

# PEKING REVIEW

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August 18, 1972

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報

## The Vietnamese People's Iron Will Is Unshakable

"Renmin Ribao" Editorial

## The Laws of Class Struggle in The Socialist Period

*Conference of Foreign Ministers  
Of Non-Aligned Countries*

# PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

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# THE WEEK

## Samdech Sihanouk Visits Shantung

Cambodia's Head of State and Chairman of its National United Front Samdech Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk left Peking on August 10 by special train for Tsinan on an official visit. They were accompanied by Hsu Hsiang-chien, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Ieng Sary, Special Envoy of the Interior Part of Cambodia, was with them on the visit.

Prime Minister Penn Nouth and Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Party Central Committee's Military Commission Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Kuo Mo-jo went to the Peking Railway Station to see them off.

One hundred thousand people in the city of Tsinan, with a profound friendship for the heroic Cambodian people, lined the streets to give a rousing welcome to the distinguished guests.

On August 10, the Revolutionary Committee of Shantung Province gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished Cambodian visitors.

During their stay in Tsinan, Samdech Sihanouk and his party visited factories, went sightseeing at the city's scenic spots the Paotu Fountain and the Taming Lake, attended a soiree sponsored by the Shantung Revolutionary Committee and saw an exhibition of military skills by a P.L.A. Tsinan unit. Everywhere they went, they were warmly greeted by workers and P.L.A. fighters.

Samdech Sihanouk and his party left Tsinan on the afternoon of

August 13 by special train and arrived in Tsingtao to continue the visit.

## Waldheim in Peking

Kurt Waldheim, United Nations Secretary-General, and his wife arrived in Peking by air on the evening of August 11 for a visit to China at the invitation of Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei.

Accompanying Kurt Waldheim were U.N. Under-Secretary-General Tang Ming-chao, Director of the Secretary-General's Executive Office Robert Muller, personal assistant to the Secretary-General Anton Prohaska and aide to the Secretary-General Neil Breen.

Present at the airport to welcome them were Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua, Assistant Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung, Deputy Secretary-General of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee Chou Jung-kuo and leading members of departments concerned.

On August 12, Minister Chi Peng-fei gave a banquet in honour of Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and his wife.

Speaking at the banquet, Minister Chi Peng-fei said: "In the 27 years since the founding of the United Nations, tremendous changes have taken place in the international situation, which are favourable to the peoples of the world. The United Nations had only 51 members when it was established. Now it has more than 130 members, most of which are newly independent or developing countries belonging to the third world. These countries are playing an increasingly great role in international affairs." "More and more small and medium-sized countries are uniting to oppose the hegemony and power politics practised by the one or two superpowers."

## Premier Chou Welcomes And Invites Prime Minister Tanaka To Visit China

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei announced that Premier Chou En-lai welcomes and invites Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka to visit China.

On the morning of August 11, 1972, Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira met Sun Ping-hua, leader of the Shanghai Dance-Drama Troupe of China, and Hsiao Hsiang-chien, Chief Representative of the Tokyo Liaison Office of the China-Japan Memorandum Trade Office of China, and officially conveyed to them the following: The Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka wishes to visit China for negotiations to realize the normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and China.

On August 12, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China Chi Peng-fei announced upon authorization that Premier Chou En-lai of the State Council of the People's Republic of China welcomes and invites Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka to visit China for negotiations and settlement of the question of normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan.

"It has become more and more difficult for the superpowers wilfully to dominate the world or manipulate and monopolize the United Nations," he pointed out. "However, as the people of the world are clearly aware, the superpowers have not ceased their aggression, subversion, control and interference against other coun-

tries. They are stepping up their contention for spheres of influence. Wherever their hands reach, there is no tranquillity. And this is the root cause of the international situation remaining one of upheaval and unrest and being far from truly relaxed."

Chi Peng-fei said that the 27th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, which is due to begin in September, "should, in conformity with the will of the people of the world and the trend of history, make positive contributions towards opposing foreign aggression and interference and defending international peace."

He said: "The Chinese Government and people consistently support the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and hold that they should be universally respected by all the countries of the world. We consistently maintain that all countries, big or small, should be equal, that the affairs of the world must be handled by all the countries of the world, and that the affairs of the United Nations must be handled jointly by all its member-states, and the superpowers should not be allowed to manipulate and monopolize them. Together with the people of the world, countries of the third world and all countries that love peace and uphold justice, we will work for the defence of the national independence and state sovereignty of all countries and for the cause of maintaining international peace and promoting human progress."

Speaking at the function, Secretary-General Waldheim said: "The arrival of the People's Republic of China at the United Nations was an event of great historical importance which brought the international organization close to universality. The community of nations welcomed this great step forward and I am convinced that the presence of the People's Republic will contribute considerably to solving the many problems with which we are confronted."

Referring to the current international situation, he said: "We see reassuring trends towards international detente marked by personal contacts, visits and closer relations between the leaders of the world.

This is welcomed by the world community and it may well be a turning point in international relations."

He continued: "On the other hand, we are still confronted with a series of regional conflicts which we have been unable to solve during the past years. This makes it all the more important that we should make every effort to solve these conflicts which may lead to global confrontation and endanger world peace and international security. In my view this is one of the most urgent tasks for the United Nations and the world community."

He said: "The United Nations is an instrument of peace that has to be used in order to become effective." He hoped that "member-states will use the United Nations more than in the past to solve the many problems we are confronted with."

In his speech, Waldheim held: "We live today in an era where peace is maintained mainly through the deterrent of weapons of mass destruction, a peace built on fear. This situation must not lead us to believe that peace can be taken for granted. On the contrary, the existence of these frightening weapons seriously jeopardizes world peace and this makes it all the more important that we should devote ourselves to reduce and finally eliminate the wasteful armaments race."

Waldheim stressed that "the United Nations has an essential role to play" in the efforts to maintain and enhance world peace and security.

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua met Secretary-General Waldheim on the evening of August 13.

On August 15, Secretary-General Waldheim and his party left Peking on a visit to Shanghai.

### **Sun Ping-hua and Hsiao Hsiang-chien Received by Japanese Prime Minister**

Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka received Sun Ping-hua, leader of the Shanghai Dance-Drama Troupe of China, and Hsiao Hsiang-chien, Chief Representative of the Tokyo Liaison Office of the China-Japan Memorandum Trade Office of

China, at the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo on the afternoon of August 15.

Present on the occasion on the Chinese side were Hsu Tsung-mao, Representative of the Tokyo Liaison Office of the China-Japan Memorandum Trade Office of China, Chiang Pei-chu and Tang Chia-hsuan, working personnel of the Shanghai Dance-Drama Troupe of China. Present on the Japanese side were Susumu Nikaido, Chief Cabinet Secretary of Japan; Hiroshi Hashimoto, Head of the China Division of the Foreign Ministry; Akitane Kiuchi and Keiichi Konaga, secretaries of the Prime Minister.

Sun Ping-hua thanked Prime Minister Tanaka for taking time off to receive them though he was very busy. He added that it was encouraging that the Shanghai Dance-Drama Troupe of China was accorded an enthusiastic reception by the Japanese people and friendly attention by the Japanese Government during its performance tour in Japan and expressed thanks for all this.

Sun Ping-hua told Prime Minister Tanaka that Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs Chi Peng-fei was authorized to announce that Premier Chou En-lai has extended welcome and invitation to him to visit China.

Prime Minister Tanaka expressed his heartfelt thanks to Premier Chou En-lai for his welcome and invitation. The Prime Minister also expressed the hope that his talks with Premier Chou En-lai will achieve fruitful results.

The two sides agreed that an announcement will be made simultaneously by China and Japan after the schedule for Prime Minister Tanaka's visit to China is fixed.

The reception proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and harmony.

### **Premier Chou En-lai Meets Hisao Kuroda**

Premier Chou En-lai and President of the China-Japan Friendship Association Liao Cheng-chih in the evening of August 7 met and had a friendly talk with Hisao Kuroda, Chairman of the Japan-China Friend-

(Continued on p. 19.)

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**"Renmin Ribao" Editorial:**

# The Vietnamese People's Iron Will Is Unshakable

**D**EFYING the strong opposition of world opinion, U.S. imperialism has recently continued bombing and attacking the dyke system, irrigation works and densely populated areas in north Viet Nam. The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam issued a statement on August 8, 1972, sternly condemning the savage crimes of U.S. imperialism. The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the just and solemn stand of the D.R.V.N. Government and express burning indignation at U.S. imperialism's criminal acts.

U.S. imperialism's aggression in Indochina and wanton bombing of north Viet Nam have long been vehemently condemned by the people all over the world. The crime of bombing dykes and dams in north Viet Nam by U.S. aircraft has further aroused public wrath throughout the world. The U.S. Government has time and again resorted to sophistry to deny its responsibility for the crime, but the result is that the more it tries to cover up its crimes, the starker they are exposed and the truculent features of the U.S. aggressor are more fully revealed.

In face of the iron-clad facts, the U.S. Government had to admit that it had bombed some dykes in north Viet Nam, but it alleged that it was not the U.S. policy to bomb north Vietnamese dykes. Facts have shown very clearly that the U.S. policy is to attempt, by means of wanton bombing, to force the north Vietnamese peo-

ple to cease giving support to their compatriots in the south. By damaging in an intensified manner the dyke system and irrigation works in the north before the high-water season and preventing the north Vietnamese people from repairing the dykes, the vicious intention of the United States is to cause floods at the high-water season. Just as the statement of the D.R.V.N. Foreign Ministry pointed out, "The U.S. Government must bear full responsibility if the floods should eventually happen as a result of the U.S. bombing of dykes, sluices and dams over the past period."

The Vietnamese are a heroic people who have undergone long tempering. They have won great victories and accumulated rich experience in the protracted struggle against U.S. imperialism and its henchmen. No brutal means or intrigues of U.S. imperialism can shake the Vietnamese people's iron will and confidence in victory in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, nor can they save the U.S. aggressor from its doomed defeat. The U.S. aggressor must immediately stop its bombing and attacks on north Viet Nam's dykes and irrigation works, stop its indiscriminate bombing of north Viet Nam and all other acts of aggression against Viet Nam; otherwise, it will receive even harsher punishment from the Vietnamese people.

