

# PEKING REVIEW

34

August 24, 1973

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## **Attach Importance to the Revolution in the Superstructure**

### **The Longer the Occupation, The Tighter the Noose**

— A commentary on the 5th anniversary of Soviet  
revisionists' invasion of Czechoslovakia

*Medical Network in a Mountain County*

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北京周报

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## Capital Construction Makes Great Strides

China's capital construction has chalked up new achievements this year. With a number of new factories and mines put into commission, the newly added capacity of iron-ore dressing and sintering, coal mining, petroleum extraction and power generation in the first half of this year was double or several times that added in the same period in 1972. Increases are also registered in the capacity in making farm machinery and consumer goods, and in metal refining and steel rolling.

This fine situation has been brought about by implementing Chairman Mao's policy of concentrating a superior force to tackle a job thoroughly. Taking into consideration the capital construction of the country as a whole as well as the needs and possibilities, the various departments and regions have carried out the building projects one by one by correctly handling the relations between the locality and the whole country and between the less and more important projects.

Following Chairman Mao's instruction to "let the local authorities engage in more undertakings under the unified planning of the central authorities," the departments and regions concerned have since the beginning of this year paid attention to bringing the initiative of the central and local authorities into full play and letting the local authorities engage in more undertakings under a unified plan. This has speeded up the building of important industrial projects. Statistics from 16 provinces and municipalities including Peking, Shanghai, Liaoning, Shantung, Shensi and Yunnan show that, compared with the same period of last year, the floorspace of industrial projects completed in the first half of this year increased by 21 per cent, the amount of building and machine installation work rose by 17 per cent

and labour productivity by 16 per cent. The projects completed are of better quality.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work have greatly heightened the building workers' consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. They work with great zeal and at full speed. Construction work at the Taching Oilfield started early this year when the temperature was 20°-30° below zero. By the end of June, a number of new wells had gone into operation, greatly increasing the oil extraction capacity as compared with the corresponding period of last year. In Peking a large power generating set was installed by the power industry department at top speed and with an eye to quality. There was no hitch during the test run and the whole set was put into commission immediately.

## Vietnamese Delegation Stops Over in Peking

The Delegation of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam led by Pham Van Dong, Member of the Political Bureau of the V.N.W.P. Central Committee and Premier of the D.R.V.N. Government, arrived in Peking on August 15 and left for home on the 17th. The delegation had been on a visit to other countries.

Among those meeting and seeing the delegation off at the airport were Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Keng Piao, Head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

Premier Chou gave a banquet in honour of Premier Pham Van Dong and other Vietnamese comrades on the evening of their arrival. On

August 16, Premier Chou En-lai met with Premier Pham Van Dong in the Guest House. They had a cordial and friendly talk.

## Cables to Pakistan Leaders

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu, on behalf of the People's Republic of China and in his own name, sent a warm message of greetings on August 14 to Chaudhry Fazal Elahi on the occasion of his election as Pakistan's President. The election took place at a joint meeting of the National Assembly and the Senate on August 10.

On August 14 Premier Chou En-lai sent a message to Zulfikar Ali Bhutto congratulating him on his assumption of the office of Prime Minister. Prime Minister Bhutto was elected at a plenary meeting of the National Assembly on August 12. The message says: "We believe that the Government and people of Pakistan, under your Excellency's leadership, will achieve important successes in safeguarding national independence and building their country."

\* \* \*

In another message on August 19 Premier Chou En-lai conveyed to Prime Minister Bhutto his deep sympathy and solicitude concerning the heavy floods in Punjab and other parts of Pakistan.

According to a release by the Press Information Department of Pakistan, the floods caused by unprecedented heavy rainfall hit many parts of Pakistan, with the Punjab State the most seriously affected. Preliminary estimates up to August 15 put the Punjab victims at 8 million.

The Chinese Red Cross Society has decided to donate R.M.B. one million yuan in cash and one million yuan's worth of supplies (2,500 tons of wheat, and woollen blankets, clothing and medicine) to help the inhabitants of the afflicted areas tide over their difficulties.

# Attach Importance to the Revolution in the Superstructure

by Li Chien

CARRYING out the socialist revolution in the superstructure, the sphere of ideology included, is a basic task of our Party on the ideological-political front. Twenty-odd years of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines since the founding of New China have shown this to be an important historical experience.

## Contradictions Between Relations of Production And Productive Forces and Between Superstructure and Economic Base

On the eve of the nationwide victory in the new-democratic revolution in China, Chairman Mao pointed out at the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China that, after the proletariat had seized political power, **"in the cities we must learn how to wage political, economic and cultural struggles against the imperialists, the Kuomintang and the bourgeoisie."** (*Report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.*)

Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, our Party gradually learnt how to tackle this most important work. We waged struggles against imperialism, the Kuomintang and the bourgeoisie in the superstructure. Proletarian state power was thus consolidated and smooth progress of socialist transformation ensured. After the great victory in the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production in China, Chairman Mao, criticizing the revisionist theory of "the dying out of class struggle" and the metaphysical negation of the existence of contradictions in socialist society, pointed out incisively: **"The basic contradictions in socialist society are still those between the relations of production and the productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base."** **"Apart from harmony as well as contradiction between the relations of production and the developing productive forces, there is harmony as well as contradiction between the superstructure and the economic base."** (*On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People.*)

Under socialism, such basic contradictions continue to take the form of class contradictions, the concentrated expressions of which are the contradiction and struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the

struggle between the socialist and the capitalist roads. Naturally, in socialist society, the contradictions between the relations of production and the productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base differ essentially from those in the old society. Socialist relations of production are in harmony with the development of the productive forces, and the socialist system spurs the rapid growth of the country's productive forces, demonstrating its tremendous superiority. Nevertheless, at this stage these relations are not flawless and their imperfections impede to some extent the development of the productive forces.

The state system and laws of China's proletarian dictatorship are powerful instruments for establishing, safeguarding and developing the socialist economic base. The socialist ideology with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as the guide, while reflecting the needs of the socialist economic base, acts as a great propelling force in the consolidation and development of the socialist economic base. However, bourgeois ideology and certain unhealthy practices in the state organizations as well as defects in some links of the state machinery are in contradiction with the socialist economic base. It is for this reason that the proletariat must continue the revolution, gradually transform production relations to suit and promote the development of the productive forces, and actively transform the superstructure to suit it to the economic base and promote its development. Only thus can the cause of socialism be carried forward.

The bourgeoisie and its representatives, on the other hand, want to perpetuate the bourgeois ideological system of oppressing and exploiting the proletariat and the capitalist social system, and they leave no stone unturned to oppose all reforms in the superstructure. Their vain hope is to undermine the socialist economic base, subvert the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism. Such a course of contradiction and struggle will last throughout the entire socialist historical period.

## Revolution in the Superstructure Since Liberation

Proceeding from the law of the unity of opposites which is a basic law of the universe and basing himself on the historical experience of the proletarian dictator-



ship, Chairman Mao formulated the basic theory and line in the socialist period for our Party and led it in making one revolution after another in the superstructure, including the ideological sphere.

From the campaigns to criticize and repudiate the film *The Life of Wu Hsun*, the bourgeois ideas in certain monographs on the classic *The Dream of the Red Chamber*, the counter-revolutionary Hu Feng clique<sup>1</sup> to the launching and carrying through of revolutions in art and literature as well as in education; from smashing the opportunist lines of Kao Kang, Jao Shu-shih, Peng Teh-huai and others<sup>2</sup> to embarking on the anti-Rightist struggle<sup>3</sup> and initiating the widespread socialist education movement in town and countryside — the objective has been the same: it is to seek further solutions to problems in the superstructure and make it adaptable to the development of the socialist economic base and instrumental in consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat. Chairman Mao's wise leadership enabled our Party to emerge victorious in all these struggles, ensured China's advance with giant strides on the road of socialism, and effectively promoted the consolidation and development of the socialist economic base.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, initiated and led by Chairman Mao, are the continuation of the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines following the birth of the People's Republic. These great revolutionary struggles have demolished the bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-chi and crushed the plots of political swindlers like Liu Shao-chi who tried to change the Party's basic line and policies and restore capitalism. It has cleaned up, in depth and breadth as never before, the mire left by the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes in the superstructure, including the ideological sphere, and brought the revisionist line and ideology under heavy fire. All this has been a powerful impetus to the consolidation and development of China's socialist economic base and a source of strength to firm up the socialist system of the proletarian dictatorship. It has given our socialist motherland new vigour and prosperity.

However, some of the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution remain to be completed. The basic contradictions between the productive forces and the relations of production and between the superstructure and the economic base still exist, and class struggle has not ended. The bourgeoisie will never be reconciled to their defeat. After the upsurge of each revolutionary movement, as historical experience shows, the bourgeoisie always try to recover lost ground, turning to new forms of struggle in the new situation. At the same time, as pointed out by Chairman Mao: "New things always have to overcome difficulties and setbacks as they grow." (*On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People.*) This is the case with reforms in education,

literature and art, with the work concerning educated youths going to the countryside, with running "May 7" cadre schools and with the co-operative medical system and "barefoot doctors." When old contradictions are resolved, new contradictions arise. If we rest on our laurels, oblivious of the need to carry on the revolution and to repulse the bourgeoisie's attempts to put the clock back and their other subversive activities, if we do not solve in time, in accordance with the Party's line and policies, the contradictions facing us in our way ahead, the fruits of our victory may be vitiated, undermined, or lost again. In order to carry the socialist revolution in the superstructure through to the end, we must conscientiously sum up our experience in struggle and consolidate and expand our victories as we march forward.

### The Key Is to Grasp the Party Line

To grasp the superstructure, the key is to take firm hold of the line, which is itself part of the realm of ideology in the superstructure. Being the concentrated expression of the interests, demands and world outlook of a definite class and the guide to all action, the line is therefore a fundamental question bearing on the entire situation. Chairman Mao teaches us: "**The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything.**" He expounds the interaction of the superstructure on the economic base and penetratingly sums up class struggle in the superstructure as being, in the last analysis, a matter of what ideological and political line to be followed. If the ideological and political line is correct, that which makes up the superstructure will adhere to the correct orientation to constantly perfect itself and play a full part in protecting and promoting the socialist economic base. But if the line is wrong, the superstructure will lose its bearings; it will not be able to serve the socialist economic base but will obstruct and undermine it.

