

PEKING REVIEW

28
July 9, 1965



Chinese, U.A.R., Indonesian and Pakistan Leaders' Talks

Press Communique



Protest Against U.S. Bombing of D.R.V. Industrial City

Continued U.S. escalation cannot subdue Vietnamese people.
American aggressors suffer still worse setbacks on battlefield.



A Good Summer Harvest



Building Modern Machine Tool Industry

New Booklets in English

Support the Dominican People's Resistance to U.S. Armed Aggression

A rising against the reactionary dictatorship of Reid Cabral took place in the Dominican Republic on April 24, 1965. U.S. imperialism immediately landed over 30,000 troops to suppress the Dominican patriots.

The Government of the People's Republic of China, in a statement on May 3, denounced U.S. aggression against the Dominican Republic and expressed resolute support for the Dominican people in their just struggle. On May 12, Chairman Mao Tse-tung issued the "Statement Supporting the Dominican People's Resistance to U.S. Armed Aggression." A vigorous movement of support for the Dominican people spread throughout China.

This illustrated booklet contains the above two statements, two editorials from *Renmin Ribao* (People's Daily), other documents and background information.

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Break the Nuclear Monopoly, Eliminate Nuclear Weapons

On October 16, 1964 and May 14, 1965 China exploded her first and second atom bombs. This was a major achievement of the Chinese people in strengthening their national defence and safeguarding the security of their motherland and world peace.

China is conducting necessary nuclear tests within defined limits and is developing nuclear weapons to cope with the nuclear blackmail and threats of the United States and in order to get all nuclear weapons abolished. China needs such weapons solely for defence. She will never be the first to use them.

This booklet contains a statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China and two press communiques on the explosions, Premier Chou En-lai's message to the government heads of all countries and two *Renmin Ribao* (People's Daily) editorials on the subject. These documents and articles fully explain the position of the Chinese Government on the question of breaking the monopoly of nuclear weapons and eliminating them completely.

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THE WEEK

Chairman Mao Meets Indonesian C.P. Delegation

Chairman Mao Tse-tung on July 4 met members of a visiting delegation of the Indonesian Communist Party (P.K.I.). The delegation was led by Sukemi, Member of the Standing Committee of the Greater Central Java Regional Committee, and Abu Mansur, Member of the Standing Committee of the Greater West Sumatra Regional Committee of the P.K.I.

Teng Hsiao-ping, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met the Indonesian comrades on July 5 and gave a banquet in their honour.

Chairman Mao Receives Congolese Guests

Chairman Mao Tse-tung on July 6 received and had a cordial talk with a delegation from the Revolutionary Union of Congolese (B) Women led by Yandza Celine, its President. The day before, Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and his wife Kang Ke-ching also met the Congolese guests.

Chairman Liu Receives Vietnamese Vice-Premier

Chairman Liu Shao-chi received and had a cordial talk with Nguyen Duy Trinh, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on July 3. The Vietnamese Vice-Premier arrived in Peking a day earlier on his way home after visiting several African countries.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien gave a banquet for Vice-Premier Nguyen Duy Trinh on the evening of July 3. The Chinese Vice-Premier said that his guest's African tour would strengthen friendly relations between the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and African countries and further expand the revolutionary influence of the Vietnamese people. He also

congratulated the Vietnamese people for their great victories in the struggle against U.S. aggression.

Vice-Premier Nguyen Duy Trinh condemned U.S. imperialism for pushing ahead with its plan to escalate the war in Viet Nam. He said that the Vietnamese people would never lay down their arms so long as the U.S. imperialists did not stop their aggression against Viet Nam and so long as the United States and its vassal countries did not withdraw all their armed forces and weapons from south Viet Nam.

Premier Chou Returns

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi arrived in Urumchi, capital of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, on July 3. They were on their way back to Peking after a friendly visit to the United Arab Republic. The two Chinese leaders received a big welcome from more than 20,000 people of various nationalities, including local Party and government leaders and officers of the People's Liberation Army.

Departing from Cairo on June 30, Premier Chou and Vice-Premier Chen were seen off at the airport by U.A.R. President Nasser and Premier Aly Sabry, Indonesian President Sukarno and First Deputy Premier Subandrio, and Pakistan Foreign Minister Bhutto.

In a farewell speech at the airport, Premier Chou thanked President Nasser and the U.A.R. Government and people for their warm reception and hospitality. Stressing that frequent contacts between the leaders of the two countries would promote Sino-U.A.R. friendly co-operation, he said: "We are eagerly looking forward to visits by U.A.R. leaders to our country in the near future so that we may have the opportunity to return your hospitality." He expressed great pleasure for the opportunity to have had friendly talks in Cairo with President Nasser, President Sukarno and President Ayub

Khan on the Second African-Asian Conference and other matters of common interest. He once again said that "the Chinese Government and people will continue to do their best for the success of the conference."

On their way home, Premier Chou and Vice-Premier Chen made brief stop-overs in Damascus and Karachi where they were greeted by high-ranking Syrian and Pakistan government officials.

Algeria's Independence Day Greeted

July 5, Algeria's third Independence Day, was greeted by Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai in a message to Houari Boumedienne, who heads the Revolutionary Council of Algeria.

The message said: "The independence of Algeria is the result of the armed struggle of the Algerian people and has opened a brilliant chapter in the history of the national-liberation movement in Africa. The Algerian people are a heroic people who have fought resolutely against imperialism and persevered in the revolution, a people who firmly believe in their own strength and dare to struggle and win victory. We are firmly convinced that the people of Algeria will continue to develop this glorious revolutionary tradition and carry the Algerian revolution forward."

Referring to the militant friendship between China and Algeria, the message said: "The Chinese people have consistently supported the cause of Algeria's national liberation and the development of its national economy. Our Algerian brothers may rest assured that, in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for strengthening Afro-Asian solidarity and defending world peace, the Chinese people will always be their loyal friends."

Tanzanian Women's Delegation Leaves for Home

After an 11-day visit to Peking and Shanghai, the Tanzanian wom-

Chinese C.P. Greets Ceylon C.P.'s 8th Congress

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on June 29 sent a message to the Central Committee of the Ceylon Communist Party, congratulating it on the convocation of the Party's 8th National Congress. The message reads:

"On the occasion of the 8th National Congress of the Ceylon Communist Party, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on behalf of all members of the Party and the Chinese people, extends its warm greetings to you and, through you, to all members of the Ceylon Communist Party and the Ceylonese people.

"The Ceylon Communist Party has led the Ceylonese people in heroic struggles against the colonial rule of British imperialism, against the infiltration and intervention of U.S. imperialism in Ceylon, for the achievement and safeguarding of national independence and in defence of the rights and interests of the people.

"In the struggle against the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and in defence of world peace, and in the struggle to resolutely combat modern revisionism and defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism, the Ceylon Communist Party has made unremitting efforts.

"The present international situation is excellent. While imperialist forces headed by the United States have become increasingly weak, the revolutionary struggles of the peoples in Asia, Africa, Latin America and other areas of the world have developed further. While modern revisionism has suffered repeated defeats, Marxism-Leninism has scored repeated victories. These developments are most favourable to the struggles of the Ceylonese people.