(August 13)

## U.S. Bombing of Dykes in North Viet Nam Cannot Be Denied

Material published by the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and reports by recent foreign visitors to Viet Nam have forcefully refuted all the nonsense churned out by the U.S. State Department to absolve U.S. imperialism of its crime of attacking dykes and water conservancy works in north Viet Nam.

### Work of "Stray Bombs"?

In an interview with a correspondent of the Hanoi daily *Nhan Dan*,

D.R.V.N. Minister of Water Conservancy Ha Ke Tan refuted the U.S. State Department's yarn that the dykes and water conservancy works were hit by "stray bombs." He pointed out that 58 dyke sections and 35 water conservancy works were bombed by the U.S. imperialists on more than 170 occasions during the last four months and that such bombings were being stepped up: in April, 18 occasions; in May, 46; in June, 46; and in July, 63. The

Minister added: Could the laser-guided and TV-guided bombs, which the U.S. boasts as being most accurate, have "strayed" so far as to cause all these direct hits?

### Serious Menace

Minister Ha Ke Tan next refuted the U.S. State Department's prevarication that there is no evidence showing that the bombed dykes are of importance in decisions of life and death. He said: "The dykes in north Viet Nam are all earthworks. If they are bombed prior to the season of high water, their resistance to water pressure will be greatly diminished. It is not only dangerous when a bomb

falls on the dyke, cuts it in half, or causes cracks around the bomb crater. A bomb falling beside a dyke can be no less dangerous because it shakes the foundation of the dyke and causes a depression in the dyke and cracks all over its body and this can entail incalculable consequences in the immediate spate season and over a longer term."

"Through the document on the dyke bombing issued by the U.S. State Department, one can see that the U.S. has made an elaborate study of the land and the river systems in north Viet Nam before picking out its targets." "In fact, U.S. planes have picked out the points of crucial importance in the combat against floods as their targets. For instance, they have struck the converging point of six rivers in Nam Sach District, Hai Hung Province [see *Peking Review*, No. 30, p. 12]. In southern Nam Ha Province the dykes have been bombed on 45 occasions, endangering a vast area irrigated by the three tributaries of the Red River."

"It should be noted that the two major river systems of the Red River and the Thai Binh River are linked by many important tributaries and major rivers in the 4th former joint region. Now, let us imagine the water rising. A number of the 58 dyke sections recently bombed will not be able to stand up to the water pressure and break. Then the whole delta area will be submerged."

### Responsibility for Dyke-Break

Referring to the achievements in water conservancy construction in the north, the Minister said: "Within the 15 years from 1955 to 1970, the people in the north have dug 120 million cubic metres of earthworks to build the dykes. This figure far exceeds that of the period of 80 years under French colonialist rule. We have conquered the floods four years in succession, from 1968 to 1971, and particularly the 1971 flood, the biggest in a century. This year, we have dug over 15 million cubic metres of earthworks. This figure is equal to



U.S. bombing leaves crater at sluice-gate of dyke along Song Chu River in north Viet Nam's Thanh Hoa Province.

more than three times that of last year."

"According to the calculations of the Vietnamese specialists of hydraulic works and dyke building and the experience of the Vietnamese people, the dyke system as it was consolidated could have withstood the highest water pressure (as in the 1971 flood) had it not been for the damage caused by the American bombing."

Declaring that the U.S. bombing of the dykes and hydraulic works was obviously a deliberate and calculated act, Minister Ha Ke Tan said: "If a dyke-break occurs, the Nixon administration must be held fully responsible."

### American Actress' Testimony

AP reports that the American actress Jane Fonda, who recently visited the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, said that the pattern of American bombing near the north Viet Nam dykes indicated that the attacks were "systematic and deliberate." She contended that the United States had directed the attacks against the coastal dykes during the typhoon season and against the inland dykes during the monsoon season. "It's not only the dykes that are being bombed but all the things that have to do with irrigation and flood control," she declared. "It's the dams . . . the sluice-gates that have

been bombed. Pumping and hydraulic stations are being bombed."

She said that at one spot she saw 28 bomb craters along a key dyke. "For miles and miles all you can see is flat rice paddies and sudden clusters of bomb craters that are 8 metres deep and 10 metres across." She added that "this is obviously nowhere near a military target."

### Swedish Journalist's Report

The Swedish paper *Dagens Nyheter* on July 25 carried an article from Hanoi by its political commentator Sven Oeste who had visited a village in Nam Ha Province. He stated: "In this region there are many dykes protecting the homes and ricefields of 400,000 peasants. There is not one military base in the neighbourhood. Nothing, if not the dykes, could attract the attention of U.S. pilots or of those who sent them there. The bombing of this region proves the premeditated and non-fortuitous character of the actions of the U.S. air force."

The Swedish journalist reported that on July 19, four U.S. planes dropped 16 bombs in the immediate proximity of dykes. "There is no question in the minds of the local population that these air raids were directed against what they rate the most important — the dykes," he wrote.

# The Laws of Class Struggle in the Socialist Period

by Chi Ping

**I**N the historical period of socialism, how do class contradictions and class struggle develop and change? What are their laws?

To master the laws of class struggle in the socialist period, we must first understand the main contradiction in China during this period. As far back as 1949, on the eve of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic, Chairman Mao clearly pointed out at the Second Plenary Session of the C.P.C.'s Seventh Central Committee that, after the seizure of power throughout China and the solution of the land problem, the principal contradiction inside the country is **"the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie."** On many occasions since then, Chairman Mao has pointed out that, throughout the historical period of socialism, there exists the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration.

In 1962, at the 10th Plenary Session of the Party's Eighth Central Committee, Chairman Mao put forward even more comprehensively the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism and admonished that we must **"never forget class struggle."** Leading the Chinese people forward in the struggle of socialist revolution and socialist construction, he has employed the stand, viewpoint and method of dialectical and historical materialism to grasp the main contradiction — that between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, summed up the experience of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and ceaselessly revealed the laws of the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie.

## Class Struggle Is Inevitable

In 1957, Chairman Mao pointed out: **"The class enemies will invariably seek opportunities to assert themselves. They will not resign themselves to the loss of state power and of their property. However much the Communist Party warns its enemies in advance and makes its basic strategic policy known to them, they will still launch attacks. Class struggle is an objective reality independent of man's will. That is to say, class struggle is inevitable."**

All class enemies, all ghosts and monsters will, without fail, come out into the open, this is decided by their

reactionary nature. There has never been nor will there ever be a single instance in which the overthrown reactionary classes will leave the stage of history of their own accord without organizing resistance. Their reactionary class nature and idealist world outlook invariably mislead them into overestimating themselves and underestimating the forces of revolution. They mistake the absolute superiority of the proletariat for absolute inferiority. Whenever there is a chance, therefore, they cannot help showing themselves off. Despite severe blows and shameful defeats, they will continue to act according to this law.

Practice in the struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat over the past 20 years or more has testified to the correctness of Chairman Mao's thesis. In the early period after the founding of New China, when the Chinese people were carrying out the movement to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, unlawful capitalists ruthlessly engaged in bribery of cadres in government offices and enterprises, tax evasion and other illegal activities to undermine socialism and sabotage the state sector of the economy. They launched a frenzied attack against the proletariat by "pulling out our cadres" and "sneaking into our ranks." The Hu Feng counter-revolutionary clique vainly attempted to subvert the proletarian power by worming their way into the revolutionary ranks and undermining it from within. In 1955, they came up with a counter-revolutionary "memorandum" running to 300,000 Chinese characters. In 1957, the bourgeois Rightists took advantage of the Party's rectification campaign, which was meant to overcome shortcomings in the Party, to plot its downfall, negate the socialist system and usurp power themselves. All these and other examples show how the class enemies came out to attack us of their own volition, and this is an objective law independent of man's will.

Bourgeois representatives who have sneaked into the Party also will not go against this law. They represent the interests and will of the overthrown exploiting classes and all reactionary forces. They will assert themselves stubbornly. All conspirators and careerists from Kao Kang to Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers, of their own accord, launched attacks against the Party in a vain attempt to usurp Party leadership and seize power and change the Party's line and policies and the socialist system. Their reac-

tionary class nature and double-dealing tactics and their deep-rooted reactionary world outlook determined that they would be enemies to the Party and the people. It is impossible to stop them from doing so, and nobody could have saved them. When the anti-Party activities of political swindlers like Liu Shao-chi were exposed, out of the largeness of mind of a proletarian revolution, Chairman Mao time and again did his best to save them. However, not showing the least repentance, they madly continued their counter-revolutionary crimes and brought about their own destruction. Now, the situation of our socialist revolution and construction is getting better and better, the proletarian dictatorship has become further consolidated and ever fresher fruits have been borne by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on foreign affairs. All this has elated and inspired the people of all nationalities in China.

### International Background

As Lenin pointed out: **"Revisionism is an international phenomenon."** (*Marxism and Revisionism.*) The fact that chieftains of the revisionist line in the Party will inevitably make a show of themselves has its international roots. To subvert China's proletarian dictatorship, imperialism and social-imperialism will always try to find their agents within our Party. Revisionists and opportunists hidden in our Party, on their part, will always go to them for backing. The anti-Party conspiracies of political swindlers like Liu Shao-chi are not isolated or accidental; they, too, have an international background. The great victory of the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work has dealt a severe blow to social-imperialism. The facts of class struggle tell us that **"it was a case of reactionaries inside a socialist country, in league with the imperialists, attempting to achieve their conspiratorial aims by taking advantage of contradictions among the people to foment dissension and stir up disorder."** (Mao Tsetung; *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People.*) Only by using the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint to study class struggles at home in connection with international class struggles can we correctly grasp the laws of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in the socialist period.

### A Major Struggle Every Few Years

There is a law with respect to time governing the development and change of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in the period of socialism. Reviewing the history of our country, we can see that there has been a major struggle at intervals of several years. This is true of class struggle in society and of inner-Party struggle between the two lines. In the early years following the birth of New China when socialist revolution and construction had won initial victory and continued to develop in depth, Kao Kang and Jao Shu-shih rigged up an anti-Party alliance in a futile attempt to seize power. At the 1959 Lushan Conference, Peng Teh-huai came up with an open letter of challenge, attacking the general line for the building

of socialism, the great leap forward and the people's commune in a bid to usurp Party leadership. But his attempt was crushed. Later on, pushing a revisionist line, Liu Shao-chi and other swindlers engaged in intrigue and conspiracy in a big way and set up a bourgeois headquarters in a vain attempt to split our Party and restore capitalism. However, they ended up in even more disastrous defeat.