We must take the Party's basic line as our guide in pushing the socialist revolution in the superstructure and changing all parts of the superstructure unsuited to the socialist economic base. "**A line or a viewpoint must be explained constantly and repeatedly. It won't do to explain them only to a few people; they must be made known to the broad revolutionary masses.**"

Not only the leading cadres but also rank-and-file Party members and the revolutionary masses should pay attention to the Party's basic line. Some comrades, on the excuse that their level is low, regard grasping the superstructure and the line as the exclusive business of the leading cadres. This way of looking at things is incorrect. A low level needs all the more to pay attention to the superstructure and the Party line. Knowledge comes from practice. One's level of consciousness in line can be gradually raised only through the practice of concerning oneself with the revolution in the superstructure.

Some comrades pay little attention to or are not adept at availing themselves of the superstructure and the Party line to stimulate production. Subjectively they want to quicken the pace of production and construction, but often they fail to obtain the desired results and sometimes even lose their bearings and go astray. Take a firm hold of the revolution in the superstructure, and a great spurt in production and construction will follow on the heels of its victory. One powerful proof is the flourishing Big Leap situation of 1958, which came in the wake of the great victory of the socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts in 1957. The resounding victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work will no doubt continue to give a big push to our cause of socialist construction in every respect.

This likewise is true of individual units. Where the revolution is grasped well and the Party line and policies are thoroughly implemented, with the contradictions between the enemy and ourselves and contradictions among the people correctly handled, the socialist consciousness of the masses raised and all positive factors brought into full play, it follows that production will develop at full speed. "Grasp revolution, promote production" has become the personal experience of many comrades.

### Every School or Trend of Thought Reflects Class Interests and Demands

In grasping the superstructure and line, we must pay attention to studying the many schools and trends of thought in the ideological realm—in philosophy, literature, art and education—and distinguish what class and line each represents and whether it is of benefit to the consolidation and development of the socialist economic base.

The Marxist theory of the economic base and the superstructure tells us that social being determines social consciousness. Since human society divided into classes, there has been no such thing as a supra-class and unified social ideology. In the same society people having different class status and interests will have different ideas, wishes and world outlooks, and different and even diametrically opposite schools and trends of thought will emerge. Chairman Mao has pointed out: "So long as classes exist, there will be as many doctrines as there are classes, and even various groups in the same class may have their different doctrines." (*On New Democracy*.)

In class society, therefore, there are only the doctrines of classes, but no supra-class doctrine of the "whole people." "The communist world outlook is the world outlook of the proletariat and of no other class." (*Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work*.) For all their motley and

variegated character, different schools and trends of thought in the final analysis are direct or indirect reflections of the interests and demands of certain classes and are overtly or covertly linked with the class and political struggles of the time.

Under socialism, the bourgeoisie and its representatives, who are out for a counter-revolutionary comeback, often make use of reactionary ideas of the past—directly peddle or revamp them—to propagate idealism and metaphysics, spread bourgeois ideas and push their revisionist line. Was it really hankering after the ancients and antiquity that produced such reactionary films and operas as the *Inside Story of the Ching Court*, *The Life of Wu Hsun* and *Hai Jui Dismissed From Office*? Liu Shao-chi and the other political swindlers are careerists and conspirators, a bunch of ignoramuses who never read books or newspapers. When they waxed eloquent about Confucius, Mencius and philosophy and history, were they doing this merely for show? Certainly not. They looked for weapons from the ancients only for the purpose of attacking the proletariat, and they tried to resurrect the dead only for the purpose of staging a counter-revolutionary comeback—justifying "the infamy of today by the infamy of yesterday." Marx: *Critique of Hegel's Philosophy of Right*.)

To carry on the socialist revolution, to expose and criticize the trash of Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers, to overcome the ideologies of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, we must acquaint ourselves with the main trends and schools of thought in history and the characteristics of the landlord and bourgeois ideologies in the periods of their ascendancy and decline, so that we can distinguish between materialism and idealism and between Marxism and revisionism and understand and carry out present-day class and line struggles better.

In the entire historical period of socialist revolution and construction by the proletariat, the struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two world outlooks in the ideological sphere will be a long one and will frequently recur. Outdated traditional ideas and idealist and metaphysical viewpoints as well as literary and art works and theories in defence of the overthrown exploiting classes and their ideologies all stand in the way of the revolution in the superstructure and consequently obstruct the consolidation and development of the socialist economic base. Some comrades, however, often fail to see or understand the importance of the class struggle in the ideological sphere and the fact that bourgeois ideology, idealism and metaphysics impede socialist revolution and construction. They regard the struggle on the cultural and educational front as purely the business of the "cultural departments" without any bearing on the national economy and the people's livelihood. This is quite wrong.

The struggle of different schools and trends of thought in the ideological sphere "in the last analysis reflects the tendencies and ideology of the antagonistic

classes in modern society.” (Lenin: *Materialism and Empirio-Criticism*.) Far from having no bearing on the overall situation, the outcome of such a struggle advances or puts back the socialist cause. To advance socialist revolution and construction, the proletariat must struggle against and criticize outdated traditional ideas and erroneous schools and trends of thought. In such criticism, **“efforts should be made to apply the dialectical method. What is needed is scientific analysis and convincing argument.”** (*On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*.) This is an important experience gained from years of struggle in the ideological and cultural fields.

### Taking the Party's Basic Line as the Guide

The ideological struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between dialectical materialism on the one hand and idealism and metaphysics on the other, and between Marxism and revisionism is an objective reality independent of man's will. One need not worry about opposites. There is nothing unusual about controversies over differing opinions. **“There can be no differentiation without contrast. There can be no development without differentiation and struggle. Truth develops through its struggle against falsehood.”** (*Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work*.) Only by thrashing them out and by criticism can erroneous ideas be set at naught, and only by clashing with erroneous ideas can correct ideas develop. Only through such struggles can the superstructure be constantly transformed to adapt to the developing socialist economic base. In these struggles, the Party's basic line should be taken as the guide to correctly distinguish and handle the two different types of contradictions and carefully distinguish fragrant flowers from poisonous weeds. Questions of ideology and understanding on the part of the people and matters of the mind can only be dealt with by presenting facts and reasoning.

In order to do better in the class struggle in the ideological sphere, we must **“read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism.”** We must study some history for it will help us to sum up useful experiences and draw lessons from class struggles and ideological struggles in history, get a deeper and more specific understanding of the Marxist theory on class struggle, raise our ability to tell the difference between real and sham Marxism and initiate us into the great struggle of the day. We must study seriously, assiduously and perseveringly. We must use the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to criticize and sum up the history of the development of human cognition and ancient culture, distinguish between the essence and the dross and adopt the principle of making the past serve the present and foreign things serve China and weeding through the old to bring forth the new. This is essential for overcoming the bourgeois ideology and enriching and developing the proletarian ideology. Only

class struggle in the ideological sphere can bring this about.

### New Things Are Invincible

Some comrades, though realizing the importance of grasping the class struggle in the ideological sphere, feel that the difficulties are too great and hesitate to take bold steps forward. Actually, the road of revolution has always been a difficult and tortuous one; there is no smooth and easy course. This is even more so with revolution in the superstructure. We cannot advance if, for fear of our lack of rich and well-grounded revolutionary experience in this sphere, we choose the beaten track which offers least resistance and difficulties. One must note that **“today, socialism is in an advantageous position in the ideological struggle. The main power of the state is in the hands of the working people led by the proletariat. The Communist Party is strong and its prestige stands high.”** (*On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*.) True, the ideologies of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes still exist in society and in every sphere of the superstructure. But they are the ideologies of decadent classes and their economic bases have been destroyed. They are therefore without vitality and are rotten to the core, and they can be defeated completely. On the other hand, the proletariat, being the most revolutionary class, represents the new productive forces. Its ideology is full of great vitality and is unconquerable.

Socialist new things may look somewhat weak and not deep-rooted at the start, but they are full of revolutionary vigour. Compared to the old things which seem strong and deep-rooted but reek of decay, they have a fine future for development. Though they may have taken only the first step, this first step will take them farther than all old things.

The development of new things always proceeds from superficial to deep, from weak to strong and from a low to a higher level. A big revolutionary movement, like the turbulent Yangtze rushing down from the gorges on the upper reaches to swell at the mouth, must pass through a process involving a beginning, a climax and a deepening stage. Our revolutionary comrades, therefore, must be steadfast and confident in carrying on the socialist revolution in the superstructure, including the ideological sphere.

In making revolution in the superstructure, we must combine revolutionary fervour with a realistic spirit. We must learn from the revolutionary spirit of those who, in creating the model revolutionary theatrical works, diligently studied to create lofty images of proletarian heroes, and took the greatest pains to improve their portrayal to perfection. We must keep up with the working class' dauntless heroic spirit and its scientific attitude of laying stress on Party policy when the workers first took hold of the superstructure. The proletariat **“must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bour-**



geoisie in the field of the superstructure, including the various spheres of culture.”

To achieve this, the broad masses, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, must do a great deal of painstaking work over a long period of time. Persistently taking the Party's basic line as our guide is the universal law that must be followed in all endeavours in the superstructure. At the same time, we must take care to study the particular contradictions of each concrete item of work in every department and make concrete analysis of concrete things and grasp the particular laws of things. Only by being earnest and doing all kinds of work soundly can we keep ourselves in an indomitable position and step by step defeat the bourgeoisie. Occupying each position in the superstructure with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and transforming it is a long-term strategic task. We must be determined, persevere and carry it through. The revolution is advancing. The road ahead may be full of twists and turns, but our future is bright. Let us go all out, aim high and win new victories under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!

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#### NOTES

<sup>1</sup> *The Life of Wu Hsun* was a film taken but left unfinished by the "China Film Studio" of the Kuomintang reactionaries before liberation. It was completed under the sponsorship of the former Ministry of Culture and shown to the public not long after the founding of the Chinese People's Republic. Wu Hsun, the leading character, was a lackey of the feudal forces in the last years of the Ching Dynasty when the Chinese people were waging struggles against imperialism and the feudal rulers. Far from doing anything against the reactionary ruling classes, he carried on frantic propaganda for feudal culture and abjectly curried favour with the feudal ruling class.