"We are confident that the Ceylon Communist Party will hold still higher the revolutionary banner of fighting against imperialism, the feudal forces and the comprador bourgeoisie, and that it will consolidate and strengthen the Party's ranks, establish the worker-peasant alliance, unite all patriotic and democratic forces that can be united, form a broad united front and achieve still greater successes in the struggle for the thorough completion of the national-democratic revolution.

"We are confident that the Ceylon Communist Party will continue to hold high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and make fresh contributions to the international communist movement in the struggle against modern revisionism."

en's delegation, which was led by Madame Sophia Kawawa, left for home on July 4.

The five guests arrived in Shanghai from Peking on June 30. During their stay in this east China metropolis, they visited factories, a people's commune, the Children's Palace and the Shanghai Industrial Exhibition. They also met Shanghai women representatives.

On the evening of July 1, the Tanzanian visitors saw the modern Chinese drama *Battle-Drums on the Equator*. Deeply moved by this play which is based on an anti-imperialist theme, Madame Kawawa went on stage after the final curtain to

congratulate the actors and actresses for their fine performances. Speaking about her impressions, she said: "The play reflects African reality. I hope it will be filmed and shown to the whole world so as to let the people know how Tshombe, that running dog of imperialism, ushered U.S. imperialism into the Congo (L) and plunged the people there into an abyss of suffering and misery. Any country which has gained independence must never again let the imperialists in." Emphasizing that unity meant strength, she said that the Asian and African peoples should unite to drive out the imperialists.

(Continued on p. 10.)

Press Communiqué on Talks Among Leaders of China, U.A.R., Indonesia, Pakistan

June 30

ANIMATED by a common desire to promote further understanding and to strengthen co-operation amongst the peoples of Africa and Asia, President Sukarno of the Republic of Indonesia, President Ayub Khan of Pakistan, Premier Chou En-lai of the People's Republic of China and President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic met in Cairo on June 28, 1965. They had full and frank exchange of views on the Second African-Asian Conference in Algiers and on other subjects of common concern.

The four leaders gave full consideration to the views of their Foreign Ministers who had returned from Algiers and they endorsed the decision of the standing committee to postpone the Second African-Asian Conference.

The four leaders are convinced that the postponement of the conference is not a setback to Afro-Asian solidarity and wish to reaffirm their determination to hold it on November 5 in Algiers to elaborate and revitalize the principles laid down at the Bandung Conference, to meet the new challenges and new situations that have arisen since 1955 and to intensify the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. In

fact the postponement has renewed their resolve to redouble their efforts for the success of the Second African-Asian Conference and to ensure that it will make a lasting contribution towards tackling the unfinished tasks facing the two-thirds of mankind.

The African-Asian conference, in the opinion of the four leaders, will also serve international peace as a result of the determination of the peoples of Africa and Asia to consolidate their efforts to eradicate imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

They strongly appeal to the peoples and Governments of the Afro-Asian countries for their full support and co-operation for the maximum success of the Second African-Asian Conference.

The four leaders reaffirmed their determination to further strengthen the bonds of friendship and co-operation binding the peoples of the four countries to one another for their common good.

President Ayub Khan, President Sukarno and Premier Chou En-lai expressed their sincere thanks for the warmth of hospitality extended to them by President Nasser and the people and Government of the United Arab Republic.

Protest Against U.S. Bombing of Nam Dinh City

THE U.S. air force, on July 2, raided Nam Dinh, the third largest city in north Viet Nam, bombing and strafing this densely populated industrial centre. The Johnson Administration has thus advanced another step in its escalation of the war.

Since February 7, bombs that can be measured by the thousand of tons have been showered on north Viet

Nam by U.S. aircraft. **Gradually pushing northward from the 17th parallel, they have extended their bombing right past the 21st parallel; from coastal cities and towns to the interior.** This is how step by step U.S. imperialism extends its military adventures. Previously, the Johnson Administration, when committing these criminal deeds, used to cover up by declaring that the

aircraft would only attack "steel and reinforced concrete." But now, the American air pirates have dropped a large quantity of bombs on a densely peopled industrial city to kill peaceful civilians. Johnson has at last thrown off his camouflage to expose to the broad light of day a pair of hands which are stained with blood.

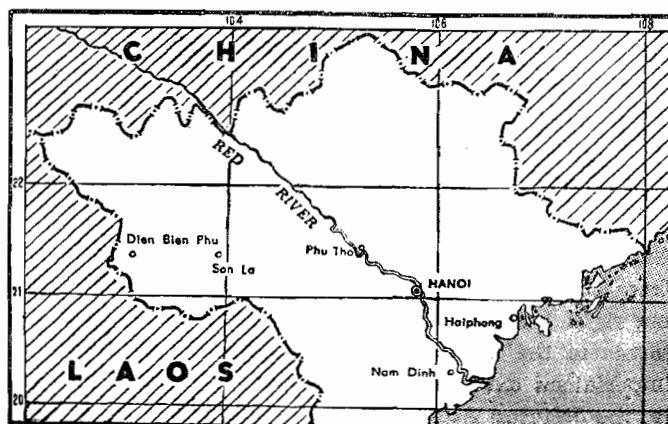
Johnson is daily expanding the bombing of north Viet Nam for no other purpose than this: through the use of the terrorist means of killing peaceful civilians and destroying material wealth, he hopes to pressurize the Vietnamese people into accepting "peaceful negotiations" and stopping their struggle to resist U.S. aggression and save their country. But, as an old Chinese saying has it, "The people fear not death; why threaten them with it?" Towards this U.S. imperialist war blackmail, the attitude of the revolutionary Vietnamese people is, in the first place, that they are not afraid and, in the second, that they will resolutely fight back. As a result, the Johnson Administration's hope of bringing pressure to bear upon them has come to naught. Moreover, its wanton bombing can only further intensify the people's hatred for U.S. imperialism and make stronger their determination to fight. Fiercely condemning the raid on Nam Dinh City, the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam issued a statement on July 3 solemnly announcing that the Vietnamese people are resolved "to fight to the end against the U.S. imperialist aggressors in order to defend the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of their country, to preserve the southeastern outpost of the socialist camp, and to stand firm on the forefront of the struggle of the world's peoples against U.S. aggression." **Clearly the stepped-up bombing of north Viet Nam by the Johnson Administration results in something contrary to its expectations: a raising of the fighting spirit of the Vietnamese people who are dealing blows to the U.S. aggressors with redoubled vigour.** During the first half of this year, the armed forces and people of D.R.V., determined to fight and win, downed alto-

gether 346 American aeroplanes — a most forceful answer to the Johnson Administration.

While expanding air raids over north Viet Nam, U.S. imperialism is also intensifying its war of aggression in the south. It keeps on sending reinforcements there and participates directly in the war; its strategic bombers make "carpet bombings"; recently, planes were sent to spread large amounts of toxic chemicals over the liberated areas in south Viet Nam, poisoning 30,000 people and damaging over 30 square kilometres of crops. This shows that the more defeats it suffers, the madder U.S. imperialism becomes in its death-bed struggle.

