen attending the fair from all over the world brought the Chinese people the friendly sentiments of the people of their countries, promoted trade and enhanced friendship between China and other countries of the world. As one Australian visitor put it: The Chinese fair is an excellent idea for it has brought people from all parts of the world together.

Among friends from trade circles, there was a larger number from third world countries and regions in Asia, Africa and Latin America, totalling over 70 countries and regions, than at the previous fairs. They spoke highly of the Chinese people's unswerving efforts to promote trade with the developing countries.

There also were friends from trade circles of Australia, New Zealand, Spain and other countries that recently established diplomatic relations with China, as well as many friends from France, Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Switzerland and other West European countries. With the continuous development of Sino-Japanese relations since their normalization, more Japanese friends attended the spring fair than any previous one. The majority came from trade organizations that had long worked for Japan-China friendship. The number of friends from U.S. business circles also increased.

Friends from Japan and other countries connected with industrial and technological circles talked shop with their Chinese colleagues on many occasions. Some visitors with chronic illness took time off to consult Kwangchow doctors about medical treatment. They were warmly attended by the Chinese medical workers. Attendants in Kwangchow's hotels worked day and night to serve the visitors, seeing to it they had a comfortable and pleasant time while in the city. The fair also sponsored sightseeing trips in Kwangchow and to nearby factories, villages, schools, scenic spots and places of historical interest. All these activities greatly enhanced the friendship between the visitors and the Chinese people and deepened the former's understanding of this country.

A grand reception marked the closing of the fair on the evening of May 15. Director of the fair Chen Yu, who is also Vice-Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, said at the reception that friends from the five continents coming to China to discuss trade and make a friendly visit was a support and encouragement to the Chinese people. With the development of China's foreign relations and socialist construction, he said, friendly contacts between the Chinese people and other peoples and China's trade relations with other countries and regions would surely continue to grow.

"Barefoot Doctors"

— Giving medical treatment while taking part
in farm work

BAREFOOT doctor" has become a familiar term to more and more readers abroad. Just what are these doctors? How are they trained? And what role do they play in China's medical and public health work? The following stories offer some answers.

To Meet the Pressing Demand

The name "barefoot doctor" first appeared in the Chiangchen People's Commune on Shanghai's outskirts.

In 1965 when Chairman Mao issued the call "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas," a number of mobile medical teams formed by urban medical workers came to Chiangchen. Though it was near the metropolis, this commune had only one health clinic with about a dozen medical personnel serving a population of 28,000. When the medical teams arrived, the local peasants were glad to see them. While curing and preventing commune members' diseases, the doctors from Shanghai helped the clinic give a group of young peasants some medical training.

Later when the teams left, these peasants took their place and since then have gradually become full-fledged doctors. Taking medical kits with them, they worked barefooted alongside the peasants in the paddyfields, and they treated peasants in the fields, on the threshing grounds or in their homes. They were at once commune members and doctors, doing farm work and treating patients. Like other commune members, they receive their pay on the basis of work-points, and their income was more or less the same as that of able-bodied peasants doing the same amount of work. The peasants warmly welcomed them and affectionately called them "barefoot doctors."

Renmin Ribao devoted much coverage on September 14, 1968 to this new-born thing. This set off nationwide efforts to train "barefoot doctors" from among the peasants.

Eight out of every ten people in China are in the countryside. But the vast rural areas had been short of medical workers and medicines for centuries under reactionary rule before

liberation. Over a fairly long period of time after liberation, medical personnel, medical and public health funds, medicines and medical equipment were mainly concentrated in the cities and medical conditions in the rural areas had not improved rapidly due to the effects of Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Changing this situation was an urgent task confronting medical and public health work. Thus after Chairman Mao issued his call to stress medical and health work in the rural areas, prompt action was taken throughout the country. The People's Government allocated special funds for the rural areas. Factories turned out more medical equipment and medicines suited to rural conditions. Urban medical personnel and large numbers of graduates from medical schools went to work in the countryside. It was under these circumstances that the "barefoot doctors" emerged.

Building a New Socialist Countryside

Wang Kuei-chen was one of the Chiangchen Commune's first "barefoot doctors." After graduating



"Barefoot doctors" (from left to right) Chulaimu Niyatse, Wang Kuei-chen, Jentso, Chang Hsiang-hua and Liu Han meet in Peking when attending a conference.

school in Shanghai, she worked in a towel factory for three years. Anxious to build a new socialist countryside, she returned to her village to do farm work in 1961.