Why is there a major struggle every few years? This reflects stages of development of the principal contradiction in the socialist period. Chairman Mao has taught us: **"The fundamental contradiction in the process of development of a thing and the essence of the process determined by this fundamental contradiction will not disappear until the process is completed; but in a lengthy process the conditions usually differ at each stage. The reason is that, although the nature of the fundamental contradiction in the process of development of a thing and the essence of the process remain unchanged, the fundamental contradiction becomes more and more intensified as it passes from one stage to another in the lengthy process."** (*On Contradiction.*) In our country socialist revolution has deepened step by step; the basic completion of the socialist transformation of ownership of means of production was followed by socialist revolution on the ideological and political front. Each step forward and every victory gained by us invariably hurt the bourgeoisie and its agents in the Party and was, therefore, strongly opposed by them. Thus in the long process of contradiction and struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, specific stages take shape as the socialist revolution deepens step by step. Like the motion of other contradictions, each specific stage takes on two states of motion, that of relative rest and that of conspicuous change. Under given conditions, it transforms itself from the first into the second state, that is, from comparatively moderate to comparatively intense; the contradiction is resolved through the second state and another new specific stage begins. The struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in the socialist period, therefore, sometimes rises high and sometimes subsides like the waves. In terms of time, it finds expression in a major struggle every few years. Of course this is only the general situation. As to each particular major struggle, whether it takes place after a comparatively short or a much longer duration depends on the domestic and international situation and on our work.

After each major struggle, the defeated class enemies are compelled to shift from attack to retreat. Out of their reactionary class nature, however, they cannot be expected to wash their hands and turn over a new leaf. But it is also impossible for them to make an all-out counter-attack immediately after a defeat. This is because in each major struggle, they are badly battered, their bourgeois headquarters is demolished, their revisionist programme and line as well as all their reactionary fallacies which they use to deceive and dupe the people are thoroughly criticized, while the handful



of counter-revolutionary diehard followers they mustered together have fallen apart under our blows and their double-dealing tactics, seen through by the people, no longer work. In a word, they need a breathing-space. In our country, the prestige of the Party is so high, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought has taken such deep root in the hearts of the people, the Party, government, army and people are so united and the dictatorship of the proletariat is so rock-firm that the class enemies can only carry out counter-revolutionary preparatory work covertly and clandestinely, and it is very difficult for them to do so. In face of the iron bastion of the dictatorship of the proletariat, they require several years to rally their forces again and have another major trial of strength with us. Needless to say, struggles sometimes intertwine. There was such an instance: some of the chieftains of the revisionist line in this struggle are none other than the actual ringleaders or backbone elements who pushed the revisionist line in the last struggle but had escaped undetected. However, no matter what preparations the overthrown reactionary forces may make or when they will jump forth, nothing but utter defeat is in store for them.

When we say that a major struggle takes place every few years, we do not mean that there is peace and tranquillity at other times and we can sit back and relax. That class struggle rises and falls in a wave-like manner is not tantamount to saying that it now appears and now disappears. Each major struggle is a continuation and development of day-to-day struggles — a process of development from quantitative to qualitative change. This is why we must remind ourselves of class struggle every year, every month and every day. Only by retaining a sober understanding of class struggle and its laws can we take the initiative in waging struggles.

### Upheaval Inevitably Transforms Itself Into Order

In the socialist period ghosts and monsters constantly make trouble and the proletariat keeps on wiping them out. Order is achieved after a big upheaval. This is yet another law of the development of class struggle.

Dialectical materialism tells us that upheaval and order constitute a unity of opposites. In the absence of upheaval, order is out of the question; upheaval inevitably transforms itself into order. Chairman Mao has said: **"Disturbances thus have a dual character. Every disturbance can be regarded in this way."** (*On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People.*) It is a bad thing that class enemies come out and make trouble, but once they do so, they expose their counter-revolutionary features in broad daylight. As a result, class alignment becomes clearer than before, and the masses of the people can wage struggles against these enemies in a better way and take actions to annihilate these scoundrels, thereby further strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat. In this sense, a bad

thing can be turned into a good thing. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, ghosts and monsters came out to make trouble and in some places there was confusion for a time as if things were really getting serious. But what was the result? The handful of class enemies were ferreted out and the masses were tempered in the struggle. Liu Shao-chi and other swindlers who had formerly put on the appearance of men of integrity unmasked themselves and revealed their ferocious true colours once they came out and plotted to usurp Party leadership. The cadres and people then rose in action to expose and criticize their crimes of opposing the Party, and this has immensely enhanced their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism. Thus it can be seen that the class enemies are approaching their doom once they come on stage to bare their fangs. Over 95 per cent of the people and cadres will never tolerate their perverse acts.

Marxism holds that class struggle is the motive force propelling the advance of history. It is only in the course of class struggle that socialist society develops. Each time ghosts and monsters make trouble and are defeated by the revolutionary people, the forces of the exploiting classes and all reaction are weakened while the dictatorship of the proletariat is further consolidated. With the forces of the reactionary classes becoming weaker and weaker after repeated tests of strength, the proletariat will be able to finally fulfil the great historical mission of eliminating the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes. Of course, each round of upheaval and order does not simply repeat itself, nor does it move in a cycle mechanically, but it invariably has new content. After each struggle, the people's knowledge is raised to a higher level and the socialist cause takes another victorious step forward. In our country, the dictatorship of the proletariat has been continuously consolidated and the socialist cause has been developing with each passing day precisely because the proletariat has won victory in one struggle after another against the landlord and capitalist classes and against all the reactionary forces and their representatives who constantly made trouble and carried out disruptive activities.

To turn bad things into good things is conditional. Class enemies would not step down from the stage of history of their own accord; upheaval would not of itself transform into order. **"In given conditions, each of the two opposing aspects of a contradiction invariably transforms itself into its opposite as a result of the struggle between them. Here, the conditions are essential. Without the given conditions, neither of the two contradictory aspects can transform itself into its opposite."** (*On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People.*) To transform upheaval into order in our country, it is of key importance to resolutely implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, strengthen Party leadership and unite the broad masses of the people. With this condition, in the sharp and complex class struggle and struggle between the two lines, we are able to see clearly the orientation, draw a sharp line of distinction between ourselves and the

enemy, correctly distinguish and handle the two types of contradictions and rally all forces that can be united with so as to hit hard at the class enemies and enable the revolution to advance along the correct path. It is precisely because of the wise leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and his proletarian revolutionary line that the various chieftains of opportunist lines failed to destroy our Party over the past decades. Without this condition, upheaval cannot give way to order. Historical development is

after all independent of the will of the reactionaries who will surely be overthrown by the people.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, we must grasp the laws governing class struggle in the socialist period and step by step carry the proletarian revolution through to the end.

*(Abridged translation of an article published in "Hongqi," No. 8, 1972. Subheads are ours.)*

## Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries

*The Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries was held from August 8 to 12 in Georgetown, capital of Guyana. Prior to this, a meeting of its preparatory committee took place from August 3 to 5.*

*Taking part in the conference were delegations from 59 member countries, 12 delegations of observers and 8 guests.*

*The conference achieved significant results. It adopted the "Georgetown Declaration," the reports by its political committee and economic committee and a series of resolutions including those on Indochina, the Middle East, decolonization, Puerto Rico, Zimbabwe and the so-called Spanish Sahara. It also decided to seat the Delegation of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia at the conference as the sole legitimate representative of Cambodia and to admit the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam to the current conference as a full member.*

*The Chinese Government and people attached great importance to the conference. Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei sent a message of congratulations on its opening. The Chinese press devoted much space to the conference and reported on the "Georgetown Declaration" as well as resolutions adopted at the conference. Following are excerpts of two articles in "Renmin Ribao" by the paper's Commentator on August 15 and 13 on the successful conclusion of the conference and on its decision to seat the Delegation of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia as the sole legitimate representative of Cambodia and to admit the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam as a full member to the conference. The articles were entitled "Unity in Struggle Against Imperialism and Colonialism" and "Just Decision, Common Victory."*

### Unity in Struggle

**The Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries** held in the Guyanese capital Georgetown has made significant achievements. The "Georgetown Declaration" adopted by the conference and its resolutions on a series of questions including those on Indochina, the Middle East, decolonization and Puerto Rico, embody the strong will of the non-aligned countries and their peoples to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and reflect the common aspirations cherished by millions upon millions of people in Asia,

Africa and Latin America. The Chinese Government and people express warm congratulations to the conference on its important results.

The conference was permeated throughout by a spirit of militant solidarity among the participating countries and their peoples. It took a clear-cut principled position with regards to struggles against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, racial oppression, the big powers' monopoly over the handling of international affairs and various other questions. In the "Georgetown Declaration," the conference

called for "concerted action on the international level" by the Asian, African and Latin American countries in their common struggles, and "pledged itself to foster mutual co-operation among developing countries." It stressed the need for the Asian, African and Latin American countries "to continue to work with a view to strengthening and broadening the existing solidarity and co-operation among all the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist forces." This spirit of fighting shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy signifies a new development in the cause of unity of the Asian, African and Latin American countries against imperialism and gives vigorous encouragement to the common struggles of the peoples.

Where there is aggression, there is resistance to it. Where there is oppression, there is struggle against it. The Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries strongly condemned the subjection of Asian, African and Latin American countries to aggression, subversion, plunder and oppression by imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism, and gave firm support to the just struggles being waged by the three Indochinese peoples, the Korean people, the Palestinian and other Arab peoples and the broad masses of people in Asia, Africa and Latin America in general. By taking a firm position to oppose imperialism and colonialism and to support and defend the cause of national independence, the conference has added to the moral strength of the non-aligned countries and made a new contribution to the just struggles of the peoples of the world.

In international affairs, big and small countries should be equal. The affairs of the people of various countries should be handled by the people of various countries concerned. The conference expressed the strong feeling of the non-aligned countries that "they could not suffer the destiny of the world to rest with a small syndicate of states," and called for "efforts to realize the demands of non-aligned countries for the democratization of international relations." This represents the voice of justice of the people of the third world against the superpowers pushing hegemony and power politics, and further demonstrates that the non-aligned countries are playing an increasingly important role in the fight against control and intervention by the superpowers.