The film, however, portrayed Wu Hsun as a "great personality" who made many self-sacrifices to provide opportunities for the children of the impoverished peasants to get an education, and smeared the revolutionary tradition of the Chinese people and spread bourgeois reformism and capitulationism.

On May 20, 1951, Chairman Mao wrote an editorial for *Renmin Ribao* entitled "Give Serious Attention to the Discussion of the Film *The Life of Wu Hsun*." (See *Peking Review*, No. 23, 1967.) In it, he pointed out the reactionary nature of the film and called for a nationwide criticism of it. This was the first large-scale criticism of reactionary bourgeois ideas after the founding of New China.

From September 1954 onward, the criticism of the book *Studies in the "Dream of the Red Chamber"* and of the reactionary ideas of Hu Shih was conducted. Yu Ping-po (a professor of Peking University), the author of *Studies*, distorted and erased the positive, anti-feudal significance of the *Dream of the Red Chamber*. His was the approach of bourgeois idealism, formalism and scholastic textual research, and he concluded that this classical novel was the autobiography of the author Tsao Hsueh-chin. Yu Ping-po's methods were a complete carry-over of the approach used by the reactionary bourgeois scholar Hu Shih. These bourgeois idealist ideas were subjected to stern criticism throughout the country.

In May 1955, the whole nation hit back effectively at the counter-revolutionary clique of Hu Feng, a renegade who had wormed his way back into the ranks of the revolution. After liberation, he organized a clandestine gang in literature and art circle to carry out counter-revolutionary activities. In a 300,000-word "suggestion" sent to the Central Committee of the Party in 1954, he venomously attacked the Party's literary and art policy and Chairman Mao's thought on literature and art. During May and June of 1955, *Renmin Ribao* published three sets of materials on Hu Feng's counter-revolutionary clique, thoroughly smashing its counter-revolutionary plot.

<sup>2</sup> This refers to the first two inner-Party line struggles after liberation. In 1953 Chairman Mao put forth the Party's general line in the period of transition, which was "gradually to bring about the socialist industrialization of the country and the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce by the state over a fairly long period." At the very beginning of the three great transformations, however, Peng Teh-huai, Kao Kang, Jao Shu-shih and others formed an anti-Party alliance which tried in vain to split the Central Committee and subvert the proletarian dictatorship. Their conspiracy was crushed in time by the Party's Central Committee.

The Right opportunist anti-Party clique of Peng Teh-huai, Huang Ke-chen, Chang Wen-tien, Chou Hsiao-chou and others was formed before the Party's Central Committee called the enlarged session of the Political Bureau at Lushan in July 1959, and it continued its activities during the session. The clique opposed the Party's general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune. The Party's Central Committee shattered its frenzied attacks.

<sup>3</sup> In 1957, the bourgeois Rightists launched a violent attack against the Party by taking advantage of its rectification campaign. Their fond hope was to bring about a similar Hungarian incident in China, plunge the nation into chaos, so that they could come forward "to clear up the mess," replace the Party and restore capitalism. The whole nation, led by the Party and Chairman Mao, waged a vigorous struggle against the Rightists and repulsed the bourgeoisie's rabid attack.

<sup>4</sup> *Inside Story of the Ching Court*, a reactionary film made by the Yunghua Film Company before liberation, was still showing all over the nation in 1950. It dealt with the Reform Movement of 1898 and the struggle of the Yi Ho Tuan Movement in the last years of the Ching Dynasty. From a reactionary stand, it freely distorted history, prettifying imperialism, feudalism and bourgeois reformism. While eulogizing the royalists, it slandered the revolutionary mass movement and the heroic struggle of the people against imperialism and feudalism and advocated national capitulation. This was the film which Liu Shao-chi described as "patriotic."

As long ago as October 1954, Chairman Mao pointed out sternly in his "Letter Concerning *Studies of the Dream of the Red Chamber*" (see *Peking Review*, No. 23, 1967) that the film, which somebody called patriotic, was actually one of national betrayal.

<sup>5</sup> *Hai Jui Dismissed From Office*, published in *Peking Literature* in January 1961, was an historical opera written by the reactionary bourgeois academic despot Wu Han. With the aid of an historical tale, the author dropped dark hints and attacked the Party's Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, trying to reverse the decisions of the 1959 Lushan conference. Wu Han spoke in defence of Right opportunists Peng Teh-huai and his ilk, aiding and abetting them in the attempt to make a come-back and restore capitalism. In October 1965 the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao launched a campaign to criticize and repudiate the opera, thereby preparing public opinion and paving the way for the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.



## *Samdech Sihanouk Speaks in Tientsin*

# August 15, 1973: Day of Great Victory for the Cambodian People

After vacationing in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and his wife Princess Monique Sihanouk arrived in Peking on August 16. Before coming to Peking, they stopped over in Tientsin where the Municipal Revolutionary Committee gave a banquet in their honour on August 15. Following are excerpts from the important speech the Samdech made at the banquet:

**AUGUST 15, 1973** is a historic day for us Khmers, because this is a day of great victory for our national resistance and a day of utter disgrace for U.S. imperialism.

In fact, since March 1973 till August 15, 1973 U.S. President Richard Nixon has made it the objective of the U.S. strategic and tactical air force to destroy Cambodia completely, and fixed the following aims: to bring the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia to their knees and make the N.U.F.C. and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia accept an armistice which calls for a ceasefire on the battlefield, an acceptance of a de facto division of Cambodia into two parts and a political compromise with the traitorous Phnom Penh regime which impudently calls itself the "Khmer republic."

President Richard Nixon, confident in his electronic computers and the astrology of his valet Lon Nol, thought that because of 200 raids every day by F111s, F4s and other "sophisticated" tactical aircraft and 50 raids every day by B52s against Cambodia, the N.U.F.C., the R.G.N.U.C., and the P.A.F.N.L.C. would be "pulverized" after five and a half months of these genocidal raids, the intensity, savagery and cruelty of which, not to mention its effectiveness, are unprecedented in the annals of international and world wars.

Today, August 15, 1973 has arrived and the whole world sees that the P.A.F.N.L.C. have not been wiped out or brought to their knees, but on the contrary, they have become stronger than ever. An evidence

is their formidable victory at Taing Kouk and Skoun, two strategic cities which were very heavily defended by the enemy and which our heroic P.A.F.N.L.C. liberated despite the bombing of the B52s and the strafing of the F111s, F4s and other genocidal weapons of Nixon's, reducing the Lon Nol units to dust.

When the most up-to-date and the most powerful air force in the world has been defeated by a small Khmer people, how can such a people be defeated by the most miserable army in the world, the army of the super-traitor Lon Nol?

Today, the most arrogant and the most optimistic U.S. imperialists are themselves compelled to recognize that their dirty war in Cambodia is irremediably lost and that will be the first 100 per cent defeat of the U.S.A. outside its frontiers.

The Khmer people, its N.U.F.C., its R.G.N.U.C. and its P.A.F.N.L.C. will not in the least be complacent.

While the U.S. war is practically defeated, we, Khmer patriots, know that President Nixon is far from willing to give us peace at once.

He will use all means (including dispatching several divisions of Saigon and Thai mercenary troops against us) to prolong to the maximum the suffering of the Khmer nation whose "crime" is to refuse an "American-type peace." Confident in the justness of the cause which we are defending, we (N.U.F.C., R.G.N.U.C. and P.A.F.N.L.C.) vow once again that we, arms in hand, will fight to the end, that is to say, until U.S. imperialism and U.S. neo-colonialism and their Saigon and Thai mercenary troops and their lackeys in Phnom Penh are totally and irreversibly swept from the sacred land of our Kampuchea. We vow to liberate our capital Phnom Penh, as long as that will be possible and no matter what cost we should pay for this cause.

Our total victory is inevitable. Just as major American newspapers and magazines write today, it is only a matter of time.

# Samdech Sihanouk Condemns Soviet Interference in Cambodia's Internal Affairs

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*Samdech Sihanouk on August 13 sent a cable from Pyongyang to the AFP correspondent in Peking, in which he refuted an article in the Soviet paper "Izvestia" on the Cambodian question released by AFP.*

*Samdech Sihanouk's cable reads in full as follows:*

THE AFP of Moscow has broadcast an article of *Izvestia* on the Cambodian question. According to AFP, *Izvestia* calls FUNK [the National United Front of Cambodia, referred to elsewhere in the magazine as N.U.F.C. — P.R. Ed.] the true representative of the

Cambodian people. Here is my comment on this matter. The entire world knows that FUNK has a government, that is, the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia (GRUNK) [referred to as R.G.N.U.C. elsewhere. — P.R. Ed.]. If the U.S.S.R. sincerely recognizes in such a manner FUNK as the true representative of the Khmer people, it should *ipso facto* recognize GRUNK and sever diplomatic relations with the Phnom Penh republic. The fact that the U.S.S.R. obstinately maintains diplomatic relations with the moribund regime of the Phnom Penh traitors

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## Prime Minister Penn Nouth Holds Press Conference

SAMDECH Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, on August 15 held a press conference in Peking and made public the August 15 statement of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

The statement points out: The U.S. Government has been compelled to declare the cessation of bombings against Cambodia as from August 15, 1973. This is a great victory for the Cambodian people and their valiant People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia (P.A.F.N.L.C.). It is a great victory for the just political line of broad and solid national unity of the N.U.F.C. and the R.G.N.U.C. and for their resolute struggle based on the principles of independence and sovereignty, which consist in being always and everywhere masters of the destiny of their own country. It is also a great victory for the friendly countries, all the peoples, particularly the American people, their Congress, and all the democratic organizations of the world.

The statement stresses: The Cambodian people, their N.U.F.C., their R.G.N.U.C. and their P.A.F.N.L.C. will continue their just struggle, without any acceptance of compromise or retreat, until the complete realization of the objectives defined by the March 23, 1970 Declaration of

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the N.U.F.C., and by the Political Programme of the N.U.F.C., objectives which were recently solemnly reaffirmed by the National Congress held from July 19 to 21, 1973, namely:

— the complete and unconditional cessation of all acts of aggression by the U.S. imperialists and their foreign valets, and the total withdrawal of their forces and military personnel from Cambodia;

— the overthrow of the fascist regime in Phnom Penh and the suppression of the gang of traitors Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, Son Ngoc Thanh, In Tam, Cheng Heng, Sosthene Fernandez;

— the taking over of the direction of the affairs of the whole country by the N.U.F.C. under the chairmanship of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, and the R.G.N.U.C. with Samdech Penn Nouth as Prime Minister and Mr. Khieu Samphan as Deputy Prime Minister, to build an independent, sovereign, peaceful, neutral, democratic and prosperous Cambodia in her territorial integrity.