A group of city medical workers arrived at the height of the early rice harvest in mid-July to inoculate the peasants against summer diseases and help them improve environmental sanitation. Wang Kuei-chen took an active part in this work which helped keep the peasants fit during the busy farming season. She learnt that building up the rural areas meant much more than just working with hoe or sickle.

In 1965, Wang Kuei-chen who was 21 that year was chosen to attend a training course for "barefoot doctors" run by the commune's clinic. The first lesson was given by an old poor peasant who recounted his past sufferings and spoke of today's happy life. Two instances he talked about left a deep impression on her, daughter of an impoverished rural carpenter.

The first was about a poor peasant's son who had acute ulceration of the gum and cheeks before liberation. Blood and pus continually oozed from the ulcers and the child's case got worse and worse. The father went to town to get a doctor who demanded an amount of money far beyond what he could pay. He went back and borrowed the money from his fellow villagers. But by the time the doctor came that night, the child had died.

Another poor peasant's child contracted encephalitis B several years ago. There was no hospital near the village and the boy's condition rapidly worsened. He was rushed to town and hospitalized for a month. Though the family spent more than 300 yuan, the child became disabled because of delayed treatment.

These examples made a deep impression on Wang Kuei-chen and heightened her determination to do what she could for the peasants' well-being.

During her four months of training, Wang Kuei-chen and 27 other young men and women were taught to cure scores of common diseases and prescribe some 100 medicines and they learnt the fundamentals of acupuncture treatment at 30 major points on the human body. This ABC of medical science was of great use to these young people who have deep feelings for the peasants.

Back from the training course, Wang Kuei-chen continued doing farm work such as transplanting rice-shoots, weeding and harvesting together with the villagers. Wherever she worked, in the fields, at construction sites of water conservancy projects or other places, she always had her medical kit at hand. She and two other "barefoot doctors" took charge of handling all the diseases and injuries they could among the more than 1,500 brigade members. After giving prescriptions, she made it a rule to call on the patients and ask them about the effects of the medicine so as to sum up experience and improve her work. As to cases she could not handle, she always went with the patients to the city hospital.

All this was not just for the purpose of learning, but, more important, her aim was to look after the patients still better. In summer, villagers sometimes were bitten by snakes. When she was told that a worker in a factory several kilometres away could treat snake-bites with herbal medicine, she immediately went to see him. Combining what she learnt from the worker with Western medicine, she has treated more than a dozen snake-bite cases in the last two years.

Affectionately called their "close friend" by the villagers, Wang Kuei-chen was elected deputy secretary of the commune Party committee and a member on the county Party committee. Despite the change in her position, she is still a "barefoot doctor."

She has also made rapid progress in medical technique. She and other "barefoot doctors" took turns working in the commune's health clinic or getting further training in advanced courses. Last year, she spent two months studying anatomy, physiology and biochemistry in a medical college and later went to the county hospital's internal medicine department for advanced study in combination with clinical treatment.

To Serve the Peasants

Liu Han's long-standing hope was to become a peasant-doctor who serves the villagers. His desire to do so goes back to the tragic death of his mother.

Liu Han lives in Kirin Province, northeast China. When he was only nine, his mother came down with puerperal fever. His father travelled a long distance trying to get a doctor, but the doctor refused because the Liu family could not pay his fee. Tearfully, he walked another dozen kilometres to call in a quack. After feeling the patient's pulse, the charlatan scribbled a prescription for which he insisted on being paid 20 litres of rice and treated with good food and wine. The father had to borrow from neighbours to satisfy this demand. No sooner had the quack departed very drunk than Liu's mother died of eclampsia due to high fever. Liu Han said: "If there had been a doctor willing to serve poverty-stricken peasants, my mother (then in her early thirties) wouldn't have died."

When Liu grew up, he decided to become a doctor who worked for the peasants. He began learning traditional Chinese medicine from a folk doctor after finishing primary school. During the first half of the 1960s when the revisionist line was doing great damage on the medical and public health front, he was not allowed to practise medicine by a handful of capitalist roaders on the pretext that he had not had any regular training. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution fired him with soaring revolutionary enthusiasm and he became a "barefoot doctor." Instead of waiting for patients to come to him, he always made the rounds of peasant families and went to the fields to treat patients. He used a small cart to carry a large box holding over 100 kinds of medicinal herbs so that patients could get their medicine immediately after their cases had been diagnosed.

To know the properties of various medicinal herbs and find the optimum dosage, Liu Han time and again tasted the herbs to check their reaction on the body.