The current international situation is becoming more and more favourable to the struggle of the peoples. Countries want independence, nations want liberation, and people want revolution. This has already become an irresistible historical trend. China belongs to the third world. We are firmly opposed to the manipulation and monopolizing of international affairs by the superpowers. We do not want, and will never want to be a superpower. The Chinese people and other peoples of the third world had the same historical experiences, and today they are confronted with the common task of struggle. We firmly support the just struggle of the non-aligned countries and their people, and are convinced that so long as they continue to

heighten vigilance and persist in unity and struggle, the people of various countries will surely win greater victories.

## Just Decision

This is not only a victory of the Cambodian and south Vietnamese peoples, but also a common victory of the people of various countries fighting in defence of justice. The Chinese people express warm congratulations to the fraternal Cambodian and south Vietnamese peoples.

The Kingdom of Cambodia is one of the sponsors of the Conference of Non-Aligned Countries. The Cambodian Government under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has always pursued a policy of independence, peace, neutrality and non-alignment, and adhered to the just position of opposition to imperialist aggression and intervention. Since the reactionary coup of March 18, 1970 in Cambodia, the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia has led the Cambodian people in a heroic and tenacious struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys in defence of national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and has won great victory. The struggle and victory of the Cambodian people are an important contribution to the common cause of the non-aligned countries and to the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of various countries, and have won the praise and support of the people all over the world. Thanks to the justice-upholding position of the host and many other countries at the current Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries, a fair decision has been made at the conference. This is a proof that the Cambodian people's cause is "a just cause which enjoys abundant support"; it is also a proof of the rising international prestige of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia led by Head of State Samdech Sihanouk.

The Lon Nol traitorous clique, lackey of U.S. imperialism, is not only the betrayer of the cause of Cambodia's national independence but also the destroyer of her policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment. This handful of national scums, who wreck the country and ruin the people, are spurned by the people at home and extremely isolated in the world; they have no right whatsoever to represent the state and Government of Cambodia. Their ignominious failure in Guyana is quite natural. Cambodia can be represented only by the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia at any international conference and in any international organization.

The decision made by the current Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries on the representation of Cambodia and south Viet Nam is bound to further inspire the Cambodian and south Vietnamese peoples in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and further enhance the strength of the non-aligned countries, thereby making a new contribution to the common struggle of the peoples throughout the world.

China at the U.N.

## Consideration of "Bangla Desh's" Application For U.N. Membership Opposed

**T**he United Nations Security Council held a meeting on August 10 afternoon to discuss the question of consideration of "Bangla Desh's" application for the United Nations membership. In view of the difference of views, the council voted on whether or not the question was to be included in the agenda. Chinese representative voted against it and the representatives of Guinea, Somalia and the Sudan did not participate in the voting. The President of the Council declared at the end of the meeting that "Bangla Desh's" application will be referred to the Committee on the Admission of New Members.

Following is the full text of the Chinese Representative Huang Hua's speech:

The Chinese Delegation firmly opposes the Security Council's consideration of "Bangla Desh's" application for membership in the United Nations under the present circumstances. The reason is quite obvious.

1. In the opinion of the Chinese Delegation, the application of "Bangla Desh" for membership in the United Nations should in no way be considered in deviation from the relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council last year. As is known to all, on November 21 last year, the Indian Government, with the active encouragement and energetic support of the Soviet social-imperialists, brazenly launched a large-scale war of aggression against Pakistan and seriously undermined the peace on the south Asian subcontinent. On December 7 last year, the United Nations General Assembly, breaking through the numerous obstacles raised by the Soviet Union and India, adopted Resolution 2793 (XXVI) with the overwhelming majority of 104 votes, the operative paragraph 1 of which explicitly "calls upon the Governments of India and Pakistan to take forthwith all measures for an immediate ceasefire and withdrawal of their armed forces on the territory of the other to their own side of the India-Pakistan borders." Subsequently, on December 21, the Security Council adopted Resolution 307 (1971) with the great majority of 13 votes. Apart from reiterating the demand for troops withdrawal by the two parties, the resolution in its operative paragraph 3 "calls upon all those concerned to take all measures necessary to preserve human life and for the observance of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and to apply in full their provisions as regards the protection of wounded and sick, prisoners of war and civilian population." The Geneva Convention of 1949 referred

to in this connection stipulates in article 118 in explicit terms: "Prisoners of war shall be released and repatriated without delay after the cessation of active hostilities."

However, what is the actual state of affairs now? The actual state of affairs is: The Indian Government has failed to withdraw all its troops to its own territory in accordance with the U.N. resolutions concerning troop withdrawal, and has been detaining over 90,000 Pakistan prisoners of war and civilians. "Bangla Desh" is even holding out threats for the trial of Pakistan prisoners of war. This constitutes a gross violation of the relevant resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly and the Security Council. At the same time, "Bangla Desh" is insisting on its recognition by Pakistan before it can agree to hold negotiations with the latter. This is simply to collude with India in blackmailing Pakistan and in continuing to obstruct the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations. This is indeed bullying others too much. We would ask: Whether or not Resolution 2793 (XXVI) adopted by the U.N. General Assembly with 104 votes and the Security Council Resolution 307 (1971) adopted with 13 votes remain valid? Obviously before the true implementation of the relevant U.N. resolutions and pending a reasonable settlement of the issues between India and Pakistan, and between Pakistan and "Bangla Desh," "Bangla Desh" is not qualified at all to be admitted into the United Nations, and the Security Council's consideration of "Bangla Desh's" application for membership in the United Nations is entirely out of the question. Otherwise, where will the United Nations Charter stand? Where will the relevant resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly and the Security Council stand? When one refuses to implement the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, how can he possibly speak of "accepting the obligations contained in the present Charter" and of being "able and willing to carry out these obligations"? This is indeed a sheer hoax and a gross mockery of the United Nations.

2. To put it bluntly, in resorting to such unreasonable course of action, the Indian Government and its behind-the-scenes supporter the Soviet social-imperialists are aimed at encouraging the aggressor through the instrumentality of the United Nations and continuing to maintain the tension on the south Asian subcontinent. A clear evidence is found in the report that after the Simla talks between India and Pakistan,

the Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi claimed that pending the "final settlement" of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute, she would not permit the repatriation of Pakistan prisoners of war. Approval of these acts of theirs would be tantamount to giving aid and abetment to evil-doings. Consequently, in defence of the principles of the U.N. Charter and in the interests of the entire people of the south Asian subcontinent, it is essential to insist on the following: Only when the relevant U.N. resolutions have been truly implemented

and only after a reasonable settlement of the issues between India and Pakistan and between Pakistan and "Bangla Desh" has been achieved, can the Security Council consider "Bangla Desh's" application for membership in the United Nations.

In view of the above reasons, the Chinese Delegation firmly opposes the Security Council's consideration of the application of "Bangla Desh" for membership in the United Nations.

## At U.N. Sea-Bed Committee

# No Superpowers' Control of the Seas Is Allowed

*Following are excerpts from the speech of Shen Wei-liang, Chinese Representative to the United Nations Sea-Bed Committee, on passage through straits at the meeting of Sub-Committee Two on July 24. Title and sub-titles are ours.*

ON the right of passage through straits within the territorial seas of coastal states, Representative Shen Wei-liang pointed out, "Everybody understands that territorial seas are different from the high seas. Every state in the world has the right to define the extent of its territorial seas, and that is its sovereign right. Even if straits within the territorial seas of coastal states are often used for international navigation, this fact does not change their status of territorial seas into that of the high seas. Permitting innocent passage is of course not closing the straits. It merely requires that foreign ships, while passing through the straits, should not impair the peace, good order and security of the coastal states and should observe their laws and regulations. Prior consent should be obtained before foreign warships and military aircraft may pass. We hold that these requirements are entirely justified and reasonable. In advocating 'freedom of transit' and 'freedom of overflight' for foreign ships and planes, whether civilian or military, through straits within the territorial seas of coastal states, the superpowers are seeking to treat territorial seas as the high seas in order to serve their purpose of maritime hegemony."

### **U.S. Attitude Changes**

He said, "Before World War II, the United States acknowledged that foreign warships had no right of free transit through the territorial seas of other countries. In 1910, the former U.S. Secretary of State Elihu Root stated that foreign warships might not pass without consent into the zone (the territorial waters) because they threatened." But "after World War II, the United States intensified its expansion to the seas and oceans.

It sent out great numbers of warships, nuclear-powered submarines and military planes, and established numerous naval bases all over the world in an attempt to control the seas and oceans. To meet the needs of its policy of expansion and aggression, the United States changed its attitude on the question of the right of passage through territorial seas. At the 1958 Geneva Conference on the Law of the Sea the U.S. delegate spoke strongly in favour of the 'innocent passage' of warships through the territorial seas of other countries without the latter's prior consent."

"On January 20, 1960, while testifying before the U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations," the Chinese Representative noted, "the President of the U.S. Delegation to the 1958 law of the sea conference said, 'Our navy would like to see as narrow a territorial sea as possible in order to preserve the maximum possibility of deployment, transit, and manoeuvrability on and over the high seas, free from the jurisdictional control of individual states.' In a foreign policy report issued in February 1972, the U.S. Government asserted in an even more blatant way that 'the United States relies on the seas to meet its global responsibilities. Our security, and that of our friends, depends upon freedom of navigation and overflight of the high seas, and on free movement through and over international straits.' In short, the United States wants to treat the territorial seas of other countries as the high seas and demands the right of free transit through straits within the territorial seas of coastal states. It was guided by this thought that the United States drafted the articles on straits it submitted to the Sea-Bed Committee in July 1971."

### **The Soviet Union Follows in U.S. Footsteps**

Referring to the attitude of the Soviet Union on this question in the past, the Chinese Representative said, "For a long time in the past the Soviet Union

adhered to the principles of innocent passage and prior consent as regards the question of the right of passage through straits within territorial seas. Take for instance the Corfu Channel case dealt with by the International Court of Justice in 1949. The then Soviet judge Krylov explicitly pointed out that foreign warships were different from commercial ships for they had no right of passage through the territorial seas of other states. He also held that in the absence of rules prescribed in a special convention, the right to regulate passage through straits belonged to the coastal states.