In answering questions put by correspondents, Prime Minister Penn Nouth described the present excellent situation prevailing in the struggle of the Cambodian people against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

has made the so-called support the Soviet Union accords to FUNK lose all its value and credibility. Furthermore the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia (FAPLNC) [referred to as P.A.F.N.L.C. elsewhere. — P.R. Ed.] have received not even a bit of military aid from the U.S.S.R. According to AFP, the *Izvestia* "saw the FUNK's tasks as the drawing together of all the political parties and patriots at home and abroad. Whatever their politics or religion they should be mobilized to defend the national independence, etc." Here is my comment. I make two remarks: First, this appeal dictating its policy to FUNK is an open interference in Khmer affairs. Secondly, speaking of uniting all political parties and patriots regardless of their policies is a long-known plot aimed at frustrating GRUNK from winning complete victory, unjustly eliminating it and substituting it by a so-called national coalition government in which FUNK would be overwhelmed by the political parties which are agents of foreign imperialism and neo-colonialism. Sihanouk agrees with pleasure to make his political retirement after the liberation of Phnom Penh on the condition that the Khmer Rouge, having fought U.S.

imperialism within the ranks of the FAPLNC, assume state, government and administrative power in Cambodia without sharing with others. But Sihanouk will fight to the last against a coalition government solution allowing those people or political parties that have never waged armed resistance against the U.S. aggressors but are serving the interests of foreign imperialism and neo-colonialism to share power with the Khmer Rouge of Khieu Samphan, Hou Youn and Hu Nim. Finally, according to AFP, *Izvestia* added that "within the existing frontiers a country both popular and democratic should be created." Here is my comment: This is another impermissible interference in the internal affairs of the Khmer people and nation. To suggest that we must create a popular democratic republic of Cambodia to replace the Kingdom of Cambodia, which, moreover, is to be administered by the Khmer Rouge, is an interference unacceptable to any Khmer that has any self-respect. Please reproduce in your despatch all the details of my present statement.

With warm thanks and friendship,

Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia

### A.A.A. Table Tennis Tournament

## Friends From Three Continents Gather in Peking

by Our Correspondent Chang Tan

THE Asian-African-Latin American (A.A.A.) Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament will open on August 25 at Capital Gymnasium in Peking's western suburb. More than 1,000 men and women players from 86 countries and regions are expected to take part, and most have arrived in China's capital.

This grand gathering of table tennis players from Asia, Africa and Latin America is the first of its kind. The countries and people of the three continents are bound by a common lot in the past, and they want stronger unity and friendship. They have come to Peking from afar, bringing with them not only their experience and expertise in the game but also the friendship of their people.

The Chinese people are extremely happy to welcome to their midst these friends from the three continents. Colourful tournament posters greeting them can be seen everywhere in Peking's streets. Huge slogans in six languages — Chinese, English, French, Arabic, Spanish and Japanese — adorn Friendship Hotel where the players are staying, Capital Gymnasium and other gymnasiums and practice halls.

The slogans read: "Warm welcome to friends from Asia, Africa and Latin America!" "Long live the great unity of the people of the world!" and "Learn from the people and sportsmen of Asia, Africa and Latin America!"

### Old Pals and New Friends

The visitors were made to feel at home the moment they set foot on Chinese soil. The hand of friendship was stretched out to them everywhere — at the railway stations and airports in Kwangchow, Pinghsiang, Shanghai and Peking. There well-wishers bid them welcome. Among the arrivals some were old pals, and the reunion set them chatting happily together. For some this was their first encounter, but they met like old friends, happy to make each other's acquaintance.

As soon as they got off their plane, the players of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, China's fraternal neighbour, rushed up to shake hands and embrace the Chinese sportsmen waiting to greet them. They said: "Coming to China is just like coming home."

Ha Viet Thien, deputy leader of the table tennis delegation from the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam,





The capital's children rehearsing a dance for the opening ceremony.

a neighbouring country whose people are comrades and brothers of the Chinese people, said: "We are extremely happy to be able to take part in such a grand tournament in the first year after our victory in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and to see our compatriots from the south send their first table tennis delegation to China." Le Buu, deputy leader of the table tennis delegation of the Republic of South Viet Nam, said: "We regard it as a great honour that the first table tennis delegation from the Republic of South Viet Nam should take part in such an unprecedented grand gathering."

Friends from Argentina, here for the first time, said: "Before we set out for the trip to China, your ambassador gave us a send-off dinner. Here, our friends in Peking greeted us with bouquets and the beating of drums and gongs. We're greatly moved by this warm and friendly gesture which has washed away the weariness from a tiring journey."

The players from Malagasy said that back home the people followed the news about the tournament with great interest. This was their first table tennis delegation to China since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Malagasy held a nationwide competition at the end of March and selected nine outstanding men and women players to form the team. Before they left, people exhorted them to learn table tennis skill from the players of other countries when they get to China so as to promote the game in Malagasy when they return home.

#### From A.A. to A.A.A.

The emblem of the Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament, which was held

in Peking from November 3 to 13, 1971, had the letters A.A. emblazoned on it. The emblem of the current Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament has the letters A.A.A. The change from A.A. to A.A.A. not only gives the origin of the A.A.A. but also shows the development of table tennis in the three continents.

During the 1971 Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament, a meeting of the heads of table tennis delegations taking part was held on November 13. They decided to enlarge the next tournament, to be held at an appropriate date, to include Latin America as this would help strengthen the traditional friendship among the people and sportsmen of Asia, Africa and Latin America and promote table tennis in the three continents. The meeting elected a preparatory committee

for the A.A.A. tournament made up of representatives of the table tennis associations of Chile, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Japan, Mauritius, Nepal, Nigeria, Tanzania and the People's Republic of China. On November 19, 1971, the preparatory committee met for the first time in Peking and unanimously decided to establish its liaison office in Peking with the Table Tennis Association of the People's Republic of China responsible for carrying on its work.

The delegates of the ten countries mentioned above convened a meeting in Peking on September 9 and 11, 1972, at which unanimous agreement was reached to hold the first A.A.A. tournament in Peking from August 25 to September 7, 1973, and to entrust the Table Tennis Association of the People's Republic of China with its organization.

The A.A.A.'s aims are to enhance the friendship and unity among the people and players of the Asian, African and Latin American countries and regions and to promote the development of table tennis in these continents.

Fifty-one countries and regions took part in the Afro-Asian tournament, whereas today the A.A.A. tournament participants are 86 countries and regions. These two figures fully show the growing unity and friendship of the Asian, African and Latin American people.

Eugene Kuevi Anani Elessessi, leader of the Togo delegation, said: "The Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament two years ago was already of a very big scale. But this one is going to



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## Two Teams From China for A.A.A. Tournament

The Technical Consultation Committee of the Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament held its second session on August 18 and discussed the proposal by the host association—the Table Tennis Association of the People's Republic of China—about China sending two teams to take part in the tournament. The proposal was unanimously adopted after full consultation.

China's two teams are:

the table tennis team of the People's Republic of China and

the table tennis team of compatriots from Taiwan Province of the People's Republic of China now residing in Japan and the United States of America.

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beat it with friends gathering from the three continents. The Chinese people, under the leadership of Chairman Mao, have put forward the principle of 'friendship first, competition second' in the hope that through these contests the third world would come to understand that unity makes strength. Indeed, if we are united, we would be able to struggle better for our common goal."

Yves Kidjo, a member of the Dahomey delegation said: "The A.A.A. is the developing countries' biggest sports meet. It shows the mighty strength of unity in struggle of the people of the Asian, African and Latin American countries and regions."

"That sportsmen from more than 80 countries and regions with different political systems are taking part in this tournament shows that table tennis can bring people with different political beliefs together." This was the view of Ernest Pily, leader of the Malagasy delegation. Many players said: "Better understanding comes only from mutual contact. The A.A.A. provides such an opportunity."

### At Practice Sessions

For several days before the tournament, the players from various lands practised together at 138 tables at Capital Gymnasium and seven other places in Peking. This is an important activity specially arranged to enhance friendship and promote the game among the people and players of the Asian, African and Latin American countries and regions.

Table tennis is well developed in Japan and a few other Asian, African and Latin American countries. In most countries, however, sports has lagged behind owing to imperialist aggression and oppression over a long period. After shaking off the yoke of

imperialist domination, these countries began to promote sports. That is why their level is not high and they feel the need to swap skills and experience so that the standard can be raised quickly.

Friendship invitational tournaments provide just such opportunities for improving table tennis skill. Here, friendship is more important than victory. To learn from one another and progress together is the watchword of all players. In the practice halls, though the pace of practice and training is intensive and trying, the atmosphere is most cordial.

On the morning of August 18, Mohammad Abu-Aynayn of Palestine ran into Khau Bou of Cambodia at Capital Gymnasium. He wondered if Khau Bou would like a work-out together. The latter agreed. Soon these two comrades-in-arms in the fight against imperialism became good friends over the table tennis table. Khau Bou stopped several times during practice to give some tips to Mohammad Abu-Aynayn on how to deal with top-spin and back-spin balls.

Ketaka Rabenasolo of Malagasy had a practice session with China's Chi Yuan-ching. The girls helped each other while they practised and sang and learnt songs when they took a break. When they parted their one wish was: "The hearts of the Chinese and Malagasy peoples are linked together."

The Korean players who arrived in Peking on the afternoon of August 17 went to practise at the Tsinghua University gymnasium without even bothering to have their evening meal. The players paired off for practice.

*(Continued on p. 21.)*



Table tennis balls made specially for the tournament.