"Barefoot doctor" Jentso who belongs to the Tibetan nationality lives on the Chinghai Plateau some 4,500 metres above sea level, an area with very low temperatures and only one or two snow-free months. In addition to strong winds all year round, there is snow, hail or sandstorms in different seasons. What with the herdsmen living far apart, a "barefoot doctor" has to overcome many difficulties to see the patients. From the day she began practising medicine, Jentso has made light of journeys across mountains, valleys and grasslands to treat 36,000 patients.

She always keeps in mind the example of the Canadian internationalist Dr. Norman Bethune. In 1968 soon after she had given birth, word came that influenza with gastro-intestinal disorder had broken out in an area some 40 kilometres away and was spreading. Aware that it was the busy lambing season, she immediately left her baby with her neighbours and set out on foot for the affected area in the teeth of a howling wind. As soon as she got there after walking a whole day, she called on one family after another and gave the necessary treatment. Five days later, the situation was under control.

A homeless orphan, Jentso started tending the herd-owners' flocks at the age of seven. Because of malnutrition, her hair turned brown. The herd-owners and so-called "living Buddhas" regarded this as an ominous sign and cursed her as a devil. She was not even allowed to stand near the livestock sheds. After liberation, she was sent to many medical training courses run by the commune, county and autonomous *chou*. She is now able to cure local common diseases, give acupuncture treatment and deliver babies. "Though there are difficulties in my work," she said, "they are nothing compared with what we herdsmen and women suffered in by-gone days." She always shows warm concern for the patients on her calls. Apart from helping them boil water and cook meals, she encourages them to build up their confidence in conquering illness.

A Communist Party member, Jentso seldom mentions the difficulties she encounters or gets conceited about her achievements. She takes an active part in collective productive labour, milking, spinning wool and doing other work, and is paid according to her work-points just as other commune members. Time and again she has declined subsidies offered her by the production brigade.

At the county's Party congress in May 1971, Jentso was elected a member of the county Party committee.

Study in the Course of Practice

Generally speaking, "barefoot doctors" are given three to six months of short-term training before starting to work. Training classes with fewer but well-selected courses are run by the commune's clinic, county hospital, mobile medical teams from the cities or medi-

cal schools, according to the principle of linking theory with practice. The aim is to give the trainees the ability to do practical work as quickly as possible and to lay the foundation for advanced study.

For "barefoot doctors," in addition to taking part in short-term advanced study (one to several months) by turns and with full pay, most of their study is always tied in with problems that crop up in their everyday work. Many of them have made rapid progress through hard work and diligent study.

Chulaimu Niyatse who is of Uighur nationality returned to her native village in Sinkiang's Kuche County after graduating from junior middle school. Before becoming a "barefoot doctor," she had studied for only 35 days in the class run by the commune's clinic and she could only handle injections and minor injuries.

After 1966, she began studying medicine in the clinic every Wednesday while learning from the doctors and the medical team members whenever there was the opportunity to do so. She and the "barefoot doctors" from other brigades were required to report on the villagers' health conditions and the clinic's experienced doctors gave them lectures on how to prevent, diagnose and cure diseases. There once were five cases of diphtheria in her brigade and she administered medicine to the sick children and at the same time isolated them from the others whom she inoculated against the disease, thus checking it. Another time she used the same method to prevent meningitis from spreading. She now not only can use Western medicine to cure the local common diseases, but can prescribe traditional Chinese

(Continued on p. 21.)



Treating a child patient on a rainy night.

Woodcut by Cheng Mien

SAMDECH SIHANOUK IN AFRICA

From Conakry to Bamako

Guinea and Mali were the second and third countries Samdech Norodom Sihanouk visited in Africa. The big and warm welcomes the Cambodian Head of State received in Conakry and Bamako showed the two countries' sympathy and admiration for the Samdech and the Cambodian people and their support for the cause of Cambodia's independence. It also demonstrated the militant solidarity of the Asian and African peoples.

While in Guinea from May 13 to 16, Samdech Sihanouk had talks with President Toure, attended a grand mass rally and took part in the celebrations in commemoration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the Guinean Democratic Party. The Samdech also met with President Kerekou of Dahomey who was in Guinea.

During the visit, President Toure announced Guinea's "unreserved recognition of the Cambodian Government and full solidarity with all its struggles against imperialism." "This was our duty, a completely natural duty," he said. He pointed out: "Cambodia is not isolated. Asia is not isolated. Guinea is with Cambodia. Africa is with Asia. All the suffering labouring masses of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the world over constitute an invincible and indestructible force."