“During the discussions on the Convention on Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone at the 1958 Geneva Conference on the Law of the Sea, the Soviet delegate Nikolaev stated: ‘In the exercise of its sovereignty each coastal state has the right to subject the passage of foreign warships in its territorial waters to an application for prior authorization.’

“What is more noteworthy, the Soviet Government made the following reservation with respect to article 23 (rules applicable to warships) of the 1958 Convention on Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone: ‘The Government of the U.S.S.R. considers that a coastal state has the right to establish procedures for the authorization of the passage of foreign warships through its territorial waters.’ Up to this day that reservation is still printed in a United Nations document of 1972.

“The 1960 regulations for the defence of the state frontier of the Soviet Union provides: foreign non-military vessels shall enjoy the right of innocent passage through the territorial waters of the U.S.S.R.; foreign warships shall pass through the territorial waters subject to the prior authorization of the Government of the U.S.S.R. The 1967 U.S.S.R. rules for the visits by foreign warships in territorial waters and ports of the U.S.S.R. stipulates that visits by foreign warships in territorial waters of the U.S.S.R. shall be subject to the authorization of the Government of the U.S.S.R., and that authorization shall be requested not later than 30 days before the date of the proposed visit. It was on the grounds of these rules and regulations that in August 1967 two U.S. coastguard ships were refused passage through the Vilkitsky Straits that are within the Soviet territorial waters.”

Representative Shen Wei-liang pointed out, “However, in his statement on March 24, 1972, the Soviet delegate made a 180-degree about-face from the original position of his government by trumpeting with all his might for ‘freedom of transit’ through straits. He said that freedom of transit through international straits is ‘the principle generally recognized in international law and international practice,’ and that, without freedom of transit through the straits that were not regulated by an international convention, ‘the realization of freedom of the high seas is practically impossible.’ In line with these assertions, one may ask whether the Soviet Government is ready to open straits within Soviet territorial waters to all other countries and allow warships of all countries freedom of transit. The answer is ‘no,’ for the Soviet delegate added that ‘the extension

of territorial waters to 12 nautical miles should not of itself lead to the change of the legal status of a considerable number of international straits.’ It transpires that the Soviet Delegation stands for the maintenance of the status quo. In other words, straits of the Soviet Union, which were declared closed to free transit by the Soviet Government on the basis of its 12-mile territorial waters limit, will remain closed to free transit. But if other states claim jurisdiction over straits on the strength of the 12-mile territorial waters limit, that was impermissible, for it would be regarded as changing the status quo, violating the ‘principle generally recognized in international law and international practice,’ and undermining ‘freedom of the high seas.’ This is acting just like the magistrates in an ancient fable, who allow themselves to burn down houses while forbidding the common folk to light lamps. This is in effect to say that you have no freedom of transit through my straits, but I must have freedom of transit through your straits. This is utterly absurd, and nothing but hegemonic behaviour.”

### What This Change Means

Shen Wei-liang went on to say, “It is ironical that at the 1958 Geneva Conference on the Law of the Sea the Soviet Union opposed the U.S. stand for ‘the passage of warships in territorial waters as a matter of right.’ Quoting the U.S. delegate as having recognized at the 1930 Hague International Law Codification Conference that the passage of warships in territorial waters was only a ‘gesture of international courtesy’ and not a right, the Soviet delegate Tunkin pointed out then the change of attitude on the part of the United States. But in 1972, it is the turn of the Soviet Union to make a similar change by following in the footsteps of the United States. The Soviet Union, which in 1958 was opposed to such a U.S. stand, now asserts, through its delegation, that the U.S. proposal of July 1971 for the freedom of transit of ships and planes through international straits ‘can serve as the basis of articles on straits.’ This only shows that the Soviet Union is following the example of the United States and attempting to become another hegemonic sea power.”

He pointed out, “The 56 countries, which constitute a majority in the Sea-Bed Committee, have set forth their position on the question of straits in the list of subjects and issues concerning the law of the sea, which they have jointly put forward. The demand of the two superpowers for freedom of transit through straits within the territorial waters of coastal states is unacceptable because it denies the sovereignty of the coastal states.”

### China's Stand

The Chinese Representative emphasized, “We hold that straits within territorial waters, whether or not they are often used for international navigation, should be subjected to regulation by the coastal states concerned. Foreign commercial ships may have innocent passage through them but must observe the relevant

laws and regulations of the coastal states. Foreign warships must obtain prior authorization before they can pass through straits within the territorial waters of coastal states."

In conclusion, he said, "We hold that a fair and reasonable solution to this question should be sought by

all countries in accordance with the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and that the hegemony of the super-powers trying to partition and control the seas must be firmly opposed."

## Housing the Working People

by Hsing Huai-kao

FROM 1949, when the People's Republic of China was founded, to 1971, the first year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy, over 62 million sq. m. of new permanent housing were built for workers and their families in eight medium-sized and large industrial centres — Peking, Shanghai, Kwangchow, Nanking, Tientsin, Huhehot, Loyang and Hofei.

Before liberation, when the country was under the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, the working people lived in dwellings of the shoddiest construction, in congested slums, and in tumble-down reed-mat shanties. Dilapidated and dangerous, they made up over one half of all urban residences in the major cities. One in every five persons in pre-liberation Shanghai lived in a slum. Many lived in garrets and attics, and some even slept under the eaves, in doorways or on sidewalks. In Changsha, capital of Hunan Province, slums accounted for 77 per cent of the total residential area. In Nanking, about 200,000 people were crowded into

some 360 squalid slums. In Chengtu, Szechuan Province, floorspace in the slums per person averaged 1.61 sq. m. That was how the overwhelming majority of the working people in the cities had to live.

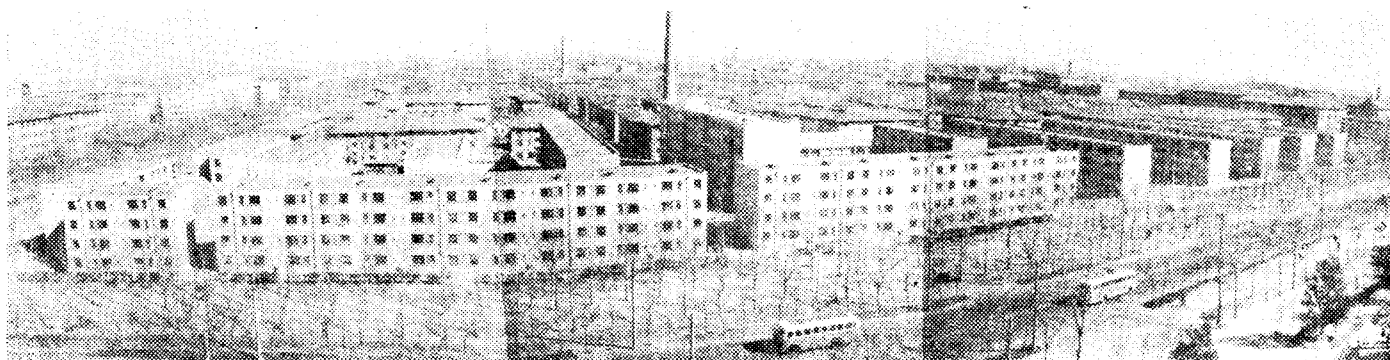
With liberation, the state embarked on large-scale economic development and took measures to provide a better life, materially and culturally, for the working people step by step. Urban housing construction was taken into account in state economic development plans, and appropriations for housing increased as production developed. If state investment for public housing projects in 1950 is taken as 1, the index is 5.3 in 1953 (the first year of the First Five-Year Plan) and 10.5 in 1958 (the first year of the Second Five-Year Plan). Each year of the Third Five-Year Plan saw nearly 3 million people moving into decent, low-rent houses built by the state.

Over the past 22 years the state has financed the building of nearly 10 million sq. m. of new housing in Shanghai, China's largest industrial

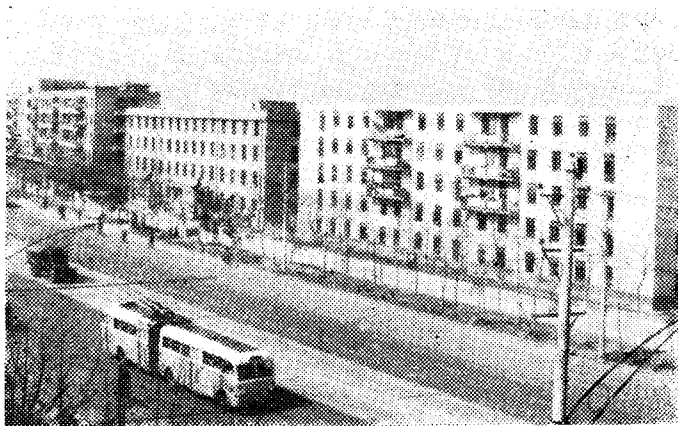
city, as well as repairing or rebuilding another 14 million sq. m. of old houses.

Many dwellings have been erected in new industrial centres. In Loyang, Honan Province, they amount to over four times the pre-liberation figure, and in Hofei, Anhwei Province, eight times. The floorspace of new houses built in Chengtu and Chungking (Szechuan Province), in Sian (Shensi Province), in Lanchow (Kansu Province) and other cities in the interior has doubled or increased several times. In Sinkiang, Kwangsi, Yunnan and Tibet many new houses have also been built in the cities for the national minority people.

Throughout the past 22 years, Chairman Mao's principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" has been adhered to by our government. Nearly 300 cities have been built or have undergone major reconstruction, and construction has been carried out in 2,000 towns and industrial districts. Schools, hospitals, theatres,



A housing estate in Peking.



The Liberation  
Boulevard in  
Wuhan.

cinemas, cultural palaces, libraries, gymnasiums and kindergartens have gone up along with the residential construction effort. Roads, parks, green belts, water supply and sewage systems were also laid out. In general all residential areas have a fairly complete complex of community facilities and utilities.

In the new Taching Oilfield, out in the wide open grassland, living quar-

ters were built in line with the principle of "combining industry with agriculture and the urban with the rural, beneficial to production and convenient to dwellers." These living quarters consist of a number of central villages, each with several settlements clustered around it within a kilometre or two.