Nevertheless, "escalation" is by no means a way out for U.S. imperialism. Every time it takes a move to expand the war, it sinks deeper into the Vietnamese quagmire. **In several months the Johnson Administration has moved many "steps" up the ladder of escalation but the position of the U.S. aggressors in south Viet Nam shows not the slightest improvement.** The armed forces and people in the south have launched successive offensives, routed the U.S.-puppet troops in Ba Gia, Song Be, Dong Xoai and other places. They have also made surprise attacks on major bases vaunted by the Americans as "impenetrable," destroying or damaging 28 U.S. planes in Da Nang alone. Just as the spokesman of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation says, as long as U.S. imperialism and its stooges kill the Vietnamese people, the armed forces and people of south Viet Nam will not for a minute relax their will to fight, they will concentrate all their power to wipe out completely the U.S. aggressors.

In the face of U.S. imperialism's adventurous act of expanding the war of aggression in this frenzied manner, the D.R.V. Government has protested strongly against it and denounced it to world opinion. It reiterates the resolute demand that "the U.S. Government stop at once all war activities against the D.R.V., put an immediate end to the aggressive war in south Viet Nam, withdraw forthwith all U.S. and satellite troops and weapons therefrom, dismantle all military bases occupied by U.S. troops, let the south Vietnamese people themselves settle their own affairs, and strictly implement the 1954 Geneva agreements on Viet Nam. The U.S. Government must bear full responsibility for all consequences arising from its aggressive policy and acts." The Chinese people fully support this just stand of the D.R.V. and strongly protest against U.S. imperialism's new risky act in bombing Nam Dinh. They firmly support the Vietnamese people in carrying to the end their struggle to resist U.S. aggression and save their country.



Sketch map by Su Li

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, July 5, 1965)

Wilson Serves Up a Hodge-Podge

by COMMENTATOR

IN its "statement of guidance" published in London on June 25, Wilson's "peace mission" put forward a formula, allegedly to solve the Viet Nam question. The main points are: 1) another "suspension of all U.S. air attacks on north Viet Nam"; 2) "a north Vietnamese undertaking to prevent the movement of any military forces or assistance or material to south Viet Nam"; 3) "a total ceasefire on all sides to enable a conference to be convened to seek a peaceful solution"; and 4) dispatch of an international force to "safeguard peace in Viet Nam." Such is Wilson's much-vaunted "spectacular initiative."

If Wilson was shy of telling the true story of the "mission" when he first organized it, now he has shown it up for what it is.

Essence of Wilson's Formula

With a great show of being "impartial," Wilson repeatedly professed that the "mission" "is in no way committed to either side of the conflict in Viet Nam." But this "impartiality" is false. An examination of Wilson's formula suffices to show what he is after.

What does Wilson's proposed "suspension of all U.S. air attacks on north Viet Nam" mean? It is clearly a trick of the Johnson Administration to coerce the Vietnamese people into submission. U.S. bombing of north Viet Nam is a piece of war blackmail, as is its "temporary suspension of bombing raids." In the past several months, the United States has switched from bombing north Viet Nam to "temporary suspension" and back to the resumption of bombing. Now that the resumed bombing has failed to yield the desired results, the United States is thinking of having another try at "temporary suspension." But it is in such an embarrassing position that it cannot renew the plot without losing face. Wilson's so-called proposal for suspension of bombing is, therefore, not what Washington is reluctant to do, but just what it wants.

Again, what does "a north Vietnamese undertaking to prevent the movement of any military forces or assistance or material to south Viet Nam" mean? It is obviously a malicious distortion of the Viet Nam situa-

tion. From the logic of Wilson's formula it appears that "the conflict in Viet Nam" is caused not by U.S. aggression, but by north Viet Nam's "aggression" against the south and that the United States is justified in committing aggression in south Viet Nam and escalating the war while the people of north Viet Nam are unjustified in supporting the struggle of their compatriots in the south. This absurd argument not only stands the truth on its head, but is a slander against the Vietnamese people.

What then is behind the so-called "a total ceasefire on all sides"? The U.S. war of aggression against south Viet Nam has been going on for many years. The British Government has hitherto never called for a ceasefire. Now, when the United States is being badly mauled on the battlefield in south Viet Nam, Wilson hurriedly bangs the drum for "a ceasefire on all sides." His purpose is clear. It is to protect the U.S. troops from being driven out of south Viet Nam and to give them a breathing spell. It is to ask the south Vietnamese people to lay down their weapons and to bind them hand and foot so that the U.S. aggressors can rally their forces again and suddenly resume their fierce attack.

According to Wilson's formula, if the United States suspends its bombing, north Viet Nam ceases its support of south Viet Nam and the south Vietnamese people lay down their arms, "a conference [will] be convened to seek a peaceful solution." We would like to ask: What difference is there between such a conference and the one for so-called "unconditional discussions" Johnson is dreaming of? **The conference Johnson espouses has no other purpose than to enable the U.S. troops to hang on in south Viet Nam, induce the south Vietnamese people to submit and give the United States a respite.** Responsible officials of the Johnson Administration have clearly indicated that for the sake of such a conference the United States may "suspend" bombing raids on north Viet Nam. This shows that **the projected conference is made of the same stuff, whether it bears Wilson's or Johnson's label.** No wonder Johnson has again and again "welcomed" Wilson's "mission" with open arms and expressed readiness to act in co-ordination.

Wilson also alleges in his formula that after the conference the problem of the "withdrawal of all foreign military presence from Viet Nam" will be settled. At present the only foreign forces in Viet Nam are the aggressor troops of the United States and its stooges. There will be no peace at all in Viet Nam unless these are withdrawn lock, stock and barrel. But it is clear that Wilson's formula does not make U.S. troop withdrawal a precondition for peace negotiations. Instead, it seeks by a vague promise of the "withdrawal of all foreign military presence from Viet Nam" to lure the Vietnamese people to the conference table set by Johnson and legalize the occupation of south Viet Nam by the U.S. aggressor troops.

Particularly absurd is the proposal in Wilson's formula that an "international peace force" be arbitrarily introduced into Viet Nam in total disregard of the sovereignty and national dignity of that country. In essence this is the same as the recent proposal by India for the dispatch of an "Afro-Asian force" to Viet Nam to "police" and "maintain" the 17th Parallel. Such a proposal only has the effect of helping the United States occupy south Viet Nam and divide Viet Nam and of depriving the Vietnamese people of their right to reunify their country.

Crux of the Problem Evaded

In short, can anyone find a trace of impartiality in Wilson's formula? How can it be said that it "is in no way committed to either side of the conflict in Viet Nam"? Frankly speaking, it not only treats the Viet-

namese people unjustly, but it harbours evil intent towards them. As for the United States, the formula does more than argue in favour of it; it gives Washington badly needed help in the nick of time. The formula completely evades the crux of the Viet Nam problem and tries hard to cover up the U.S. acts of aggression as if these had not happened at all. According to the formula, the United States has the right to invade and hang on in south Viet Nam, to continuously build up its forces there, to take a direct part in the fighting and "escalate" its aggressive war. And, according to that formula, neither the south Vietnamese people have the right to resist U.S. aggression and throw out the American aggressors nor the people of north Viet Nam the right to support their compatriots in the south. Diametrically opposed to the principles advanced by the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the formula is something the United States finds too good to hope for. For the Johnson Administration would only have to repeat the farce of a "temporary suspension of bombing raids" to gain what it has failed to achieve on the battlefield. **The formula would bring no peace whatever to Viet Nam, and it is only an encouragement to the U.S. aggressors.**

Recently, the U.S. aggressors have got into an ever worsening plight in Viet Nam. To extricate themselves, they and their accomplices have cooked up scheme after scheme and tried trick after trick, but all in vain. Now Wilson has combined what has gone bankrupt into a hodge-podge. By shamelessly and obediently serving the United States, the British Labour government has cast to the wind all its gentlemanly airs. Is this not a sad spectacle?