While in Mali from May 16 to 19, Samdech Sihanouk had talks with President Traore. A joint communique was published explaining the two countries' views on strengthening their bilateral relations and on the international situation, in particular the development of present events in Asia, Africa and the Middle East. The Samdech also saw Mali's well-known fishing and tourist centre Mopti City where he attended a big welcome meeting of tens of thousands of people.

At the official reception in Bamako, President Traore stressed the legitimacy and continuity of the Royal Government of Cambodia led by Samdech Sihanouk. He told his Cambodian guests: "We are confident in the victorious outcome of your struggle, because history tells us that no foreign army, however strong it may be, can conquer and dominate a people united and determined to defend its independence, freedom, dignity and culture." In the joint communique, Mali demanded the unconditional and immediate cessation of the bombing of Cambodian territory and all other acts of war as well as the withdrawal of military technical personnel and experts of imperialism and its allies.

Samdech Sihanouk made several speeches while in both countries. He

expressed the Cambodian people's support for the peoples of Guinea, Mali and other African countries and reiterated the Cambodian people's firm stand of never making a political compromise with the U.S. aggressors and their Phnom Penh puppets as well as never agreeing to a partition of Cambodia. He pointed out that unless the United States deals directly with the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia led by him, the problems between the United States and Cambodia can never be solved.

CAMBODIAN WAR SITUATION

U.S. Bombs Cannot Save Lon Nol

Since February, the United States has mobilized all its available air force in Southeast Asia to bomb Cambodia. Attacks have centred on the densely populated areas around

BATTLE ACHIEVEMENTS IN APRIL

The People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia won outstanding victories in April after launching powerful offensives against the enemy in Cambodia's southwestern and eastern regions and the region around Phnom Penh. Their successes include:



18,400 troops wiped out



45 aircraft shot down or destroyed on the ground



Over **100** vessels sunk or damaged



Over **120** military vehicles destroyed



Over **5,000** weapons captured



Over **850** tons of materiel captured



Over **100** strongholds demolished



Over **100** barracks and storages destroyed



29 bridges destroyed.

Phnom Penh, up to four kilometres from the centre of the city, around Takeo and Svay Rieng, in eastern Cambodia, along main highways and along the Mekong River. The U.S. Defence Department disclosed that 82,837 tons of bombs were dropped on Cambodia by U.S. planes in 12,126 bombing sorties between January 28 and April 30.

Though the savage bombings killed many innocent civilians, destroyed large numbers of houses, cultural establishments and temples, they cannot save the Lon Nol clique from defeat. Even the U.S. press admits it is impossible to prop up this gang of puppets. A *Washington Post* report said that U.S. bombing has not raised the morale of the Lon Nol army in the least. "Cambodian [puppet] troops don't go into combat without U.S. planes overhead," it said.

Early this month, 300 invalid soldiers marched in front of the puppet presidential house and on May 14 over 2,000 fully-armed troops from the battlefield demonstrated in Phnom Penh, all in protest against the Lon Nol clique withholding their pay and ignoring the needs of invalid soldiers and against rising prices. This shows the utter corruptness of this regime and that more and more puppet soldiers are becoming awakened. In fact batch after batch of puppet troops have rebelled and crossed over to the Liberated Zone.

U.S. public opinion is becoming more and more dissatisfied with the U.S. bombing. Congress has openly come out against the government's military intervention in Cambodia. On May 10, the House of Representatives passed an amendment which prohibits the government from making use of other military appropriations for bombing or other military operations in Indochina, including Cambodia. On May 15, the Senate Appropriations Committee voted to prohibit any funds appropriated by Congress being used to bomb Cambodia or Laos. Senate Democratic leader Mansfield bluntly said that the U.S. bombing of Cambodia is "outrageous."

May 25, 1973

"SCINTEIA" (Romania)

Every Country Entitled to Its Say

"The realities of our epoch impose as a fundamental necessity the demand for active participation by all states in international life, and for assertion of the right of each people to make its voice heard in the world," said the Romanian daily *Scinteia* (*The Spark*) in a May 9 commentary.

"Such participation is objectively required both by the specific interests of the people of every country and by the general interests of successful resolution of international issues," it added.

The commentary recalled that historically many countries under the domination of the then big powers were deprived of their elementary rights. A few big powers dominated international life and arrogantly monopolized the right of deciding the problems of mankind, from arbitrarily drawing political maps of the world to manipulating the destiny of the people of various countries.