More than 11,000 families of boat-dwellers in Kwangchow have moved

ashore to live in new four- or six-storeyed apartment houses. These apartment blocks with a total floor-space of 240,000 sq. m. are located in six residential areas.

In Tibet, the thousand-year-old city of Lhasa has doubled its floorspace over the past two decades. The new districts are complete with housing estates, hospitals, restaurants, children's palace, exhibition hall, working people's cultural palace, book-stores and department stores. Lhasa now boasts tarmac roads, a bus service and piped water. Most homes have electricity.

Houses built by the state are administrated by municipal housing bureaus or else put in the hands of factories and offices. Rent, including water, electricity and central heating, generally comes to about 5 per cent of an ordinary worker's wages and there are no extra charges for repairs and maintenance.

## Vigorous Communists

# Leaders of Emancipated Slaves

SOME 2,500 metres above sea level on Taliang Mountains in Szechuan Province is a hamlet. Before liberation, in this area of southwest China, six slave-owners had life and death control over 24 households of slaves. The pillory was a common form of punishment for these slaves, and the slave-owners could sell them or kill them as they wished.

Freed from their shackles with their own hands, today's emancipated slaves have written a new chapter in the making of history by slaves.

The one-time practice of "slash and burn" in farming has given way to the roar of tractors, and the barren hills and ridges are covered with dense woods. The per-mu yield of grain has soared from 70-80 jin to over 400 jin. Boasting a small hydroelectric station,

farm implement plant, brick and tile kiln and sewing centre, the village now has 67 households, each with surplus grain, bank savings and electricity for lighting. At night, the emancipated slaves go to evening schools where they study proletarian politics and learn to read and write.

This mountain village is called Walikou Brigade in Meiku County in Szechuan Province's Liangshan Yi Autonomous *Chou*. When they talk about changes in the village, the emancipated slaves unanimously praise their leaders Chiniu Puhua, secretary, and Hailai Shihku, deputy secretary, of the brigade Party branch.

### Never Forget Past Suffering

Under the leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao, democratic reform was carried out in 1956. Two



former slaves, Puha and Shihku, together with others, buried the heinous slave-owning system and won their emancipation.

Following the victory in the democratic reform, in response to Chairman Mao's call "**Get organized!**" they joined the emancipated slaves to form an advanced agricultural producers' co-operative in 1958. Puha and Shihku became head and deputy head of the co-op.

One winter day shortly after this, Puha, just back from a study course at the county school for Party members, was gathering potatoes along with co-op members on the hillside, while telling them about the superiority of taking the socialist road. The members were listening with great interest when Chiwu Kepo, a hidden counter-revolutionary, shouted in Puha's face: "Trailing behind those dirty Hans in knocking together a co-op, you're actually forgetting our Yi people's forefathers."

A Party member, Puha was well aware that in a society where classes exist, men are grouped into classes. The people of Yi, Han and other nationalities are brothers. Any attempt by the class enemy to sow discord among the people of different nationalities must be smashed head-on. With this in mind, he refuted Chiwu Kepo: "You were a usurer. The more money you made, the more we had to tighten our belts. Between you and us, there is nothing in common. You'll never succeed in pulling us back on to the dark road of the slave society. We are determined to take the road of collectivization pointed out by Chairman Mao and the Party."

Puha's words were cheered by the masses. When night fell, Puha remained with several co-op members to keep watch over the potatoes. Axe in hand, Chiwu Kepo sneaked up in the depth of night. Groping his way towards Puha, he savagely slashed at him. The others sleeping near by shouted in alarm and the assassin took to his heels, but Puha was wounded.

The counter-revolutionary was arrested the next day. Shihku and other co-op members called on Puha and advised him to stay indoors and let the wound heal. Restless at home, Puha went to a mass meeting and told those present: "It is not me Puha but the socialist road that the enemy hates. He may cut off my head, but never our determination to follow Chairman Mao and the Party." Furiously condemning the crimes of this counter-revolutionary, the co-op members were firm in their decision to take the socialist road.

Led by Puha and Shihku, Walikou's emancipated slaves surmounted one difficulty after another to consolidate the co-op while maintaining high vigilance and waging resolute struggles against the class enemy. In 1962 they again led the masses in advancing along the socialist road by foiling Liu Shao-chi's nefarious attempt to go in for individual farming and dissolve co-ops.

Actual struggles against the enemy helped Puha and Shihku raise their consciousness of class struggle. Bearing in mind Chairman Mao's teaching "**Never forget class struggle,**" they organized the masses to contrast past suffering with today's happiness. Twenty-six harshly exploited and oppressed former slaves were invited to denounce the evils of the old society. As



Chiniu Puha.

a result, the class consciousness of the masses was raised.

Suggested by the masses as a way of enabling the young people always to remember the bitter past, stone tablets inscribed with full accounts of massacres were put up at three places where slaves were slaughtered in cold blood by slave-owners. Emancipated slaves passing by stopped and read the inscriptions, a reminder of the blood-stained history of class struggle.

Several exhibitions were set up by the brigade to educate its members. On exhibit were lethal weapons and torture instruments used by the slave-owners, as well as worn-out sheepskins and rags which ex-slaves once wore and 12 wild plants they ate.

### Build a New Liangshan

After the victory of the democratic reform, the emancipated slaves in Walikou worked hard to change their mountain village.

Criss-crossed by gullies and ravines, Walikou is made up of high and steep hills. Many places were sealed off as "holy land" by the slave-holders. After Puha and Shihku had consulted with each other one winter, they made up their minds to do away with fetishes and transform the land. They began with the marsh which had been "holy land." A shock team of 12 sturdy young members led by Shihku set out for the marsh. Cold as it was up the mountain, Shihku did not hesitate to jump into the marsh. Others followed. Their tenacious efforts throughout the winter bore fruit. The age-old wasteland was reclaimed and crops grew well on it the following year.

By constantly summing up and popularizing the experience gained in transforming marshes, Puha and Shihku succeeded in turning the low-lying land and

marshes where no crop had ever grown into 43 *mu* of high and stable yielding farmland.

In 1964, Shihku attended the First Session of the Third National People's Congress where he studied the outstanding feats of the Tachai Brigade in Shansi Province. Back from the Congress, he was very excited, telling Puha: "We emancipated slaves must learn from Tachai's poor and lower-middle peasants. We must work still harder and battle heaven and earth so as to build a socialist new countryside and change the poor and backward state of Walikou." Doing farm work during the day, they both passed on Tachai's experience to co-op members at night, thereby greatly encouraging the emancipated slaves to emulate Tachai. Several years of hard work brought another 351 *mu* of land under cultivation and an end to the village's primitive and backward state.

Instead of growing only potatoes, oats and buckwheat, over a dozen crops, including fine strains of wheat, maize, rape and soya bean, are now sown to large tracts of land. Moreover, the brigade has popularized the use of "Walikou No. 1," a good strain of wheat they bred themselves.

The brigade's scientific experiment group with Shihku as its leader has been working on experimental plots for a dozen fine strains of wheat, maize and potato. Last year, the group succeeded in producing "5406" antibiotic fertilizer by a local method. Walikou has taken giant strides on the road of scientific farming.

### Serious Reading and Study

When they talk, Puha and Shihku are apt to say: "The red flowers of buckwheat on Taliang Mountains are due to the sun, and today's Walikou is due to Mao Tsetung Thought." While diligently studying Chairman Mao's works, they pay great attention to the political study of the co-op members. One incident gave them a profound lesson on the importance of study.

On his way to a study session at the brigade headquarters one evening in 1961, Puha asked the cripple Achia, a 50-year-old stockman, to go along with him. To his great surprise, Achia flared up and said: "In the old days I raised pigs for slave-owners. Nowadays besides doing the same job, you even ask me to study at night. I'm not going." Achia's wife Mama Tzuhsi also grumbled: "We won't raise pigs any more!" Bewildered, Puha left without a word.

After the study session, he told Shihku what had happened. Both were surprised. Having been slaves for decades, the old couple had had their fill of suffering. They love the Party and Chairman Mao who brought them their liberation. They had given a good account of themselves raising pigs for the collective. Why did they suddenly want to give up the job? Shihku said: "When the flock of sheep run amuck, there must be wolves. Is it possible bad elements are instigating them from behind the scene?" They decided to be more patient in doing ideological work.



Hailai Shihku (left) and members of the Walikou Brigade scientific experiment group observing the growth of rape-seed plants.

There was a heavy snowfall the following day when Shihku came to Achia's. As he walked in, Achia asked: "What are you here for? I don't want to listen to you any more!" Shihku replied: "It's cold. I'm here to help you build a fire." Taking a seat, he threw some firewood into the stove. As he talked he shifted the topic to his own bitter history: At seven he had been a shepherd for slave-owners, with nothing to wear but rags. On snowy days he had to hold a lamb in his arms to warm himself. . . . Shihku's story reminded Achia of his own. Unconsciously he broke in: "My childhood was the same as yours!" Shihku went on with his story. When he related how four of his seven family members were sold by slave-holders, the old couple burst into tears.

The same evening Puha also called on Achia. Less irritated, the old couple sat around the stove with him and had a heart-to-heart talk. Puha and Achia had shared the good and bad when both were slaves of the same slave-owner for many years. "Achia," said Puha, "I myself saw how the slave-owner broke your leg with a poker. Lame to this day, aren't you? At least 50 or 60 times, the slave-owner didn't give us food; sometimes you, sometimes me. But we shared our food between us. If not for the Party and Chairman Mao, we would have been tortured to death long ago. . . ."

The old couple were weeping as Puha told the story. Before long, Puha could not continue. Finally Achia said: "Puha, I'm wrong. I must have been blind. I took the enemy as my kith and kin." The old man revealed how a former slave-owner had incited him not to raise pigs. A struggle meeting was then held and Achia vehemently exposed the crimes of that scoundrel before the co-op members.

The incident gave Puha and Shihku much food for thought. How was it that people like Achia who love Chairman Mao and the Party and hate the slave-owners to the marrow can be taken in by the slave-owners? Their unanimous answer was: If one doesn't read the

(Continued on p. 23.)

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(Continued from p. 4.)

ship Association (Orthodox) and Socialist Member of the Lower House of the Japanese Diet, and other friends from the Japanese Socialist Party Shichiro Hozumi, Toshio Tanaka, Hisao Ishino, Nagao Kato and Yasutoshi Akamatsu.