# The Longer the Occupation, The Tighter the Noose

— On the 5th anniversary of Soviet revisionists' invasion of Czechoslovakia



**F**IVE years ago, on August 20, 1968, the Soviet revisionist leading clique, springing a surprise attack, flagrantly dispatched large numbers of troops to put Czechoslovakia under military occupation. What the clique has done in the past five years shows that it is slithering farther and farther down the road of social-imperialism and vigorously pursuing hegemonism and power politics in a feverish endeavour to maintain its colonial system.

The piratical invasion of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet revisionists aroused a wave of resistance from the Czechoslovak people and strong condemnation from the people of various countries, including the Soviet people. To veil their diabolic features as social-imperialists, Brezhnev and his like have been talking glibly about "peace" and "security," hypocritically professing "respect" for the "sovereignty" and "independence" of Czechoslovakia, "no interference in the internal affairs" of others, "renunciation of the use of force or the threat of force," and so on and so forth. But lies cannot cover up indisputable facts.

Have the Soviet revisionist social-imperialists given up their military occupation of Czechoslovakia in the past five years? Far from it, the occupation has been further strengthened.

People remember that late on the night of August 20, 1968, the Soviet revisionists sent large numbers of aircraft, tanks and ground forces to occupy Czechoslovakia by force. In order to hoodwink the world, the Soviet revisionists at that time dished up a number of documents asserting repeatedly that this armed aggression against Czechoslovakia was merely a "temporary stationing" of troops. The reasons for such a "temporary stationing," according to them, are: one, to wait for a "normalization of the situation" in Czechoslovakia; and two, to "ensure the security of the members of the socialist community" against "encroachment" by the Federal Republic of Germany (F.R.G.). But a few years ago, the Soviet revisionist leading clique declared that "a normal situation has been restored in social life and in the development of national

economy" in Czechoslovakia. In this period, the Soviet Union signed a treaty with the F.R.G.; Brezhnev himself visited the F.R.G. and called for all-round co-operation between the two countries. Not long ago, Czechoslovakia and the F.R.G. initialled a treaty on mutual relations. In other words, the "reasons" given by the Soviet revisionists for the "temporary stationing" of Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia have long ceased to exist, and yet the Soviet troops in "temporary stationing" have not been withdrawn. One cannot but ask: How long are you going to "station temporarily" your troops in Czechoslovakia?

Facts show that the Soviet revisionists' occupation troops are hanging on in Czechoslovakia. "Temporary stationing" is in name only; permanent occupation is the fact. In the past few years, the Soviet revisionists' troops and military installations in Czechoslovakia have kept on increasing. Soviet troops and those of other Warsaw Pact countries repeatedly held large-scale military exercises on Czechoslovak territory to make a show of force and carry out armed threats.

Using its armed might, the Soviet revisionist leading clique plays the bully and lords it over Czechoslovakia. The treaty on the stationing of Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia, which was imposed on the Czechoslovak Government by the clique, provides various kinds of prerogatives for the Soviet revisionists' occupation troops and even forbids the Czechoslovak people to oppose its military occupation. The past five years have witnessed ruthless suppression of the just struggle of the Czechoslovak people against aggression and massive purges at all levels throughout Czechoslovakia by the Soviet revisionists. They have vigorously pressed ahead with "economic integration" to intensify their plunder and exploitation of Czechoslovakia. They have compelled Czechoslovakia to "co-ordinate" her foreign policy and activities with theirs, not tolerating the least disobedience. In a word, they continue to regard Czechoslovakia as their vassal state and colony.

Would Soviet revisionist social-imperialism refrain from committing another fascist act such as the armed

occupation of Czechoslovakia? The words and deeds of the Brezhnev clique show that it will not lay down the butcher's knife and turn Buddha.

For five years, the Soviet revisionists have tried their utmost to defend their fascist invasion of Czechoslovakia, concocting a series of reactionary fallacies to justify their aggression such as the "theories" of "limited sovereignty," "international dictatorship," "great community." Moreover, they have made this Brezhnev doctrine an established policy. The so-called "treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance" signed between the Soviet revisionists and Czechoslovakia on May 6, 1970, was filled with such stuff from beginning to end. The treaty, world public opinion pointed out, is tantamount to "legalizing the Brezhnev doctrine." Soviet revisionist chieftains and the Soviet press have once and again declared that they would never give up a policy like that of invasion of Czechoslovakia, either now or in the future. They openly and shamelessly embellished the invasion of Czechoslovakia as a "very fine thing" of "great significance," a "splendid example of (their) principles and thoroughness." They declared that they "cannot and will not be indifferent" to the destiny of the East European countries and "will allow no one in any circumstances to seize any link from the socialist community." "Should any country antagonize the Soviet Union, its own vital interests would suffer first of all, and the final consequence might be very serious for

that country," they threatened. Not long ago, V. Sofinsky, spokesman of the Soviet delegation to the first stage session of the "conference on European security and co-operation," was asked at a press conference in Helsinki whether the Soviet Union would rule out an act like the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. He answered, "the same goes for the future." Reporting Sofinsky's statement, foreign correspondents pointed out that the Soviet Union "specifically reserved its right to another Czechoslovak-type invasion."

The invasion and occupation of Czechoslovakia by Soviet revisionist social-imperialism is the most blatant manifestation of its power politics and policy of aggression. It also marks the total bankruptcy of Soviet modern revisionism. It has opened the eyes of the people of the world to the ugly features of social-imperialism. The deceitful tricks of Brezhnev & Co. are becoming more and more ineffective. The past five years have seen angry tides of the Czechoslovak people's resistance to the Soviet revisionist rule and oppression side by side with the deep-going development of the people's struggle of the world against Soviet revisionist aggression and expansion. This has dealt a hammer blow to Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. By their aggression against Czechoslovakia, Kremlin's new tsars have merely put another noose around their necks, a noose that will become ever tighter with the passage of time.

*(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent)*

## The Congo: Ten Years of Preserving National Independence

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**The Congolese people have repeatedly defeated the imperialist plots of subversion, built up their country through self-reliance, supported the struggle of the people in various countries against imperialism and colonialism and made contribution to the Afro-Asian people's cause of unity against imperialism.**

**A**UGUST 15, 1973 was the 10th anniversary of the August Revolution of the People's Republic of the Congo. In the past decade the heroic Congolese people have struggled in unity, foiling repeatedly the imperialist-masterminded plots of subversion and sabotage, safeguarding national independence, developing economy and making a positive contribution to the Afro-Asian people's cause of unity against imperialism.

The Congolese people with a glorious anti-imperialist tradition rose in a heroic struggle on August 13, 14

and 15 a decade ago, overthrowing the reactionary regime of Youlou, an agent of imperialism, and bringing genuine independence and freedom to the Congo. The victory of the August Revolution has greatly inspired the central African people's fighting will and dealt a hammer blow to the imperialist and colonialist forces. Unreconciled to their defeat, the enemies of the Congolese people, in a wild counter-attack, have not ceased resorting to subversion and sabotage in an attempt to plunge



the Congolese people once again into the abyss of colonial domination.

### **Tit-for-Tat Struggle**

Relying on their own strength, the Congolese people have carried out a tit-for-tat struggle against all the imperialist and colonialist plots and, in the course of the struggle, consolidated their national independence. In February 1964, shortly after the victory of the August Revolution, the imperialists staged a rebellion in the country in an attempt to restore Youlou to power. It was resolutely put down by the patriotic army and people. In July 1965, the imperialists, hand in glove with the Youlou armed bandits, tried to take advantage of the First African Games held in Brazzaville to create trouble and crush the fruit of the August Revolution. But the plot was frustrated by the Congolese people.

In the last few years, the Congolese people under the leadership of President N'gouabi have pushed the revolution forward. The reactionary forces of imperialism have also stepped up their activities of armed subversion against the country. With the support of the fraternal African countries and people, the Congolese people have united as one and triumphantly defended their national independence and security. The government uncovered in time an imperialist-instigated plot of reactionary coup d'état in November 1969, punished a group of subversive elements and had the captured U.S.-made weapons shown to the public. In March 1970 when a batch of imperialist-paid armed bandits infiltrated into Brazzaville and stealthily attacked and occupied the radio "The Voice of the Congolese Revolution," the army and people lost no time in launching a counter-attack and wiped out the bandits at one stroke, thus bringing the imperialist plot of subversion to ignominious defeat. In June last year, the people and army gave a head-on blow to the Portuguese colonialist air intrusion, downing a helicopter and seriously punishing the air pirates, thus defending the country's sovereignty. The Congolese people have enhanced their revolutionary vigilance in struggle and got further organized and armed to be ready to give an even harder blow to new imperialist plots.

### **Developing National Economy**

The Congolese Government and people have come to understand profoundly through struggle that to defend and consolidate national independence, it is necessary, besides smashing enemy schemes of subversion and sabotage, to develop the national economy and unfold without let-up a struggle against colonialist influences long entrenched in the field of economy. Before the August Revolution, Congo's rich natural resources, commerce, banking, railways, ports, inland navigation, aviation and industrial and mining enterprises were practically all dominated by the colonialists. After the August Revolution and especially in recent years, the government and people have adopted a number of measures to safeguard their national rights and interests and develop their national economy. Following the nationalization in 1967 of two foreign firms, the Colonial

Electric Company and the African Company of Public Services, the government nationalized in October 1969 the property of the colonialist-controlled Trans-Equatorial Agency of Communications in Congo and founded the Congolese Agency of Communications to undertake unified management of Congolese ports and land and water transportation. In September 1970, two more foreign firms — the Industrial and Agricultural Society of Niari and the Sugar Society of Niari — were nationalized to form the Congolese Industrial and Agricultural Company. In February 1971 the government nationalized 80,000 hectares of forest concessions granted to three foreign companies. These economic organizations which had long been used by the colonialists to plunder the rich resources of Congo have now become a principal means for the development of the national economy.

Defending its sea sovereignty in disregard of the pressure of the sea hegemonists, the government resolutely declared in September 1971 the extension of the territorial waters of the People's Republic of the Congo to 30 nautical miles.

To develop the national economy, the government emphasizes the policy of national construction through self-reliance. More than 40 enterprises have been established over the last ten years. They include a textile mill, a match factory, a cement plant, a timber company, a glass factory, a boat-building yard, a gramophone records factory and a smoked fish factory. This year the state has invested in the construction of a pharmaceutical plant. With the establishment of a number of state-owned enterprises, part of the commodities and consumer goods which had to be imported have been gradually replaced by home-made goods.