The commentary went on to say that developments in the contemporary world, while greatly reducing the sphere and possibilities for imperialism to push its policy of domination and dictate, have given the process of development and assertion of nations a powerful impetus.

The key to international security and co-operation, the commentary noted, is the recognition and steadfast application of and the obligation to strictly observe the fundamental principles and rules of international law, and the consistent founding of inter-state relations on the basis of mutual respect for national independence and sovereignty, full equality, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, mutual advantage, renunciation of the threat or use of force, guarantee of the inalienable right of each people to be master of its destiny and to decide its own future.

Scinteia found it "inconceivable that a state should declare in favour of these norms and accept them formally but in fact take decisions on behalf of other states or on matters concerning their interests. To approve the rules of inter-state relations means to agree to their materialization internationally — in a consistent way on all planes and in all circumstances."

The commentary pointed out that Romania has always firmly maintained that no one is entitled to decide on problems directly affecting the interests of some states behind their backs. Therefore, it is imperative that, in debating problems connected with one or another state, the state concerned should take part in the debate, and that in seeking solutions its viewpoint and interests should be taken into account.

International life, the Romanian paper said in conclusion, has provided numerous examples illustrating that the medium-sized and small countries can play an important role in promoting detente and peace. They can exert an exceedingly favourable influence on the course of events.

D.R.V.N. WHITE BOOK EXPOSÉ

Violations of Paris Agreement

The Department of Press and Information of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic

of Viet Nam on May 7 issued a white book which exposes by means of a mass of facts violations of the Paris agreement on Viet Nam by the United States and the Saigon side in the past three months. The white book's main points are:

— Since January 28, the Saigon administration launched over 20,000 military operations aimed at nibbling away at areas in the zone under the control of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. In these operations, it used virtually all its regular forces, including infantry, armoured units, artillery and air and naval forces, as well as civil guards and "militia."

— The Saigon administration has intensified its "pacification" programme to a scope and degree of cruelty which in no way differ from wartime operations. In the two months since the ceasefire alone, it has herded over 300,000 people into concentration camps in the Mekong Delta and in various provinces on the plains of Central Viet Nam.

— The Saigon administration has continued its persecution and repression of the people. From January 28 to April 27, it conducted 32,045 police operations in the zone under its control, "purged" 139,587 people, arrested 20,717 and killed 4,125 on the spot.

— As a result of procrastination and obstacles by the Saigon administration, the consultative conference between the two south Vietnamese parties could not open in Paris until March 19 and thus far is marking time without any agreement being reached.

— With regard to the military personnel of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the Saigon regime had previously announced it was detaining 36,297 persons, but the list it handed over contained only 26,734 persons; nearly 10,000 persons were left out. Moreover, of the listed persons, 242 have still not been returned. As for the detained civilian personnel, it is common knowledge that the Saigon administration has built thousands of "tiger-cage" prisons to detain countless patriots and all those who stand for peace, neutrality and national concord. Thus far it has released only 99 such persons.

— The United States has left behind in south Viet Nam some 10,000

military personnel disguised as "civilians." It has not dismantled its military bases in south Viet Nam. U.S. troops did not take their weapons, munitions and war materiel with them when they withdrew from south Viet Nam. The United States has brought more weapons and war materiel into south Viet Nam.

— The United States has not stopped its encroachments on D.R.V.N. air space.

— By stopping mine-clearing operations, the United States is in fact prolonging the blockade of the territorial waters of the D.R.V.N.

— The United States has unilaterally suspended the meetings of the D.R.V.N.-U.S. joint economic commission.

— The United States has escalated the war in Cambodia, launched B-52 extermination bombings and sent Saigon and Thai troops to carry out aggression in that country.

— The United States has resumed air attacks on Lao territory.

The white book calls on just world opinion to condemn the violations of the agreement by the United States and the Saigon administration and to put up a determined struggle to compel them to scrupulously implement the provisions of the Paris agreement so as to ensure a stable peace in Viet Nam.

PAKISTAN-IRAN

Mutual Support

"The two countries would resolutely stand by each other in all matters bearing on their national independence and territorial integrity." This is the basic tone of the communique issued after the Teheran talks between President Bhutto of Pakistan and Iranian Shahanshah Pahlavi.