There is every reason to reject and expose Wilson's "mission" and his formula. The Vietnamese people have sternly repudiated Wilson's dirty manoeuvres. The Chinese Government has clearly expressed its refusal to countenance a visit by Wilson's "mission" to China. Many countries which uphold justice and respect the national will of the Vietnamese people have unveiled Wilson in his shabby role. Even the British Commonwealth countries differ on the "mission" and the formula. Julius Nyerere, President of Tanzania, has announced that his country has "disassociated" itself from the part of the Commonwealth communique which deals with Viet Nam and he has expressed his opposition to the dispatch of the Commonwealth "peace mission." We are convinced that with further exposure of the truth about Wilson's formula, more and more people will distinguish between right and wrong and see through the ulterior motives behind the "mission" he has organized.



Johnson's Tactics

Cartoon by Fang Cheng

(*"Renmin Ribao," July 1, 1965*)

Peking Review, No. 28

It's a Good Summer Harvest

CHINA reaped a better summer harvest than last year, which was itself a good one. In most areas, crops were the best of recent years, exceeding 1964's both in yields and total output. High yields were reached in a number of places, not only on small plots but on large areas, some of them covering hundreds of square kilometres. Certain areas chronically affected by natural calamities showed considerable gains.

This success is one of the results of the socialist education movement* and a significant victory in the new upsurge in China's farm production. It is a fruit of the growing revolutionary spirit and initiative of the peasants and the increased collective strength of the people's communes.

With the largest wheat acreage of any province, Honan in central China raised one of its best wheat crops since liberation. Szechuan Province in the southwest reaped a good summer harvest for the fourth year running. The rural areas of Peking also gathered in a good wheat crop for the fourth consecutive year, with each harvest better than the one before.

These areas as well as the rural districts of Shanghai and five other provinces including Hupeh and Anhwei, recorded 10-20 per cent increases compared with 1964. Shantung and three other provinces reduced their acreage of summer-ripening food crops, either because of delayed sowing caused by excessive rain last autumn or in order to enlarge the acreage under green manure crops. But they secured higher per-mu yields. As a result, their total output was near to or the same as in 1964. All other provinces and regions bettered their last year's figures.

Winter wheat, widely planted from the Yangtse River valley up to the Yellow River basin, makes up the bulk of the summer crop. Other summer harvested crops are rapeseed, barley, beans, peas and potatoes. These all grow almost everywhere except in the northeast and certain parts of the northwest. Though their total output is smaller than the autumn harvest, which is China's main harvest, it makes up a sizable portion of the year's total food and other crops.

Collective Effort — Decisive Factor

The good harvest was due to hard collective effort rather than favourable weather. In fact, during the sowing season last autumn, many areas were hard hit by heavy rains that lasted about a month. This

* A national movement to carry out a cleaning up and "capital construction" in the political, economic, ideological and organizational fields, to give the masses of the people a profound class education and socialist education, so as to promote proletarian ideology and eradicate bourgeois ideology, and to handle correctly the contradictions among the people and those between ourselves and the enemy.

created a lot of difficulties for the sowing. The farmers in some places had to drain off the water first before they could start to sow. This delay resulted in weak seedlings and much extra effort was required to get satisfactory yields.

On the other hand, favourable factors were not lacking. Stimulated by the socialist education movement and last year's good harvest, the peasants were well prepared for the sowing. They had more and better fertilizers on hand, more newly built water conservancy works and more good strains of seeds giving bigger yields and more resistant to disease. With better farming knowledge gained through summing up past experience, they were more confident of getting a good harvest and so worked better.

In Szechuan, for instance, advanced technical measures were used right from the start of sowing. Besides putting in more fertilizers, the peasants had enough seed grain from two high-yield strains of wheat to sow 6 million mu, three times as much as in 1963. One of these strains is a disease-resistant one introduced from Albania. To sow more seed and raise yields, many communes changed from dibbling to sowing by drill.

Thanks to good preparations, the communes were able to stand up to and overcome their natural difficulties. An unusually dry winter in many parts of the Yellow and Huai River basins had to be contended with. Some places had no rain or snow throughout the winter and very little in the spring. The communes countered this with irrigation, more meticulous cultivation and manuring. When a spring dry spell menaced part of the standing wheat crop, 30 million mu were irrigated in the northern provinces alone.

Cadres at Grass-Roots

At the time of the spring sowing and when the summer-ripening crops were being carefully tended, several hundred thousand cadres went from all levels to the commune brigades and teams. Some were organized into work teams which made their rounds in the countryside to help solve all kinds of problems on the farms. But most of them lived, ate, and worked together with the peasants for long periods, giving advice on farm work in consultation with the local cadres and peasants. Special attention was paid to the production teams that were lagging behind.

Guided by the policies of the Communist Party and the People's Government, these cadres successfully channelled the new potentials released by the socialist education movement into the drive to boost yields.

Demonstration Fields

Demonstration fields of various crops — jointly cultivated by cadres, scientific and technical workers, and



Threshing Wheat

commune members — also helped raise yields. By leading the way in applying the most advanced farming methods best suited to their locality, these fields set a pattern of high yields for the surrounding farmlands.

The Wenchiang Special Administrative Region of Szechuan gives a good example of this. This summer its 1.2 million mu under wheat gave a much bigger harvest than last year. The per-mu yield of its 500,000 mu of demonstration fields was 30 per cent heavier than that of the ordinary wheat fields round about and 70 per cent heavier compared to the figure for last year. Thus a big part of this year's good harvest came from the demonstration fields directly, not to speak of the influence they exerted by example.

As outstanding models for the surrounding farms, the demonstration fields naturally become integrated with the rural mass campaign to emulate the advanced and help those lagging behind. The Wenchiang authorities took the demonstration fields as centres around which to organize three drives during the wheat growing season: to popularize tested techniques, tackle knoty problems and practise meticulous field management.

Sketch by Chieh Fu

As the figures above show, this paid off handsomely.

With an enhanced political consciousness, the commune members are better able to handle correctly the relationships between the state, the collective and the individuals as they divide up their good summer harvest. Grain and rapeseed are being delivered promptly to the government collecting points. Part of these are in payment of the agricultural tax in kind. Part are sales to the state after the commune members have decided what they need for their own use and reserves. Many production teams are selling more than what they reckoned on before the good harvest results.

Deliveries have been going ahead at a fast pace and the quality of grain and rapeseed delivered is better too. By the end of June, Honan had not only paid in its summer grain quota of the agricultural tax, but had surpassed its quota of sales to the state.