### **Opposing Imperialism and Colonialism**

While safeguarding national independence and developing national economy, the Congolese Government and people have, in the past ten years, upheld justice in international affairs, persevered in the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist stand. They have consistently supported the three Indochinese peoples' struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, resolutely supported the Korean people's struggle for independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland, actively supported the struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab people against U.S.-Israeli aggression, supported the struggles of the people in Portuguese colonies and the people in southern Africa against Portuguese colonialism and racism and for national liberation. The Congolese people have, particularly in recent years, actively promoted economic co-operation and trade among African peoples, especially between neighbouring countries in central Africa. By adhering to the policy of opposing imperialism and colonialism, supporting the national-liberation movements and upholding the policy of non-alignment and good neighbourliness, the Congolese Government and people have won the respect and appreciation of the Asian and African peoples as well as the peoples of the world.



# Medical Network in a Mountain County (I)

by Our Correspondent Ling Yang

**This is the first of two articles about the medical and health services in Tsincheng County: the county hospital and commune health clinic.**

**T**SINCHENG is a rocky mountain county in the southernmost part of Shansi Province, north China, a place replete with ravines and gullies and noted for its extreme poverty before liberation. I was there early this summer. Industry and agriculture were both doing well. The grain harvest was good last year despite the serious drought. The water conservancy projects built by the rural people's communes have changed the arid face of the mountain region. Nearly all the communes have set up small industries — mining coal, smelting iron, casting, and making bricks and machinery.

Many people, however, prefer to illustrate the change in the county by referring to the development of its medical and health services. In the old days, there were only two herbalists' shops and a dozen or so practitioners of traditional Chinese medicine in the county seat. The people lived in dire poverty, most of them in distant mountain villages, and if they fell sick they could not afford medical treatment. A rampant epidemic of typhoid and malaria in 1943 affected 130,000 people (40 per cent of the county's population then) and killed an estimated 50,000. The elderly folk recounted this scourge with bitterness and anger.

The mass health campaigns and energetic prophylactic measures since liberation have done much to check or wipe out diseases which used to endanger the health of the people. Cases of typhoid, cholera, malaria and other infectious diseases are now very rare. Tetanus of the new-born and puerperal fever have disappeared.

Chairman Mao's directive "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas" has been conscientiously implemented. Since 1965, health organizations in the villages have been strengthened in manpower and material, with the number of county medical and health workers rising from 630 people in 1965 to more than 2,000 this year. Of these 1,700 are full-time doctors and "barefoot doctors," the latter being trainees who do medical work in addition to their regular job in production. They are augmented by 2,800 peasant health workers who have some knowledge of hygiene and sanitation.

There is a general hospital in the county seat, a hospital for workers and staff of factories and mines and commercial enterprises and health clinics for the inhabitants of the neighbourhoods. All 30 rural communes in the county have their own health clinics and the 605 production brigades under these communes (a brigade embraces one or several villages) have their own health centres. There is already a relatively complete medical and health network in the county. Even those living in distant villages can get timely treatment within walking distances.

## Several Kinds of Medical Systems

Tsincheng County's 520,000 persons of various occupations are covered by medical services under different systems.

For state-run factories and mines, workers and staff members enjoy free medical treatment according to the state's labour insurance regulations. These regulations stipulate that these enterprises are given a sum proportional to their total wages for medical and other welfare services. Workers and staff (including the retired) need pay only a small registration fee to get free treatment. Their dependents enjoy the benefit of paying medical expenses by a 50 per cent discount.

Government functionaries and school teachers enjoy state-paid medical treatment. For every office and school, the state allocates a certain sum in proportion to the total wages to finance medical and other welfare services. A patient has to pay only a registration fee at the hospital his or her organization has a contract with.

In the villages a co-operative medical service is in operation for commune members. Each member has to make a payment once a year (generally one yuan). The commune and production brigades appropriate a portion of the collective welfare fund for the brigade health centre. All, or a greater part, of the medical expenses for commune members comes from this fund.

Medical expense in China is low. It costs only eight yuan to have one's appendix taken out in the county hospital and two yuan for child delivery. Prices of medicine are now only one-fifth of those in the early post-liberation years. In early post-liberation years, one paid the equivalent of 50 *jin* of flour for an am-

poule of penicillin of 200,000 units. Today, it costs less than one *jin*.

### County Hospital

Near the centre of the county town is the general hospital with its departments of medicine, surgery, obstetrics, and eye, ear, nose and throat, operating rooms, laboratories, X-ray facilities and cardiographs, traditional Chinese and Western pharmacies and a reading room.

The hospital, set up in 1950, was built by the state, which pays for all its expenditure, including wages of staff and workers. At first it had only ten doctors and ten beds and handled only common illnesses. Now the hospital has a medical staff of 120 and the 100 beds before the Great Cultural Revolution have gone up to 180.

Wang Kuang-sung, a surgeon and a member of the hospital leadership, said that the hospital, resolutely adhering to Chairman Mao's teaching, has taken the countryside inhabited by four-fifths of Tsincheng's population as the hospital's main field of work.

Medical teams frequently go out to treat patients in the countryside. Some medical workers have moved to live in the villages, thus strengthening medical services at the grass-roots. If a commune clinic meets with any difficulty, a phone call, day or night, will promptly bring a doctor riding from the county hospital.

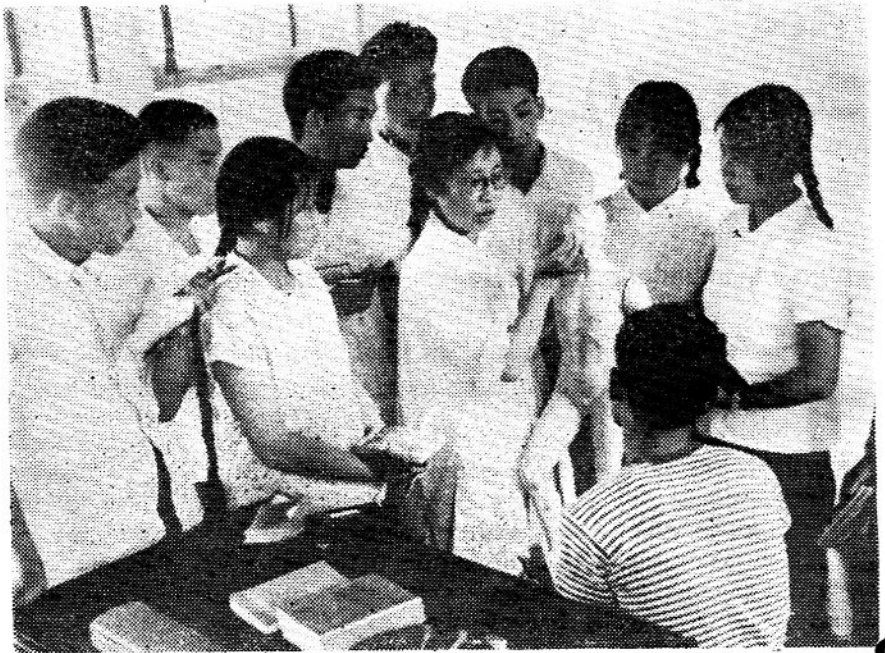
### Training Doctors for the Villages

The county hospital has put a great effort into training doctors, nurses and various technicians for the communes and brigades.

Dr. Wang Kuang-sung said that when Chairman Mao's directive came in 1965 the hospital immediately organized "a mobile unit" to make the rounds of the countryside. He volunteered too, although he had graduated just two years before.

These urban doctors stayed in the mountain villages for two months, and even at the time of their departure people kept coming for some kind of treatment or operation. They realized that it was imperative to train doctors to work in the villages. So, when the "mobile unit" returned to the town they took along with them two young persons from the commune clinic.

Two experienced doctors were detailed to coach them. They had their charges with them, whether inspecting the wards, diagnosing, operating or changing dressings, patiently initiating them into the finer points of their calling. Barely 20, these youths studied and read books diligently. After one year they could



Acupuncture class in a commune health clinic for "barefoot doctors."

handle common surgical cases, do appendectomies and repair hernias.

Dr. Wang said: "Since then we have been employing this method to train one or two surgeons for each commune clinic. The same method has also been used to train personnel for other branches of medicine. We have also set up a health school to train health workers for the communes and brigades. In recent years, the practice has been to train about a hundred trainees at a time; one-half study in class while the other half get practical experience in the wards. Generally speaking, the course is for two years."

"We not only help trainees master techniques but also take into consideration how they can improve their work after they get back. For example, when 20-year-old Yuan Hsiao-wen after a period of practical work in the county hospital went back to her own unit, some patients refused to let her operate on account of her youth. Word got around and the hospital sent an experienced surgeon together with assistants to Yuan's unit. The veteran surgeon and the young surgeon worked together on the operating table and gradually let her take over while he served as her assistant. She made a good job of many operations and people soon had confidence in her."

Dr. Wang, who was elected a deputy chairman of the revolutionary committee of the hospital during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, went on: "Plans are afoot to bring all the more than 400 medical workers in the commune clinics for a course of practical work in the hospital."

"This has spurred our hospital to raise medical standards," he said. He cited surgical cases to illustrate. Prior to the Cultural Revolution, appendectomies and other minor operations were all sent to our

hospital. Now commune clinics can take these on themselves. Only the more complicated cases are sent to the county hospital which has gradually begun to break new ground in surgery. The hospital successfully treated a patient with burns on 80 per cent of the body (45 per cent of it third-degree burns). Once the hospital had to treat a steelworker with a severed forearm. The hospital telephoned to Taiyuan, the provincial capital, for help and together with the Taiyuan surgeon they rejoined the patient's arm. Dr. Wang and his colleagues helped the patient to recover by a combination of traditional Chinese and Western medical treatment. This county hospital can now remove the skull for observation of the brain. They have even operated on four cases of early cancer of the oesophagus.

### Medicare in Factories and Mines

Taking the village as the focus of attention does not mean neglecting the city. The 44 factories and mines in Tsincheng County have their own clinics. Some of the larger enterprises have treatment stations or voluntary health workers in the workshops. These medical and health workers not only treat illnesses but also help the enterprises with suggestions to improve labour conditions and to prevent occupational diseases.