President Bhutto made an official visit from May 10 to 14 to Iran, Pakistan's neighbouring country. While there, he publicly condemned foreign intervention in Pakistan's domestic affairs. He said: "We would not have been dismembered

without foreign armed intervention in the affairs of Pakistan. We, therefore, are more sensitive to the intervention of other states in the affairs of another country." Shahanshah Pahlavi expressed Iran's full support for Pakistan. He said: "For us, anything that could happen to our neighbour on the east, Pakistan, is something of vital importance. We could not see anything happen again to this country."

In the same spirit, the communique stressed the importance of sovereign equality among states, respect for each other's territorial integrity and complete non-interference in each other's internal affairs whatever the pretext. It said that "friendly and harmonious relations can be established between the countries in this region (South Asian Subcontinent) only if the above-mentioned universally recognized principles of state relationship are scrupulously observed. Any attempt on the part of any state to establish a hegemony or to seek a position of dominance over other countries would be inconsistent with these principles and must be eschewed." The communique called upon India to repatriate Pakistani prisoners of war without further delay and hoped that the Dacca authorities do not try the P.O.W.s.

The communique said that cooperation in the fields of economy, culture and science between the two countries would be strengthened.

NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

Preparations for September Summit

The preparatory committee of non-aligned countries met in Kabul, capital of Afghanistan, from May 13 to 15. The meeting formulated a draft agenda for the 4th non-aligned summit conference to be held in September in Algiers.

A communique issued after the meeting explained the views of the non-aligned countries on current international questions. It expressed support for the Latin American coun-

tries' struggle to exercise their political and economic sovereignty and condemned colonialism and racism in South Africa and their threats to the independent African states.

The communique welcomed the Paris agreement on ending the war in Viet Nam and the Vientiane Agreement on Restoring Peace and Achieving National Concord in Laos, and hoped these agreements would be faithfully implemented in both letter and spirit. It condemned the bombing of Cambodia and called for mobilization of world public opinion to stop it.

The communique pointed out that the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the national rights of the Palestinian people are two es-

sential prerequisites for achieving a lasting peace in the Middle East.

U.S.S.R.

Flights Near Japan Continue

Seven Soviet military aircraft flew along the Pacific and Japan Sea coasts of the Japanese archipelago on May 16, according to Japanese news agencies quoting Defence Agency sources. Japanese Air Self-Defence Force fighter planes were ordered into the air from bases in the Hokkaido and northeastern Japan areas.

Four Soviet aircraft appeared successively in the skies near the Pacific coast of Nemuro and Erimozaki of Hokkaido, then met off the coast of Japan's Sanriku area and flew in

formation southward along the Honshu coast towards Okinawa.

In the Japan Sea three Soviet aircraft appeared one after another off the Oga and Watarijima Peninsulas' coasts.

As Japanese reports pointed out, there has never been a recent occurrence of seven Soviet planes approaching Japan in a single day and this was the first time that four Soviet aircraft appeared off Japan's Pacific coast and flew in the direction of Okinawa.

Of late, flights by Soviet military aircraft off the Japan Sea coast have become more frequent. Japanese planes scrambled to confront Soviet planes 43 times in April alone, as compared with 32 times in the corresponding month last year.

(Continued from p. 17.)

medicine and give acupuncture treatment. She also has learnt to deliver babies.

Together with four other "barefoot doctors," she took charge of a medical centre for a production brigade of 1,600 people. Last year, they gave medical treatment on over 7,000 occasions, including complicated cases such as tuberculosis of the bones and paralysis. There was one woman whose placenta was retained after giving birth and whose uterus bled profusely. Chulaimu brewed some medicinal herbs for her and got her out of danger.

"Barefoot doctor" Chang Hsiang-hua in the countryside around Yen-an in northwest China had only learnt some elementary knowledge and technique of Western medicine in a training class. In the course of practice, he found that there were many effective prescriptions of traditional Chinese medicine used by the local people who lived in a hilly village where many medicinal herbs grew. If these traditional methods were put to good use, he thought, it would produce very good results in curing certain diseases and save the patients much expense. So he and his colleagues set about learning from veteran practitioners of traditional Chinese medicine and experienced herb-pickers in the locality. As a result, they were able to recognize 240 herbs and learnt to give herbal prescriptions and cure diseases by acupuncture. They themselves picked the needed herbs and later planted them. Last year, they went a step further. Based on efficacious herbal prescriptions, they processed herbs into easy-to-use pills, powders and liquid medicines to stop bleeding and coughing, induce lactation and cure burns.