Arriving in Peking on August 1, Hisao Kuroda and the other Japanese friends were welcomed at a banquet given by the China-Japan Friendship Association and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. They left Peking for home on August 9.

### Ecuadorian Independence Anniversary Greeted

Premier Chou En-lai on August 9 sent a message to General Guillermo Rodriguez Lara, President of the Republic of Ecuador, greeting the anniversary of the independence of Ecuador.

The message said: "May the Government and people of Ecuador win new victories in their struggle to defend their national independence and sovereignty and their right over the 200-nautical-mile territorial sea, and to develop national economy."

"May the friendship of the peoples of China and Ecuador and the relations between the two countries grow and develop steadily."

### Yugoslav People's Art Envoys

The 130-member "Ivo Lola Ribar" Song and Dance Ensemble of Belgrade, Yugoslavia, arrived in Peking on August 6 on a performance tour in China by invitation.

"The 'Ivo Lola Ribar' Song and Dance Ensemble has come to visit China not only to perform for the Chinese people a great variety of theatrical items of the Yugoslav people of various nationalities but, what is more important, to contribute to the development of the friendly relations between Yugoslavia and China through its performance tour." Oto Denes, Deputy Director-General of the Yugoslav Federal Institute for International Scientific, Technical, Cultural and Educational Co-operation, who is visiting China together with the ensemble, said this when

he and other Yugoslav guests were feted at a banquet given by the Cultural Group Under the State Council and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

The ensemble was founded in 1944 by a group of young partisans when Yugoslavia was under fascist occupation. The moment it was formed, it went to the front to perform for the fighters and the wounded in the rear, and contributed to the struggle against foreign invasion and for the defence of national independence with militant songs and dances. Ivo Lola Ribar was the name of a people's hero who fell in the anti-fascist war. After the war, the ensemble was reorganized into a folk song and dance ensemble. With a revolutionary tradition and high artistic accomplishments, it is one of Yugoslavia's best troupes.

A ceremony was held in Peking on August 8 for the premiere of its China tour. Besides song and dance items with national flavour, which reflect the life and struggle of the people of all nationalities in Yugoslavia, the visiting artists also sang a Chinese song in Chinese. Their excellent performance drew round after round of warm applause from the audience.

Its performance on the evening of August 11 was attended by Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Cambodian Prime Minister Penn Nouth; and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee.

### Visit to Australia

The Chinese table tennis delegation headed by Chen Yuan-kao left Sydney for home on August 8 after an 18-day visit to Australia.

In Australia, the Chinese players had friendly matches with Australian players in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth and also gave a number of exhibition matches.

The reception given the delegation by Australian friends and their expressions of friendship for the Chinese people were most moving. National President of the Australian Table Tennis Association L. Wharmby ac-

companied the delegation throughout the visit. Responsible members of local table tennis associations, members of the Australia-China Society, friends from various walks of life and patriotic overseas Chinese welcomed the Chinese visitors at the various airports and gave receptions in their honour. Chairman of the Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) E.F. Hill met the delegation. Many friends from Melbourne and Adelaide made special trips to Sydney to attend the farewell party given by the delegation.

Australian Labour Party leader E.G. Whitlam gave a luncheon for the delegation. Referring to the relations between Australia and China, he said: "There is only one China. Peking is the capital of one China. Taiwan is a province of one China."

Australian Foreign Minister N.H. Bowen watched the matches played in Sydney. Acting Premier of the State Government of Victoria R.J. Hamer gave a reception for the visitors. Premier of the State Government of South Australia D.A. Dunstan received the delegation's leader Chen Yuan-kao. Premier of the State Government of Western Australia J.T. Tonkin saw the visitors play in Perth and Mayor of Perth Ernest Lee-Steere gave a reception in their honour.

Maltese High Commissioner to Australia and Ambassador to the People's Republic of China Joseph Forace showed warm hospitality and gave much assistance to the delegation.

### NEWS BRIEFS

▲ The Delegation of the African Independence Party of Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde led by its General-Secretary Amilcar Cabral was on a friendship visit to China from July 25 to August 11.

▲ Recently, a Romanian national women's basketball team and a Cuban national women's basketball team visited China; a Chinese table tennis delegation visited Korea; a Chinese gymnastic team went to Yugoslavia, Romania and Syria for a visit; and a Chinese men's basketball delegation visited Algeria, Egypt, Sudan and Somalia.

## ROUND THE WORLD

### CAMBODIA

#### Victory at Kompong Trabek

In its recent offensive against Lon Nol's puppet troops in the Kompong Trabek area, Prey Veng Province, the Cambodian People's Armed Forces of National Liberation scored a resounding victory.

After three hours' fierce fighting on August 6, the people's armed forces annihilated one enemy battalion, badly mauled another and encircled and attacked still another. Meanwhile, they inflicted heavy losses on the enemy by shelling its encampments and artillery positions along National Highway 1.

Having gained control over Kompong Trabek City the next day, they continued to encircle and attack remnant enemy troops on the outskirts.

The U.S. imperialists had dispatched planes to bomb the Kompong Trabek area in an attempt to rescue Lon Nol's puppet forces. But the American pilots, who were afraid of the striking power of the people's armed forces, hastily dropped the bombs on the puppet positions and killed more than 100 soldiers.

By August 9, the people's armed forces had altogether wiped out three enemy battalions, badly hit the headquarters of a brigade and three other battalions, captured over 300 men, brought down two enemy planes and seized a large amount of weapons and military supplies.

### THAILAND

#### U.S. Military Buildup

While escalating its war of aggression against Viet Nam, U.S. imperialism has shipped large numbers of its troops, planes and weapons to Thailand as well as a portion of its forces withdrawn from Viet Nam. It is an open secret that the United

States is stepping up building and expanding military bases in Thailand and tightening its control over the country in an effort to make it a major base for long-term aggression against Indochina and the rest of Southeast Asia. Following are facts exposed in the U.S. press.

A recent article in *Newsweek*, "The U.S. Buildup in Thailand," says: "There is no longer any reason to doubt that Thailand will soon replace south Viet Nam as the major U.S. base in Southeast Asia." "The buildup of U.S. air power here has been extraordinary. The number of B-52s at Utapao air base has doubled from 40 to 80." "All told, U.S. air strength in Thailand has jumped from 450 to 750 planes." The article reveals that the U.S. Government's promise of withdrawal "will be accomplished in part through the charade of moving large sections of the marine air wing from the Vietnamese base of Da Nang to Thailand."

In a recent editorial "American Forces in Thailand," the *Baltimore Sun* exposed the continuous reinforcement of U.S. combat forces in Thailand and the use of U.S. air bases there for the bombing of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos. The editorial says that before the end of July, "the United States will have more of its servicemen stationed in Thailand than in south Viet Nam."



Fighters of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces of National Liberation.

It is reported that the United States now possesses dozens of military bases and places in Thailand installed with various types of military equipment. The major military bases are at Udon Thani, Ubon, Nakhon Phanom, Nakhon Ratchasima, Utapao and Sattahib. The *Baltimore Sun* states that the "Udon [Udon Thani] and four or five other bases in Thailand have assumed great strategic significance in the American air-power response to north Viet Nam's offensive against the south." *Newsweek* reports that "closed in 1970, Takhli was reopened with two squadrons of Phantoms from the U.S. hurriedly flown in during May." AP disclosed that the United States reopened the Nam Phong air base near Khon Kaen in Northeast Thailand, as the seventh major U.S. air base in Thailand.

A *New York Post* editorial "Thailandizing' the War" says: "In fact, it develops that U.S. personnel at the other six fields [in Thailand] are increasing at a rate that may well exceed the withdrawals of American ground troops [from south Viet Nam]."

The *Baltimore Sun* says: "All this would seem to confirm a May 8 assessment from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that deserves reiteration: 'As a base for continuing war, Thailand is becoming increasingly important.'"

U.S. imperialism's use of Thailand as its military base for aggression against Indochina and to threaten other countries in the region first of all subjects Thailand to aggression and its people to oppression. A recent broadcast by the "Voice of the People of Thailand" said that the people of Thailand will strengthen their unity, step up their struggle and resolutely expose, denounce and oppose the U.S. imperialist crimes of aggression.

## ON THE HOME FRONT

### **High-Quality Cotton Textiles**

OVER the last 10 years or more, printing and dyeing mills have looked most favourably on the high-quality plain cloth made at Shanghai's No. 33 Cotton Textile Mill. Processed products are mainly for consumption abroad.

There has been a big demand on domestic and international markets for poplin of deeper hues since last year. However, although slight defects in the plain cloth will not affect the quality of light colour poplin, they will show up when dyed to make it dark. Thus as printing and dyeing mills began to mass produce darker colour poplin, the problem of quality became acute.

When the No. 33 Mill realized this, it immediately organized "three-in-one" groups of leading cadres, technicians and workers' representatives in every process and sent them to printing and dyeing mills to look into the matter and get opinions. Unhappy about the defects in the printed cloth, the group members came to an immediate decision: Although plain cloth with slight defects can still be rated first class according to ordinary quality standards, it had to be considered second class since it does not meet the standard required by the consumer mills.

With the mill's rate of top-quality products falling temporarily, some people in the mill worried that this would affect its "reputation." However, the mill's Party committee saw things differently and tried to get people to understand that whether they put so-called "reputation" or service to the people first reflects two diametrically opposed world outlooks. Though their mill and the printing and dyeing mills are separate units, viewing things as a whole in a socialist society, the work of their mill is only the first step in a chain. If they only considered the mill's "reputation" without helping other factories raise quality, this would be irresponsible in terms of the entire interest of socialist construction, no matter how high the rate of their top-quality products.

To raise quality, they carefully investigated every process and studied how to solve every question. For example, they tried to raise the accuracy of the main axle on the combing machine in order to eliminate an opaque spot — a small defect — in the plain cloth. The tolerance of the eccentricity of the axle is half the diameter of a hair. A month's efforts by workers and staff made the eccentricity of the axle on 89 combing machines close to one-sixth the diameter. This resulted in higher quality of plain cloth dyed into deep-coloured poplin.