South China is beginning to reap early rice. Hainan Island, China's second largest island next only to Taiwan, has completed harvesting its 2.3 million mu of early rice, and reaped 30 per cent more than in 1964.

With the summer harvest over, the peasants are now busy tending crops planted in the spring and planting late autumn crops. There are busy months ahead to round out the year with a successful autumn harvest.

— YANG MIN

THE WEEK

(Continued from p. 4.)

Madame Lumumba Concludes Visit

Madame Lumumba, widow of Patrice Lumumba, left China on June 30 after a two-week tour of the country.

During her visit to Shanghai, Madame Lumumba and her party were heartily welcomed by the people wherever they went, in factories and people's communes or while sightseeing. She attended a performance of the seven-act play *Battle-Drums*

on the Equator, which deals with the heroic struggle of the Congolese people against U.S. and Belgian imperialist aggression. During the intermission, Madame Lumumba met the actors and actresses. She said that she was moved by the play and promised them that she would tell the Congolese people about the Chinese people's concern for their struggle.

Mao Tse-tung's Works in Minority Languages

The number of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's works published in the languages of China's national minorities has been increasing. Since 1953, 270 titles have appeared in Mongo-

lian, Tibetan, Uighur, Korean and Kazakh. The minority peoples regard the publication of these works as an important event in their political life, and sales have gone up rapidly.

All four volumes of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* have been translated and published in Mongolian, Uighur and Korean, three have come out in Tibetan and two in Kazakh.

As a result of the growing demand, the Nationality Publishing House in Peking has mapped out plans to translate all of Chairman Mao's published works in the five aforementioned languages in the shortest time possible.

China Builds a Modern Machine Tool Industry

by LIU CHUAN-LU

A country's ability to build machine tools, chief equipment of the engineering industry, is an important index of its industrial level as a whole. The following article outlines the achievements of China's machine tool industry and describes its development.

PRE-liberation China had no machine tool industry worthy of the name. There were a few small, poorly equipped machine repair plants which, on the side, made a limited number of machine tools. These were crude affairs—old-fashioned cone pulley lathes, universal milling machines, crank shapers, hacksaw machines and bench grinders.

New China swiftly set about developing its own machine tool industry. Today, 15 years after liberation, it can basically satisfy its requirements in the ordinary types of small and medium-sized machine tools and has rapidly developed its ability to produce precision, heavy-duty, automatic and semi-automatic types as well as a large number of special and specialized types. It can now equip engineering plants with a very wide range of complete sets of tools. In the past four years alone, hundreds of machine-building and repair plants have been fitted out with domestically produced machine tools.

China still imports some machine tools every year, but also exports large numbers of machine tools to dozens of countries. The excellent performance of Chinese-made jig boring machines, semi-automatic ball bearing grinders and other machines has been praised abroad.

Laying the Foundation

How has China's machine tool industry grown from scratch in a decade and a half?

First and foremost it owes its success to the socialist system.

The imperialists regarded old China as a semi-colony where raw materials could be plundered and goods dumped. They did everything in their power to prevent China from developing its own industry and especially heavy industry. The corrupt Kuomintang regime ruthlessly exploited the people and was utterly incompetent when it came to developing the national economy. It installed only a small amount of machinery, most of which was imported.

After liberation, the people's state confiscated the enterprises owned by Kuomintang bureaucrat capital. In order to set up China's own machine tool industry in the shortest possible time, a number of formerly separate machine repair plants were reorganized into factories specializing in machine tool manufacture.

A series of reforms were needed to turn these former bureaucrat-capitalist enterprises into genuine socialist enterprises owned by the whole people. The first of these was democratic reform. The workers were rallied as the reliable foundation of this movement; undercover counter-revolutionary elements and feudal gang bosses were weeded out from the enterprises; regulations aimed at oppressing and exploiting the workers were abolished, and new administrative setups and regulations were introduced in their place. Workers' representatives began to take part in managing enterprises. The old technical and administrative staffs were generally kept on the job and encouraged to remould themselves.

Democratic reform was completed in the rehabilitation period (1949-52) and the formerly oppressed and exploited workers became the real masters of the enterprises. This gave a great boost to their political consciousness and enthusiasm at work. As a result the machine tool plants were able to increase both their output and range of goods.

China launched its First Five-Year Plan and began large-scale socialist construction in 1953. In this period the machine tool plants carried through reforms in production. Planned control was strengthened, business accounting and planned technological reforms were introduced.

The old plants were poorly equipped. Their technological procedures were haphazard, research and development facilities were lacking. The initiative of workers and staff sparked by democratic reform was directed to reforming and improving production. In addition to equipment bought by state investments, workers and staff themselves devised a large amount of machinery and equipment. This retooling greatly raised the technical level of the machine tool plants. Proper technological procedures were introduced, research and development work improved and orderly production started.

In this way many old plants were completely transformed into modern machine tool factories. The former "Central Machinery Works" in Kunming, Yunnan Province, is a case in point. In pre-liberation days when it was run by bureaucrat capital, it made only a few types of antiquated cone pulley lathes. It was renamed the Kunming Machine Tool Plant after libera-

tion, and by 1957, the final year of the First Five-Year Plan, it was turning out milling and boring machines. The Shanghai and Nanking machine tool plants, now known respectively for their precision grinders and high efficiency lathes, were formerly the main plant and Nanking branch of the "Farm Machinery Corporation of China" run by Kuomintang bureaucrat capital and controlled by the United States. In those days they turned out ploughs, picks, threshers and a few other types of simple farm implements. By the end of the First Five-Year Plan, the Shanghai Machine Tool Plant was making many types of precision grinders and the Nanking Machine Tool Plant was turning out turret and automatic lathes.

While old enterprises were being transformed, a number of new-type machine tool plants were being built or expanded. Among them are the Wuhan Heavy-duty Machine Tool Plant and the Peking No. 1 Machine Tool Plant.

Such efforts helped lay the foundation of China's machine tool industry. Both output and variety increased considerably during the First Five-Year Plan.

New Stage of Growth

During the Second Five-Year Plan (1958-62), the men and women working in the machine tool industry, guided by the general line of socialist construction, displayed a revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and enterprise and launched a mass movement for technical innovations and the technical revolution. The industry made even greater progress than it did in the previous period. It began to turn out heavy-duty vertical boring and turning mills, heavy duty lathes, jig boring machines, gear grinders, thread grinders and other modern machine tools. Automatic production lines designed and set up by Chinese personnel went into

operation. This meant that China's machine tool industry had entered a new stage of growth — that of making precision, heavy-duty, automatic and semi-automatic machine tools.

Experimentation and research were undertaken to speed the development of machine tool technology and catch up with advanced world levels. Studies were made of the technical parameters and performance of machine tools in various countries, and basic parameters and standard sizes were drawn up for ordinary lathes, drilling machines, boring machines and grinders in the light of the specific conditions of China's national economic growth. A detailed analysis was made of the technology, characteristics and technical trends of the various branches of China's engineering industry and a list was made of machine tools to be developed in answer to their needs.