I visited the Tsincheng Egg Products Plant. Two-thirds of the workers here are women. The plant's clinic pays special attention to protecting the health of the women and their children. Yen Kuei-lien had cancer of the womb and as it could not be treated at Tsincheng, the plant sent her to another city for treatment. The plant paid her medical and travelling expenses out of the labour insurance fund and later put her on light duty. Another woman worker Chang Kuei-ying suffered from a stomach ulcer and bleeding of the womb. The plant, apart from covering all her medical expenses, kept her on the payroll during her two years' convalescence, full wages for the first six months and 70 per cent thereafter. During holidays and festivals, the plant's leadership and workers' representatives called to see how she was getting on. Now she is back at work.

### Commune Clinic

There are 450,000 peasants in the 30 communes in Tsincheng County. Since 1959 every commune in the county has set up its own health clinic.

Since 1965 when Chairman Mao's directive was put into practice, a great change has come over the commune clinics in the county. Now, all the commune clinics have trained their own doctors, surgeons, obstetricians, anaesthetists, laboratory analysts and have their own operating rooms to handle appendectomies, intestinal obstruction, difficult deliveries and sterilizations. Half the clinics have an ear, eye, nose and throat doctor, two-thirds of them have X-ray facilities and technicians for fluoroscopy and photographs. Common ailments can now be treated within the commune.

I visited the clinic of the Chinmiaopu Commune south of the city. On the walls of the simply furnished office were banners presented by patients to thank and praise the clinic.

One banner came from commune member Shih Hsing-kuei in May last year which reads: "All for the health of the people." At seventy, he contracted intestinal obstruction and two days later fell into a coma. His home in a gully was 20 *li* away from the commune clinic. If he were carried by stretcher to the clinic, the steep slopes took at least two hours at a running trot. Besides the paths were full of pebbles and the patient probably could not withstand the shaking. The commune clinic sent a doctor to his house and operated. He quickly recovered.

The head of the commune clinic said that the clinic with a staff of 14 and the health centres of the 27 brigades look after 17,400 people of the commune. At present, the clinic with eight beds gets 50 to 70 visits a day and makes about ten calls outside. They are doing their best to admit emergency cases of all sorts to save patients a trip to the county hospital.

Chinmiaopu's neighbour, the Nanchun People's Commune has a population of 24,000 and a clinic with a staff of 20 who, besides their usual medical work, take on additional duties—administration, accounting as well as shopping and tidying up the clinic's compound.

I watched an appendectomy and an abdominal operation while I was at the clinic. Dr. Kung, the surgeon, had had only a primary school education and had gradually matured in the course of practice after liberation. In 1965 he did a year's practical work in the county hospital and then started surgical work at this clinic in 1968. Now he does one or two operations a week and can remove an uterus, resect a stomach and such operations. Surgery is his main line but he also treats internal illnesses and obstetric complaints. Apart from shuttling between the outpatients department and the wards, he makes regular visits to the mountain villages to treat patients and popularize family planning methods. He said that a country doctor must be prepared to give initial treatment for all sorts of cases and on a countryside circuit he must be able to tackle any problem on the spot. Consequently, over-specialization was impractical. The aim, he said, must be "one speciality, overall ability."

These doctors and others associated with the art of healing in the countryside have made rapid progress through studying and working hard. Of the seven commune clinics I visited, of course I found some young people whose level of skill was not yet very high. But busy practice under the guidance of experienced doctors is putting them through the paces and most are coming on well.

From all appearances, the commune clinic is steadily becoming the base of medical and health work in the village.



## D.P.R.K.'S STATEMENT

### No Truck With Moscow Universiade

In its August 14 statement on a south Korean team's participation in the World Student International University Games in Moscow, the Sports Association of Students of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decided against sending a sports team to the games.

The statement says: "The south Korean authorities, scheming to perpetuate the division of the nation and create two Koreas, instead of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, try to make use of the World Student International University Games to attain their political aim to create 'two Koreas' by availing themselves of the Moscow Universiade."

The statement reveals that the south Korean authorities are making a big fuss and advertising loudly about the participation of the south Korean team in the Moscow Universiade.

"Under such circumstances," the statement says, "if the sports team of D.P.R.K. students participates together with the south Korean team in the Moscow Universiade, it will help the south Korean authorities in their sinister political plot to use the games for their two Koreas plot."

## PALESTINE

### "Fight and Struggle"

"Let others go along the path of political solution. Let them accept schemes. Let them negotiate and compromise. This is their path. But our path is to fight and struggle till the liberation of Palestine." So said Ahmed Yamany, member of the Palestine Liberation Organization (P.L.O.) Executive Committee and Chairman of the Department of People's Organizations of the P.L.O., at a mass rally on August 11 for the

graduation of about 40 members of the Palestinian Women's Federation after receiving political and military training.

Yamany declared: "Our enemies will never be able to kill our determination to fight."

Mahmoud Khalidi, Head of the P.L.O. Office in Damascus stressed at the rally: "Israeli and American bombs might be poured on our camps, but we shall never compromise. We shall never capitulate. We shall go on fighting till we recover Palestine, and till the people of Palestine return to their lands."

"SAWT AL KHALEEJ" (KUWAIT)

### False Friendship

Interviewed by *Sawt Al Khaleej*, a Kuwait weekly, Abdul Karim Al Jhaidli, Deputy of the Kuwait National Assembly, spoke about the talks he had with the President of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet when he visited Moscow last month as a member of the Kuwait National Assembly delegation.

The interview, reported in the August 16 issue of the weekly, reads in part as follows:

When the Soviet President was attempting to advertise the Soviet stand in supporting the Arabs, I told him frankly: "In our Arab nation, there is a saying that one must hear what a man says and see how he acts. This is our attitude towards your stand. You allege that you have helped us, but your aid is unworthy when we compare it with what you have seized from us. You have done whatever you like in our Arab nation but you offered us weapons which the Soviet army does not want to use, while the U.S. offered Israel modern weapons which the U.S. army has not yet used."

The Soviet President became angry at these words and said, "This is U.S. imperialist propaganda aimed at

poisoning the relations between the Soviet Union and the Arabs." Then I asked him, "What have the U.S. imperialists done in your Siberia?" I told him further, "Let us not study the past facts since 1948, during which time the Soviet Union has made it clear that it acknowledges the existence of Israel, but we must point out that more dangerous still is your permission for unconditional emigration of Soviet Jews to Israel."

The Soviet President argued that these emigrants were children and old people. I cut him short, saying: "Your argument is unacceptable. We are not foolish men, and please don't tell lies again. The fact is that among the Soviet Jews emigrated to Israel there were about 5,000 doctors, 6,000 engineers, 7,000 pharmacists and 600 chemical and atomic scientists." "Can you make any more justifications before these facts?" I asked.

When the Soviet President fulminated, I told him, "The Arab people have exposed your collaborations with the United States — the U.S. supplies Israel with weapons while you send to it scientists and other manpower. And I tell you frankly that your friendship with the Arabs is false."

## NAMIBIA

### "Election" Farce

South Africa's colonial authorities put Ovamboland under autonomous rule carrying the name of a "Bantustan" from May 1 this year. It was a measure to dismember Namibia and legalize their unlawful occupation. And at the beginning of August, they directed, for the first time there, a farce of the so-called "legislative council election." They launched a deceitful propaganda campaign to induce the Ovambos to the poll while at the same time announcing a ban of meetings and stepping up suppression.

The heroic Ovambo people, however, did not swallow the bait nor were they cowed. Before the "election," they held mass meetings in defiance of the ban. The South-



West African People's Organization issued a call, urging the 350,000 Ovambo people to boycott the "election" and accusing the South African colonial authorities of "imposing on the (Namibian) people what they do not want."

By late afternoon on August 2, only 823 of the 50,000 Ovambos allowed to vote by the South African colonial authorities had gone to the polling booths. In the South-West African capital, Windhoek, only two Ovambos voted on August 1 — both policemen. The successful boycott has made the "election" farce a fiasco.

#### GUADALAJARA

### Afro-Latin American Games

Mexico's second largest city Guadalajara played host to the First Afro-Latin American Games which opened on August 11.

Declaring the games open, Mexican Secretary of National Defence

Hermenegildo Cuenca Diaz read a message from President Echeverria who wished the meet success.

Jean-Claude Ganga, Secretary of the Supreme Council for Sports in Africa, in his speech declared that Africa and Latin America, the two continents where struggles have gone on continuously, demonstrate here that no distance separates them when there is understanding and the spirit of mutual help between them. The games, he pointed out, will contribute to closer unity between the African and Latin American peoples.

The inauguration, lasting one and a half hours, took place at the Revolutionary Stadium of Guadalajara, with the rostrum being decorated with streamers bearing quotations from Mexican President Echeverria: "We permit no hegemony," "Let's smash the bonds of servitude," "We reject neo-colonialist attitudes."

Twenty-seven countries and one region took part in the games, including track and field as well as football and basketball events.

The 8-day games ended on August 18. A joint communique issued at the close of the games pointed out that the games had served the purpose of bringing the youths of the two continents closer together. The 2nd Afro-Latin American Games, according to the communique, will be held in an African country in December 1975.

Meanwhile, Pedro Ramirez Vazquez, President of the Mexican Olympic Committee, declared that all African and Latin American delegations to the games agreed that to form a common front among the countries of the third world in the field of sports will be a good way to end partly the absolute domination which has been maintained for many years by such powers as the United States and the Soviet Union.

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(Continued from p. 13.)

driving, smashing, retrieving, chopping . . . and soon they were bathed in sweat. Their coach said: "We've come to learn, and we must work hard in order to learn."

Such a keen and persistent spirit was to be seen in all the practice halls. Going in for sports in Laos (Lao Patriotic Front) is up against great odds. The players had to go to the forests to cut down trees and make their tables. Sometimes they would stack and arrange ammunition boxes into a makeshift table. While practising, they had to be on watch against air raids. When enemy aircraft came they would take cover. But they would resume their practice the minute the raid was over. After arriving in Peking, one of the players in the Lao team, a 17-year-old, persevered in practising despite the fact that he had a toothache.

A young player from Dahomey Leonel Wilson pulled a muscle. Nevertheless he continued training and it was only when the doctor found out about it that he was persuaded to rest for three days.