In 1970, Chang Hsiang-hua had the opportunity to learn from a traditional Chinese doctor of a medical team that had come from Peking for six months. He

worked together with this old doctor every day, diagnosing and curing patients. He also spent one to two hours listening to his talks on the theories of traditional Chinese medicine. Studying this way helped Chang quickly increase his ability.

For a period of time, he and other "barefoot doctors" in the brigade co-operated closely with medical teams from Peking, making an overall investigation of an endemic disease. They learnt to give every brigade member a cardiographic check-up and carried out auscultatory and oral investigations from house to house. They gave decoctions of herbal medicine twice a day to 28 patients who had varying symptoms. Carefully observing the effects, they continued studying ways to improve the prescription's ingredients. After 150 days, all the patients were better. In this way, the young "barefoot doctors" learnt how to diagnose, cure, treat and prevent this disease.

Study through practice, as shown by the above-mentioned examples, is the basic way "barefoot doctors" are trained. This quick and effective method makes up for the drawbacks due to medical schools being unable to train large numbers of doctors in a short time. In a developing country like China, the first step to change backwardness in medical work in the rural areas is, so to speak, "sending charcoal in snowy weather," not "adding flowers to the embroidery." "Barefoot doctors" are a new-born force which has bright prospects.

Every rural people's commune today has its "barefoot doctors" who are either children of the once impoverished peasants and herdsmen or city-bred middle school students who have settled in the countryside. These peasant-doctors are playing an important role in the rural areas where doctors and medicine are in great demand.

Reinforcements for Agricultural Front

INDUSTRIAL, transport and commercial departments of China have been conscientiously carrying out the general principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" in developing the national economy as laid down by Chairman Mao. This can be seen in their steadily increasing aid to agriculture.

For example, various products needed in agriculture came out in much greater volume this year. They include farm machinery and parts, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, transparent plastic sheets and farm implements, all of which went up by big margins between January and April as compared with the same period in 1972. The increase for tractors was 29 per cent, internal combustion engines 40 per cent, chemical fertilizers 26 per cent and pesticides 8.9 per cent. The rolled

steel produced for agricultural use in the first quarter of this year was greater in quantity and variety than that in the same period of any previous year.

Numerous small chemical fertilizer plants newly established all over the country are already playing an important role. Since the start of 1972 technical innovations have led more and more of them to use coal dust or low-grade coal as raw material, and this has considerably boosted output. The daily output of small nitrogenous fertilizer plants went up 15 per cent in the second half of 1972 as compared with the first half of 1972, and 14 per cent in the first quarter of this year as compared with the second half of last year. At the same time commercial and transport departments improved their work so as to ensure prompt delivery.

Plastic sheets, farm implements, consumer goods and other products of light industry were put out in vast quantity. Many factories which depend on agriculture and animal husbandry for raw materials have paid greater attention to building up their bases of raw materials. They sent cadres, workers and technicians to the sources of supply to work with the peasants and help them improve the strains, cultivation techniques and field management.

In order to do a good job of supporting agriculture, industrial departments make a practice of finding out commune members' needs and solving problems promptly. Delivery of spare parts and

missing pieces for incomplete sets of equipment has greatly enhanced the effectiveness of agricultural machinery.

On the basis of extensive investigations and experiments a dozen or so highly effective, low-toxic pesticides have been put into mass production since the beginning of this year.

Well-Preserved Skeletons Of Extinct Elephants Found

TWO well-preserved fossil skeletons of an extinct species of elephant (*elephas namadicus*) have been unearthed in Huaiyuan County, Anhwei Province, on the north bank of the Huai River in its middle reaches. They are the first such complete specimens ever discovered in China. Fossils of water-buffalo and freshwater molluscan shells were found in association at the same place.

The scientific name for this elephant is *paleoloxodon namadicus*. It stands about four metres high. Palaeontologists estimate that elephants like this lived about 300,000 years ago, in the quaternary period.

In China, past study of such elephant fossils was fragmentary, being confined to a few teeth. Now the newly found skeletons provide palaeontologists and geologists with important data for reaching a better, all-round understanding of this extinct elephant's characteristics as well as of geographical and climatic conditions in the ancient Huai River valley.

A Model Woman Doctor

MEDICAL workers all over China are learning from the late woman doctor Li Yueh-hua who worked wholeheartedly for the peasants and died at the age of 33 in Anhwei Province, east China. With her outstanding deeds in mind, local peasants said: "She had the same sense of responsibility as Dr. Norman Bethune."