To bring about standardization, research was undertaken to work out standards for machine tool designing and machine tool parts. Standards for accuracy were drawn up for major types of machine tools. Work to standardize technological equipment — cutters, measuring instruments, fixtures and auxiliary tools — made headway.

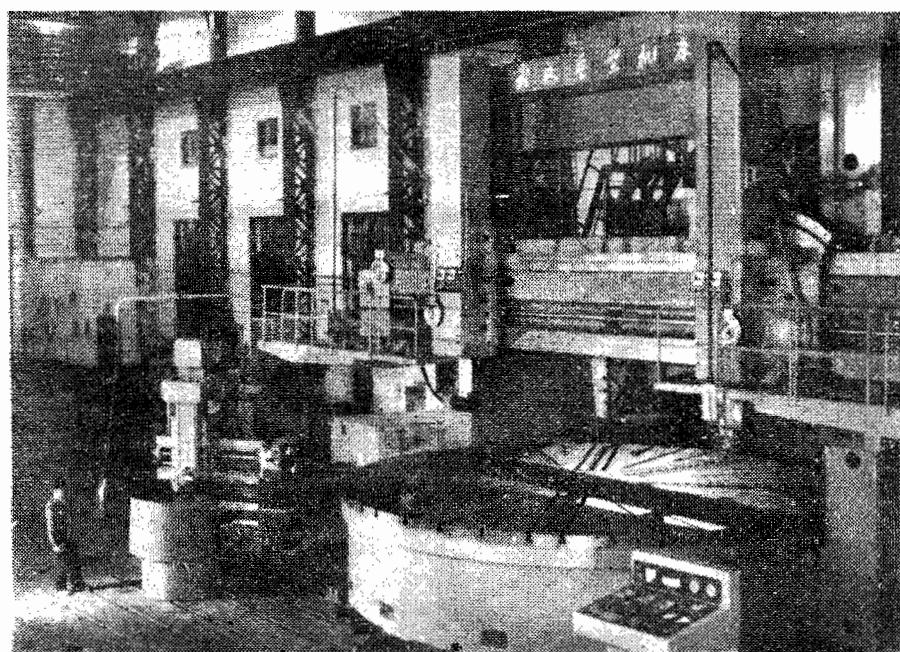
All this has provided favourable conditions for raising the technical level of the machine tool industry, speeding up the development of new products, improving quality and lowering costs.

Beginning in 1961, efforts have been concentrated on developing new products and improving quality in accordance with the policy of "readjustment, consolidation, filling out and raising standards." Much has been achieved in these fields. The industry has rapidly developed not only precision, automatic and semi-automatic types but large numbers of special and specialized machine tools. The readjustments have now been completed in the main, and the machine tool industry, like all other branches of industry, is entering a new period of growth.

Self-Reliance

A basic reason why China's machine tool industry has scored the great gains outlined above has been consistent adherence to the policy of self-reliance. The broad masses of workers and staff have been roused to action and their initiative and creativeness brought into full play. While learning from successful foreign experience in the light of China's specific conditions, they have accumulated and summed up their own experience and applied it in a creative way.

During the First Five-Year Plan, most machine tools made in the country were copies of foreign models because China lacked experience in making machine



Big vertical boring and turning mill made in Wuhan has a maximum turning diameter of 6.3 metres

Notable Successes in Machine Tool Building

CHINA'S rapidly growing national economy needs more and more heavy-duty, precision and high efficiency machine tools. The machine tool industry has risen to the occasion in meeting these requirements.

In the field of **heavy-duty machine tools**, China can now make such giants as vertical boring and turning mills with a turning diameter of 6.3 metres, double-housing planers with a maximum planing width and length of 2.8 metres and 8 metres respectively, and heavy-duty lathes with a swing over bed of up to 1.6 metres. Equipped with these heavy-duty machines, China's engineering plants can now process huge components for heavy machinery.

In the field of **precision machine tools**, China has successfully trial manufactured optical jig boring machines, and high precision gear grinders, thread grinders and lead screw lathes. All these are essential for making precision machinery.

In the field of **high efficiency automatic lathes**, China has mastered the techniques for making a whole range of longitudinal single spindle lathes and automatic multi-tool lathes, and is beginning to master the art of manufacturing both vertical and horizontal automatic multi-spindle lathes.

tools on its own. But with several years of practice behind them, China's machine tool builders have gradually built up the experience needed to draw up independent designs which answer China's specific needs. Take the Shanghai Machine Tool Plant for example. It both copied foreign models and made its own independent designs in the First Five-Year Plan. As a result, machine tools belonging to the same series often differed greatly in construction. There was a very low degree of standardization and interchangeability of parts and this made it impossible to organize production and develop new products with greater, faster, better and more economical results as called for by the general line. So the factory polled the opinions of the users of its products extensively, organized leading cadres, technical personnel and the rank and file to work in close co-operation in summing up experience and analysing their products. On the basis of these studies, they redesigned their series of machine tools, preserving all the merits of the original designs. The newly designed machine tools are more efficient and have greater precision than the old, and a much greater degree of standardization and interchangeability of parts has been achieved.

To develop high precision machine tools, it is necessary to solve the technical problems involved in processing lead screws, worm gears, index plates, line scales and mirror-like spindles with great accuracy. With the equipment then in use it was impossible for the machine tool plants to make these precision parts,

In the field of **copying machine tools**, China has manufactured, among other things, semi-automatic vertical tracer milling machines controlled by electronic tube magnifiers and electromagnetic magnifiers, semi-automatic vertical tracer milling machines and hydraulic tracer lathes. These modern machine tools are used in processing intricately-shaped parts. They are highly efficient and give good quality work.

China has also made headway in the field of **group machine tools** and **special and specialized machine tools**. It has turned out various types of group machine tools and multi-spindle plano-milling machines for processing machine tool head stocks, diesel engine cylinder caps and generator bodies.

The modern machine tools listed above are essential for the production of large power station equipment, metallurgical machinery, ships, motor vehicles, tractors and precision machinery.

Extensive research is being done in the field of ultra-modern technology. Research, for example, is going ahead on high speed pneumatic grinding spindles, electrical machining and numerically controlled machine tools. Considerable work has also been done in the field of automation. Automatic production lines have been set up for cylinder blocks and cylinder caps, and research on an automatic line for generator shafts is now in an advanced stage.

and the precision equipment needed was not available on the world market. Chinese workers and technical personnel, however, refused to be daunted by these difficulties. They experimented repeatedly, summing up their experience and improving on what they had done and finally, by employing photoelectric and electromagnetic techniques, surmounted every difficulty. They developed and manufactured a great number of precision machine tools. Some of these are sophisticated tools unique in construction. A micrometer lead screw grinder designed by Chinese personnel, for example, can grind lead screws automatically with super accuracy. It is comparable to the best in the world.

The development of China's machine tool industry once again shows that it is man and not equipment that is decisive. Taught by the Communist Party, workers and staff in the industry have worked hard to speed up socialist construction. They have overcome one difficulty after another, retooled their plants, raised their technical level and carried the industry rapidly forward. In the process they became steeled themselves, achieving a higher level of political consciousness and a more advanced technical level. The technical force in the machine tool industry has also grown rapidly in numbers. Many of these men and women have come forward from among the rank and file through hard work and diligent study. They are working with great determination and enthusiasm to raise China's machine tool industry to a still higher level.