Blaise Soglo, leader of the Dahomey delegation, said: "The will to undergo hard training by these players shows they have a militant spirit. They are just like fighters who, though wounded in battle, would

resolutely fight on to safeguard the territorial integrity and independence of their motherland."

From their own experience, many sportsmen understand that in the past poverty made it impossible for the people of many Asian, African and Latin American countries to develop sports. With independence, sports activities are becoming increasingly popular. But to change the backward state of affairs left behind by imperialism and colonialism requires hard study and hard training. Only thus can the level of sports be raised.

To welcome their friends from the three continents, thousands of art, cultural and sports workers as well as primary and middle school children have prepared song and dance items for the occasion. And people in their thousands have worked assiduously to make sure that the tournament will be a success. The Chinese people hail and wish the A.A.A. tournament every success!

From what one has seen at the practice sessions, the table tennis players of Asia, Africa and Latin America are sure to give a good account of themselves. They are certain to improve their table tennis skill and attain new standards of play, and out of the tournament will come a rich harvest of Asian-African-Latin American unity and friendship.

## **Sports in National Minority Areas**

**M**ASS sports activities are flourishing in many national minority areas, including Sinkiang, Tibet, Inner Mongolia and Kwangsi.

In Tibet, an increasing number of people are going in for running, football, mountaineering and archery. Of the 50-odd amateur football teams in Lhasa, capital of the Tibet Autonomous Region, the majority of the players are Tibetan workers, office personnel, P.L.A. men or students. In after-school hours, the smaller fry often put up token "goal posts" in any open space and start punting.

The various nationalities in Kwangsi are fond of swimming. Even in winter, 40,000-50,000 people go swimming in Nanning, the capital of the autonomous region.

On the pasture lands of Sinkiang and Inner Mongolia, popular holiday sports are horse-racing, wrestling and archery.

Sports have always been a favourite pastime among the many national minorities in China. Before liberation, however, oppressed by the Kuomintang reactionaries, local princes and landlords, the minority peoples led a wretched existence and were deprived of any chance to take part in sports. Traditional events were restricted or banned.

After liberation, particularly since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, sports have begun to develop among the minority peoples. Colourful national items are becoming more and more widespread.

The Lopa and Menpa nationalities, who are expert archers, are actively developing this sport, which has a long history and wide mass base in Tibet. There are many women participants, and at the archery contest for the whole Tibet region held in Lhasa in February this year, the Lopa and Menpa women contestants

gave a good account of themselves. A member of the Inner Mongolian archery team last year broke a national record, and in the national archery contest this year, Inner Mongolia finished third in both the men's and women's team events.

Track and field, gymnastics, skating, volleyball and table tennis, once hardly known in areas inhabited by the minority peoples, are now popular there. Both Inner Mongolia and Tibet now send basketball, volleyball and table tennis teams to national tournaments. In the 1972 national track and field competitions held in Chengtu in Szechuan Province, Maimaiti of Sinkiang's Uighur nationality clocked the best times in the men's junior 100, 200, and 400 metres.

National minority sportsmen are coming to the fore and are constantly improving their skill. In Inner Mongolia, there are now equestrian, archery and track and field teams. The equestrian team recruited 50 members from teenagers during the Cultural Revolution. After some training, they have acquired the skill in horse-racing, steeplechase and polo, and in slashing with the sword, shooting or performing acrobatic feats on horseback.

Seventy per cent of the finest athletes in Tibet come from the Tibetan, Hui and Lopa nationalities. The Tibetan mountaineering team formed in 1960 has made frequent attempts to scale Mt. Jolmo Lungma and seven of its members have climbed to its peak. At present the team is in training.

## **Cadres Cultivate Experimental Plots**

**C**ADRES of Yungshou County and its rural communes in China's northwest province of Shensi have been cultivating plots of land for experimental purposes in recent years. What they learnt has been put to use in directing and developing agricultural production.

Last year, 40 county and commune leading cadres in Yungshou joined with peasants of many production teams in cultivating 140 hectares of experimental plots planted to various crops. Despite serious natural disasters, they gathered in a good harvest. Spurred on by this example, the county achieved a 20 per cent increase in the output of autumn crops on 9,000 hectares as well as a 17 per cent increase in rapeseed on 2,600 hectares over 1971, already a year of rich harvests.

This year leading cadres have expanded the area for test plots to 200 hectares.

The cultivation of experimental plots as a means of gaining first-hand knowledge for directing overall farm work was initiated by cadres of Hungan County in central China, Hupeh Province in the big leap forward year of 1958. When this practice was endorsed by Chairman Mao and the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, county cadres throughout the land were not slow in adopting it.

In the past few years seven of the eight standing committee members of the Yungshou county Party committee have been making regular investigations and cultivating experimental plots together with members of production teams, leaving one member behind in the office to handle routine work. This has enabled them to study conditions on the spot and popularize and implement the Party policies as well as work together with peasants at the grass-roots. The secretaries of Party committees and chairmen of revolutionary committees in the county's 14 communes all work on experimental plots in the production teams.

When a high-yield strain of sorghum was being popularized in Yungshou in spring last year, some county Party committee members doubted whether the strain would ripen in areas further north where shorter frost-free periods and lower temperatures prevailed.

Li Chih-yuan, a vice-chairman of the county revolutionary committee, wanted to have first-hand experience before making a decision. He went

to the Chengkuan Production Brigade to make a thorough study of local climatic and soil conditions and to consult with veteran peasants and agro-technicians. They chose an early-ripening strain of hybrid sorghum to experiment with and planted it on 0.66 hectare, sowing a little earlier than usual and applying heavy dressings of sheep and horse manure. They got a yield of 7.8 tons. Inspired by this, the brigade grew sorghum on six hectares and reaped an average of eight tons per hectare.

The county Party committee organized cadres and peasants of other communes and brigades to visit Chengkuan and study its achievements. The upshot was that the county expanded the acreage planted in cross-bred sorghum this spring from 400 to 4,100 hectares.

### **A Young Man's Wish**

**T**HE poor and lower-middle peasants' need is my wish." This is Chu Keh-chia's pledge after living several years among the poor and lower-middle peasants and being re-educated by them.

Chairman Mao issued the call "Young people with education . . . go to the countryside" in October 1968. Since then millions of graduates from colleges and middle schools in cities and towns have gone to the villages and mountain areas to do their share in building a new socialist countryside.

Chu graduated at the age of 17 from Shanghai's Hainan Middle School. A two-week arduous journey across mountains and forests in April 1969 took Chu and a large number of other educated youngsters to the Hsishuang Panna Tai Autonomous Chou in southwest China's Yunnan Province. Chu settled down in the Mengchang Production Team, Mengla County, where the Tai people live in a compact community.

There the Tai peasants arranged for him to live in the best bamboo cottage and do the lightest jobs. But he refused to be treated that way. He told the team leader to put him

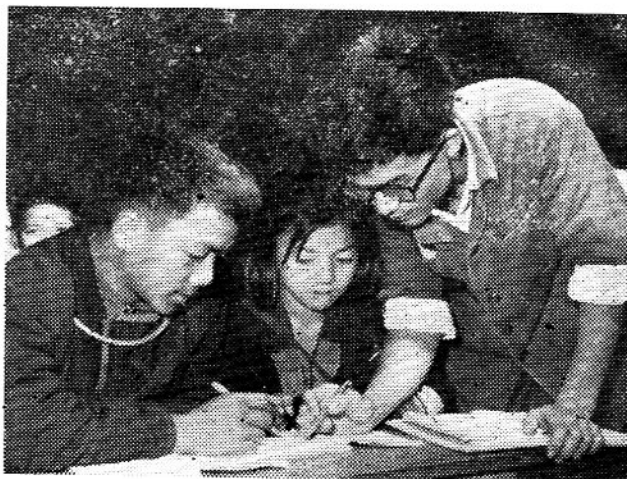
up in a house with the least facilities and give him the heaviest work. He wanted to temper himself under the most difficult conditions.

From the peasants Chu learnt ploughing, rice transplanting and carrying things with a shoulder-pole, and carpentry in his spare time. Old men and women of Tai nationality gave him education in class struggle with lively examples. He learnt the spoken and written Tai language after some time. The villagers nick-named him "the little carpenter." He joined the carpenters' group and repaired the production team's farm tools and made tables and chairs for commune members, often plying his tools late into the night.

Not far from the Mengchang Team is the Moteng Production Team of Ainis, another national minority, in a village half-way up a mountain. Moteng's old team leader often brought farm tools over to Chu Keh-chia for repairs. One day he had a chat with Chu, recounting to him the miserable life of the Aini people in the old society and the tremendous changes in the mountain village after liberation. Dozens of school-age children, however, still could not go to school in the village because there was no teacher. He wondered if the young man could come over and be their teacher. Chu agreed. His mind was made up to go where the difficulties were greater.

In the mountain village Chu and Moteng's peasants felled trees in the virgin forests and cut grass, and built classrooms and a playground. They also made chairs and desks. But the school couldn't start because he was unable to teach in Aini. To learn the language in the shortest possible time, he practised it day and night. Several months later, he could fluently teach the pupils in Aini.

The Aini people husked rice by pounding it with a wooden pestle, an arduous job often done late in the



**Chu Keh-chia teaching Aini children.**

evening after a day's work in the fields. Chu tried to find some better way to replace the heavy manual labour. The villagers discussed the matter and decided to buy a walking-tractor which could be used for farming or powering a rice-husking machine. When the tractor was bought, Chu went down the mountain to learn how to operate it.

The Aini peasants wanted to build a small hydroelectric station by tapping waterfalls and mountain springs. On his home-leave to Shanghai at the end of last year, Chu spared no efforts to collect data about installing the generator of small hydroelectric stations and learn the skills of an electrician. Upon his return, he and others familiar with local conditions together looked for water sources, surveyed the topography and did the designing. With the support of the county Party committee, the poor and lower-middle Aini peasants started building the hydroelectric station by quarrying stones to build the dam and cutting through the mountain to lead in the water. While doing his regular teaching job, Chu pitched in at the work-site after class.

In the past few years Chu Keh-chia has struck deep root among the masses, cherishing an increasingly warm feeling for the poor and lower-middle peasants. Affectionately called "the busiest youngster in our mountain village," he is devoting all his energy to the great cause of building a new countryside.



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