Tireless and devoted, Dr. Li tried hard to do what Chairman Mao said



This year large quantities of farm machinery and implements have reached the countryside, Hupeh Province.

in praise of Norman Bethune: "Comrade Bethune's spirit, his utter devotion to others without any thought of self, was shown in his boundless sense of responsibility in his work and his boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the people."

Peasant patients liked going to see Dr. Li and felt very close to her because she always treated them promptly and painstakingly. One night she was awakened by as many as four medical calls. On Mid-Autumn Festival, a traditional occasion for family reunions, she was making calls all night. At dawn a peasant woman with her baby in a transverse position was brought to her after more than a day in labour. She succeeded in inducing the birth and saved both mother and child. But the doctor herself fainted from overfatigue.

On the fifth day after Li Yueh-hua gave birth to a baby, it was snowing heavily at night when an old woman whose grandson was sick called on her for help. Having found that Dr. Li had lately gone through childbirth, she said she would get another doctor. "No!" Li Yueh-hua told her, "every second counts. Let's go!" She hurried to the woman's home and gave the infant emergency treatment.

More often than not her home was used as a "consulting room." When patients came in, all covered with sweat or mud, she would use her own bed for diagnosis and treatment. When the hospital wards were all occupied, she would prepare a bed at home for any patient who had to be hospitalized.

On one occasion, Li Yueh-hua's neighbour Chao Erh-chieh fell sick during confinement and her lactation stopped. She nursed Chao's baby herself for as long as six months.

These were but a few instances of Dr. Li's wholehearted devotion to others. In praise of her, the peasants said: "Dr. Li has done as many good deeds as there are stars in the sky. We can see them with our own eyes every day, but we can't count them!"

The peasants showed great concern for Dr. Li who worked so hard for them. Many told her: Good health is our best "investment" for making revolution! She always replied: "That indeed is true! But we must spare nothing of our own when making revolution."

In August 1971, Li Yueh-hua handed in her application for admission into the Chinese Communist Party. That day she wrote in her diary: "I must try hard to act as a Communist Party member and I'll devote my life to the cause of communism."

Towards the end of August, she became seriously ill.

At 10 o'clock on the night of August 30, a patient with a retained placenta was admitted. She was in a critical state after giving birth. No qualified doctor was at hand and there was no time to transfer her to another hospital. Li Yueh-hua got out of her sick-bed and performed the operation to save the woman's life. Exhausted as she was, she took pains to auscultate the woman's heart and give her anti-infection medicine and an injection. . . .

Dr. Li's illness took a sharp turn for the worse the next morning, and she was rushed to the county hospital. She had a persistent high fever, suffering from serious dehydration and acidosis. Every effort to save her failed.

The peasants buried this good doctor of theirs at the entrance of their village. People from all around streamed in for more than a month to pay homage to their beloved doctor.

The local Party committee posthumously admitted Li Yueh-hua into the Communist Party. The Anhwei Provincial Party Committee called on Party members, cadres and people to learn from her.

Born in a rural doctor's family, she saw for herself how badly the impoverished peasants needed doctors when she was only a child before liberation. She began learning about medicine from her father and later worked as a health worker in a local

hospital after she graduated from junior middle school after liberation. Clinical practice enabled her to become a midwife who could also handle ordinary obstetric disorders and common diseases in the countryside. In 1965, the Party organization sent her to a regional hospital for advanced study. There she took up surgery and gynaecology and in her spare time studied internal medicine and pediatrics.

HERE AND THERE

Sugar Industry. By April 10, China's sugar-making enterprises had basically concluded production for the 1972-73 sugar-making period. National sugar output surpassed the state plan, showing a rise of 28 per cent compared with the previous one-year period and topping the peak post-liberation production figure by more than 190,000 tons. Output in both Kwangtung Province and the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, which occupy significant places in the nation's sugar production, surpassed all their records. Some provinces and autonomous regions that did not produce sugar have successfully trial-planted sugar beet in the last two years and have built a number of small refineries turning out granulated sugar for local markets.

Mining Equipment. The state plan for production of mining equipment in China was overfulfilled last year. Production rose again 15 per cent in the first quarter of 1973 over that of the same period last year, and crushing, grinding, washing and ore-dressing and sintering equipment more than doubled and excavators and rock drills also showed considerable increases.

At one time only a few provinces and municipalities were capable of making mining machinery. More than 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions are now turning out many kinds (including new types) of mining machinery and equipment as well as auxiliary products. Quality has improved and costs and consumption of raw material have been reduced.

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