No Reconciliation Between Marxism-Leninism And Revisionism

—Statement by Chairman E.F. Hill of the Australian C.P. (M.-L.)

THE Soviet revisionists have attempted to blur the lines between themselves and the revolutionary forces of the world.

They have used revolutionary phrases and pretended that they stand for the struggle against imperialism.

They have tried to exploit the understandable desire of the oppressed peoples of the world for unity in the communist ranks.

There is indeed unity in the Communist ranks but those ranks do not include the revisionists who have split away from communism.

The Marxist-Leninists would be failing in their duty if they did not draw attention to the difference between the words of the revisionists and their deeds.

There is no line of reconciliation between Marxism-Leninism on the one hand and revisionism on the other.

Marxism-Leninism is the science of revolution; revisionism has nothing to do with revolution, on the contrary it is a betrayal of revolution.

Reports from the Soviet revisionists show that they are in a terrible hurry to complete their betrayal of the October Revolution. They are restoring profit motive, private enterprise, abolishing state planning and developing the "theories" with which they apologize for capitalism.

Internationally they are scheming with the U.S. imperialists and slandering the revolutionary peoples by whispers and intrigues.

In Australia, the Aarons revisionist group is servilely following the Soviet revisionists.

It is speaking about the need for its followers to have proper relations with the Australian Marxist-Leninists, even speaking of its "mistakes" in expelling and ostracizing the Marxist-Leninists.

It is reflecting the line of the motley gathering referred to as the Moscow conference in March 1965.

There the Australian revisionist clique was impliedly criticized for its precipitate action against the Marxist-Leninists in Australia and it was advised to

This statement, made by E.F. Hill at a Plenum of the Central Committee of the Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), was published in *Vanguard* on July 1. Boldface emphases are ours.—Ed.

"repair" the damage and to come to some sort of terms with the Marxist-Leninists.

Of course, the Communist Party of Australia (M.-L.) stands for proper relations with all Australian people and it knows perfectly well that those who have been deceived by the Aarons revisionist clique are realizing the deception that has been perpetrated against them.

They are deserting the Aarons revisionist clique and seeking the road of revolutionary struggle.

The Aarons revisionist clique has dropped its crude abuse of the Australian Marxist-Leninists and is strenuously seeking to cover up its revisionism. But we would be deceiving the Australian people and betraying the socialist revolution in Australia if we conceded one inch to these tactics.

The Aarons revisionist clique, and by that we mean the mere handful of people grouped around L. Aarons, are simply betrayers of the revolutionary struggle. That is all.

They stand for "negotiations" over Viet Nam (that is, the Vietnamese people must negotiate with armed thief Johnson whom they have already defeated); they stand for peaceful coexistence with the aggressor U.S. imperialism (that is, Soviet collaboration with U.S. imperialism); they abuse the People's Republic of China over its atomic tests which in fact are a great achievement for peace by the revolutionary peoples of the world; they defend and apologize for the Soviet revisionists' restoration of capitalism; they support the A.L.P. (Australian Labour Party) leaders who support the Australia-U.S. alliance; in short they have abandoned every single revolutionary principle.

There is no possible hope of reconciliation between Marxism-Leninism and revisionism, nor between the Australian Marxist-Leninists and the Aarons revisionist clique—no hope whatever.

The struggle against revisionism in Australia, as in the world, must be carried through to the very end. That is because revisionism is imperialism within the working class movement.

The Aarons revisionist clique are imperialists within the Australian working class movement.

You may think they are strong words and they are. But it is very important to be clear on this question. It is much better to state the bald truth than to mislead the people.

The ranks of Marxist-Leninists in Australia as in the world are strengthening day by day.

Marxism-Leninism in Australia has made mighty advances in the last few years. It is going from strength to strength.

Its essential task is to unite the Australian people for the Australian independence against Anglo-American imperialism, its local puppets, and against revisionism, and to carry that through to the victory of socialism.

That task will be fulfilled.

Victory Over Fascism—Stalin's Leadership

— *Malayan Monitor Article*

The Malayan monthly, *Malayan Monitor*, in its May 31 issue carried the article "Victory over Fascism—Stalin's Leadership" marking the 20th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany.

RECALLING the historical events in defeating fascist Germany, the article pointed out that when Hitler attacked the Soviet Union, he had great military superiority, but "the brilliant strategy of the Soviet High Command under Joseph Stalin worked according to plan. The main bulk of the fascist armed forces and their armour, having been drawn into the jaws of a gigantic pincer hundreds of miles away from their base, was at last ready for slaughter. The pursuer became the pursued and the besieger the besieged. Methodically and relentlessly, the Soviet armed forces pressed home the counter-offensive, inspired by Stalin's stirring command to pursue every invader into his very lair and destroy him once and for ever. The victory at Stalingrad was an unprecedented epic of heroism and resource such as only Marxism-Leninism can contrive."

"From the very first shot of the Soviet counter-offensive," the article said, "the doom of the entire Hitlerite empire and dark hegemony of world fascism was sealed. **From the gates of Moscow to the very heart of Berlin, the victorious Soviet Red Army, under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Joseph Stalin, swept victoriously on, liberating country after country on its triumphant advance.**

"The mortal blow which the Hitlerite forces received from the Soviet Union virtually ended the flickering life of the fascist forces in Western Europe. It also hastened the collapse of the Japanese militarists in the East—where the heroic resistance of the Chinese people led by the Communist Party of China headed by Mao Tse-tung had pounded their best forces in a protracted war far longer than any other country in the world."

"Unfortunately for the entire socialist camp and all decent upholders of truth, the vilest desecration of the name of Stalingrad, of Stalin and the memory of thousands of heroes and heroines who fought and died to make the victory of Stalingrad possible, was committed not only by fascists, but by the modern revi-

sionist Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party after Stalin's sudden death.

"The vile treachery perpetrated at the 20th Congress of the C.P.S.U. under the leadership of the Khrushchov group, and which has continued to this day despite Khrushchov's removal from office, revolved around one main plot: namely, the renunciation of Marxism-Leninism and the step by step degeneration of the Soviet Union into a technocratic bourgeois democracy. To ensure that this degeneration into a de-based social order be effectively carried out, an all-round renunciation and denunciation of everything that had made the Soviet Union into a mighty socialist power was launched. This meant, in effect, an all-out attack on Marx, on Engels and on Lenin and since contemporary Marxism-Leninism was inseparable from the leadership of Stalin, the plot took the form of de-Stalinization."

"To the delight of fascists, Titoites and Trotskyites," it added, "the vilification of Stalin swept like a foul wind throughout the length and breadth of the international communist movement. Its immediate effect was to sow confusion and disunity within the main citadel of the international communist movement, disrupt the completion of the task of wiping out the remnants of world fascism, check and distort the national-liberation movements of the oppressed peoples still under the heel of imperialism, revive the dying embers of international Trotskyism-Titoism, and, in general, give the imperialists, especially the arch-imperialists of the U.S.A., the respite, the footholds, the personnel and alliances they badly needed to mount a counter-revolutionary assault against the Marxist-Leninist and national-liberation forces of the world."