The mill's workers devoted time and thought to quality. Once drawing frame operator Li Hsiu-lin produced drawings which were not up to standard. She was not responsible for this because there was something wrong with the common roller on her frame. Very sorry about what she had done, she tried feeling with

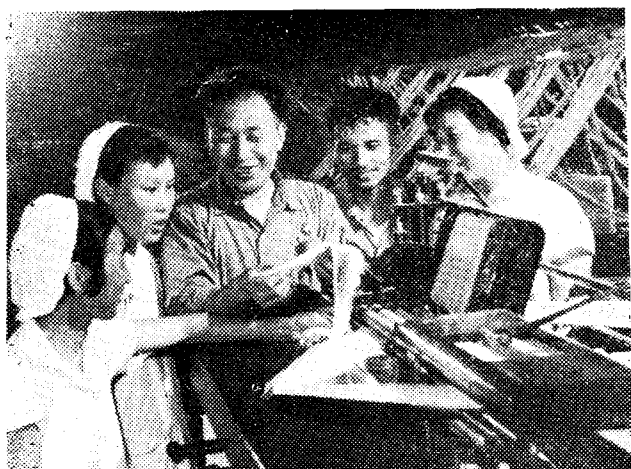
her fingers the jumping of the common roller which was not visible to the eye. Later she succeeded in stopping the jumping, and since then everything she has turned out has been up to standard. Workers in various workshops followed in her footsteps. They tried their best to become familiar with their machines and can now discover disorders by listening, seeing and feeling. They are able to eliminate at an early stage defects caused by machines.

To improve quality, the mill made it a rule to regularly visit factories using its products. Workers and staff there now view the No. 33 Mill not only as one that delivers good plain cloth suited for various specifications, but also one which brings them the good ideology of wholehearted service to the revolution and the people.

### **Medical Service in People's Communes**

RURAL medical and public health service in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, south China, has made big headway in recent years. Each of the autonomous region's 1,004 people's communes today has its own clinic, and the number of medical and health workers is more than twice that of 1965, the year preceding the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Three in every five production brigades have set up a co-operative medical system under which commune members get treatment by paying a minimum charge as most of the money comes from a public welfare fund set aside by the production brigades. In addition, over 28,000 "barefoot doctors" and 130,000 health workers of different nationalities have been trained.

In the Cultural Revolution the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in public health work pushed by Liu Shao-chi, which placed the emphasis on cities to the neglect of the countryside, was mercilessly repudiated, while Chairman Mao's great directive "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas" was sedulously implemented.



Mill Party committee secretary Tun Feng-ko (centre) in a workshop.

Since 1968, some 5,400 medical personnel have moved out of the cities to settle down in the villages, and 80 per cent of the graduates from medical colleges and schools have been assigned to clinics of rural people's communes. Fifteen times as much funds were allocated in 1971 as in 1965 for building hospitals and clinics and buying medical equipment in the countryside, and rural areas are given top priority in the supply of medicines and medical apparatuses.

Many commune clinics in Kwangsi have their own wards and operating rooms, as well as locally trained surgeons who can handle caesareans, hysterotomies, and other operations. Today, the sick can readily get medical attention in their own commune.

Commune clinics constantly mobilize the masses to improve environmental hygiene, wipe out pests and prevent diseases.

Last year, a dozen such campaigns were organized in the Tuyang People's Commune and its clinic distributed herbal preparations 14 times to commune members as part of the drive to prevent diseases. All in all some 81,000 doses were issued. As a result, there was a sharp drop in the incidence of infectious diseases compared with 1970. In the autumn of 1965, cases of malaria were reported in a production brigade in Lingshan County. Thanks to the improvement in medical and health work, from the autumn of 1969 to today no new cases of malaria or other infectious diseases have been found, and the incidence of common diseases is much lower. Improved health brought in its wake improved farm production as evidenced by the brigade's 17.3 per cent increase in grain in 1971 over that of 1970 despite serious natural adversities.

Chairman Mao's directive has spurred medical and health workers

to devote themselves wholeheartedly to serving the peasants. Communist Party member and "barefoot doctor" Huang Yung-fa, who had only a smattering knowledge of Western medicine when he first began work, has painstakingly learnt to use the properties of several hundred herbs to heal the sick and to treat patients with acupuncture. Over the past two years he has treated 800 asthmatics by a new method with rewarding results. Another doctor, Tang Ken-sheng, a doctor of traditional Chinese medicine in a people's commune clinic, carries with him on his rounds through the mountain villages a many-compartment knapsack containing some 100 commonly used medicinal herbs. Once Tang scaled 20 kilometres of mountainous terrain to treat an old peasant. Another time he hurried on foot 15 kilometres to treat a peasant of Yao nationality for food poisoning. His prompt service and careful nursing soon brought the man out of danger.

### ***Musk From Domesticated Deer***

**C**HINA has succeeded in domesticating musk-deer and obtaining the musk from the live deer. A new way has thus been found for getting more and more musk.

A wild animal, the male musk-deer secretes a strong-smelling substance called musk, which is a valuable medicine and an important material for the perfume industry. Since ancient times, musk could be obtained only by killing the wild animal. This naturally affected its propagation and the output of musk.

The Chuanhsi Forestry Bureau in Szechuan Province and a musk-deer farm in Chenping County in Shensi Province started experiments in 1958 on domesticating the animal and getting musk without killing it. After a period of taming, the hot-

tempered, solitary and timid wild musk-deer could be raised in herds. Then, through repeated experiments, the Chuanhsi Forestry Bureau worked out a series of measures for getting the musk without killing the deer or in any way affecting its health and generative capability. The Chenping musk-deer farm later learnt the law of the secretion of musk and, by getting musk at the proper time, ensured both high output and good quality.

### ***Traditional Nadam Fair***

**O**VER 6,000 peasants and herdsmen of Mongolian and other nationalities visited the Nadam Fair last July at the Chalute Banner in northeast China's Kirin Province. A traditional festive occasion, it celebrated another good year in agriculture and animal husbandry and provided wide opportunities for the exchange of goods and interflow of cultural and sports activities. It testified to the thriving economy and culture in this national minority area brought about under the Party's policy towards nationalities.

The Chalute Banner reported a big increase in livestock production this



A stall at the fair.

year. Compared with last year, 40,000 more young sheep and cattle are in the stables. At a ceremony held at the fair, the banner's revolutionary committee distributed prizes to some 60 people and cited their meritorious deeds in building up a socialist pastoral land.

State buyers were kept busy purchasing cattle brought by Mongolian stockmen, special grassland products such as deer antlers and velvet, different kinds of medicinal herbs and wild animal skins.

Months before the festival, state commercial departments had purchased from all over the province goods needed by the local peasants and herdsmen and had them transported to the fair from hundreds and even thousands of *li* away. The result was a rich display at the numerous fair booths and stalls of over 1,000 kinds of goods including daily necessities, cloth, silks and brocades,

medicines and drugs, riding boots, laces and saddles, all liked by the Mongolian people.

Rising production boosted the people's purchasing power. This was much in evidence at the fair, and a total of 180,000 yuan of goods were sold, the highest for any Nadam Fair in history. Sewing-machines, wrist-watches and radios, slow-selling items in previous years, were in great demand this year.

Cultural troupes came hundreds of *li* to perform. Film projection teams showed film versions of revolutionary modern Peking operas *Taking the Tiger Mountain by Strategy*, *The Red Lantern* and *Shachiapang* and the revolutionary modern dance-dramas



Thirteen-year-old Mongolian horseman Tawakajihpu (centre), champion of the men's 5- and 10-km. races at the Nadam Fair.

*The Red Detachment of Women* and *The White-Haired Girl*. Horse racing, wrestling, target shooting on horseback by the militia and tug-of-war were some of the events at the grassland sports meet during the fair.

CORRECTION: In our last issue (No. 32), p. 18, 2nd column, line 27, for "400" read "40."

(Continued from p. 18.)

works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works, one knows nothing about class struggle.

Since then, Puha and Shihku have formed a 16-member study group, composed mainly of cadres. Helped by a primary school teacher of Han nationality, they learnt to read and write and studied Chairman Mao's teachings on class struggle as well as his works such as *Serve the People*, *In Memory of Norman Bethune* and *The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains*. While studying in the group, they also helped the co-op members in their studies. Several years of consistent efforts notably raised Puha and Shihku's educational and ideological levels. Puha is now reading *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung* from cover to cover and selected chapters from the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

With Puha and Shihku taking the lead, all members of the brigade, men and women, old and young, are taking part in political study. Following Chairman

Mao's teachings, they repudiate the counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies of Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers and thus enhance their class consciousness and consciousness of the struggle between the two lines.

A frequent visitor to Achia's, Puha studies with the old couple. The two have raised nearly 400 pigs in the past few years and contributed their share to the state and the collective.

\* \* \*

A member of the Szechuan Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Puha is concurrently deputy Party secretary of Meiku County. Shihku is a Deputy to the Third National People's Congress. Though their posts have changed, they retain the fine qualities of the working people.

Following Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they are leading the emancipated slaves in building a socialist new Liangshan with redoubled efforts.

CHINESE PHONOGRAPH RECORDS

MODERN REVOLUTIONARY BALLET

# RED DETACHMENT OF WOMEN

*Composed collectively by the  
China Ballet Troupe*

*Music performed by Orchestra  
of the China Ballet Troupe*

Through portraying the lofty images of the proletarian heroes Hung Chang-ching, Wu Ching-hua and others, the ballet *Red Detachment of Women* depicts the Chinese people's momentous, heart-stirring struggle under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of China, and extols the great victory of Chairman Mao's concept of people's war.

**SIDE 1.** Overture

Prologue: Escape From the Tiger's Maw, Hatred in Bosom

Scene One: Flying Off to the Red Base Under Chang-ching's Guidance

**SIDE 2.** Scene Two: Ching-hua Tells of Her Grievance and Joins the Red Army

**SIDE 3.** Scene Three: Strike From the Outside and From Within — A Night Assault on the Bandit's Lair

**SIDE 4.** Scene Four: The Party Nurtures Heroes; the Soldiers and Civilians Are of One Family

**SIDE 5.** Scene Five: Holding Out in the Mountain Pass; Valiantly Killing the Enemy

**SIDE 6.** Interlude: Chasing the Foe With the Force of an Avalanche

Scene Six: Forward! Along the Path Crimson With the Blood of the Fallen

*One set of three discs*

*30 cm. in diameter*

*33 $\frac{1}{3}$  r.p.m.*

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