"Fortunately for the international communist movement, for all progressive mankind in general, and for the future of the world, the staunch leadership and ranks of numerous Communist Parties throughout the world—notably the Communist and Workers' Parties of Albania, China, Korea, the Viet Nam Democratic Republic, Indonesia, Japan, Malaya, Thailand, Australia (through the C.P., Marxist-Leninist, of Australia), New Zealand, and many others—refused to be shaken or misled even when things looked dark. Today, the situation has changed enormously, the modern revision-

ists are being routed everywhere. Their policies are being thoroughly exposed. They are bereft of followers of any consequence. They are forced to improvise frenziedly in an effort to avoid thorough defeat. True to their ilk, they even try to save their bacon by bribing enemies of the international working-class movement to do the shady work for them. But all to no avail.

"Today, the enriched experience of the faithful Marxist-Leninists and the ever-broadening anti-imperialist forces of the world has sharpened both the vigilance and the resolve of the peoples to smash not only the more obvious evils practised by the imperialists, but also the more subtle and complex evils embodied in modern revisionism, modern dogmatism and similar distortions of Marxism-Leninism."

Turning to the rise of neo-fascism in the post-war years, the article said: "When the Second World War ended, three of the most rabid imperialist aggressors lay in shambles — Nazi Germany, militarist Japan and fascist Italy. On the other hand, the socialist forces, headed by a victorious Soviet Union, emerged as a new world force confronting the remnant forces of imperialism. When, in October, 1949, China was liberated, the liberation movements throughout the world received a powerful impetus which resulted in a tremendous surge of anti-imperialist struggles in virtually every part of the globe.

"In a relatively short time, the entire balance of forces in the world had shifted decisively in favour of the socialist camp and the anti-imperialist forces as a whole. In their panic, the imperialist powers — Britain and the U.S.A. — started a series of wars of suppression, sometimes by themselves, sometimes in alliance (as in Korea), in the belief that their possession of heavier armour and the nuclear weapon could stem the surge of anti-imperialist movements. . . .

"At the same time, both the United States and Britain calculatedly revived the nucleus of German militarism and revanchism, Japanese 'Dai Toa-ism' ('Greater East Asia' neurosis), as well as rabid racism and empire-loyalism, in a bid to regroup and realign the remnant forces of reaction into a new form of extremist militarism. Thus was born the **neo-fascism of the postwar years**, which for its sheer brutality as manifested in the war of suppression in Malaya, the 'United Nations' war against Korea, the suppression of the Congo, the intervention against Cyprus, the brutal armed suppression against North Kalimantan and the murderous killing by the exponents of apartheid in South Africa, **equalled anything Hitler and the minions of Tojo perpetrated**. But even these ultra-modern atrocities have paled into insignificance beside the latest acts of aggression, brutality and perfidy demonstrated by the U.S. imperialists in Cuba, Viet Nam and the Dominican Republic.

"It is highly significant that throughout these violent acts of aggression and intrigue by the imperialists, the most intensive and sustained propaganda and 'psychological warfare' was directed against two things:

(1) what the imperialists called 'Stalinism'; and (2) what the imperialists called 'militant' or 'Chinese' communism. That is to say, the imperialists mobilized virtually the whole weight of their propaganda and subversive facilities towards the destruction or, at least, distortion of the teachings of Joseph Stalin and of Mao Tse-tung. At the same time, the imperialists, particularly of the United States and Britain, worked assiduously to rebuild the broken and discredited image of Titoism, or as they slyly called it, 'national communism,' as well as the 'active neutralism' of Nehru, to try and head off the national-liberation movements and, above all, to sow seeds of confusion and disunity from within the socialist camp. In all this, the imperialists had the full and self-admitted support of Khrushchov and his modern revisionist colleagues, for, indeed, **the whole essence of the main thesis of the 20th Congress of the C.P.S.U., and the reiteration of this thesis by subsequent Soviet leaders confirms that Khrushchov's attack on Stalin, the Chinese Communist Party, the Albanian Party of Labour and all other Marxist-Leninists marked the start of the policy of 'peaceful co-existence' and 'accommodation' with imperialism and the 'rehabilitation' of Tito and other proven renegades of the international communist movement.** In effect, it signalled the **betrayal of the international communist movement by the leaders of the Soviet Union in order to appease and co-operate with imperialism in general and U.S. neo-fascism in particular**. The rise of neo-fascism after the Second World War would have been checked, and the virulence of its aggressive outbursts in various parts of the world would not, and indeed could not, have wrought such serious havoc against the socialist camp and the anti-imperialist movement as a whole were it not for this betrayal."

"Today," the article said, "every man, woman or child killed by U.S. imperialist bombs, bullets and poison gas — in Viet Nam, the Dominican Republic or anywhere else — is a victim not only of U.S. neo-fascism but also of those who preach the traitorous doctrine of the 'peaceful coexistence' with imperialism, the 'reasonableness' of U.S. imperialist leaders, and the 'changed nature' of imperialism.

"Just-minded peoples throughout the world will, however, not allow the fruits of the victory over fascism to be thrown away or sold for a mess of pottage. The heroes of Stalingrad shall not die in vain. The heroes and martyrs of all countries who died in the fight against fascism shall not die in vain. The many millions of peoples throughout the world who have inherited the sword to guard mankind against imperialism in general and neo-fascism in particular will not permit a second 'Munich,' a second world-gendarme. The fight against imperialism and modern revisionism will be intensified as a matter of life and death; and it will continue, without pause, without fear and without apology to anyone, until every nation oppressed by imperialism is freed and every remnant of imperialism is wiped out."

(Boldface emphases are ours. — Ed.)

South Viet Nam's Liberated Areas

EIGHTY per cent of the territory of south Viet Nam and over 70 per cent of the 14 million population has been liberated. The people of south Viet Nam, led by the National Front for Liberation (N.F.L.), not only have been defeating the U.S. imperialist troops and puppet hirelings in war, but they also have been enlarging and consolidating the liberated areas.

Even in the face of the brutal American aggression, the superiority of the social system in the liberated areas has proved an inspiration to the inhabitants of the enemy-occupied areas to rise up and overthrow Washington's constantly reshuffled Saigon regimes.

In the liberated areas democratic reform is being carried out and administrative bodies have been set up at various levels. The basic political power in liberated south Viet Nam is in the hands of the people who, through their "self-managing committees," have been building up their localities even while war rages throughout the land. In every village these committees are elected by the people.

Land to the Tillers

The age-old aspiration of the peasants for land has been realized in the liberated areas. The N.F.L. has brought about land reform and rent reduction in accordance with its general programme which includes the pledge: "To carry out land rent reduction and advance towards the settlement of the agrarian problem so as to ensure land to the tillers." By the end of May, more than 2 million hectares of land had been distributed to the peasants.

As masters of their own land, the people have enthusiastically taken part in production, defence and reconstruction work in order to raise their living standards and meet the requirements of the war of resistance. The movement for mutual aid and co-operation also has developed rapidly; in many places 90 per cent of the peasant households are members of agricultural mutual-aid teams. By the end of 1963, four counties in My Tho Province had over 120,000 peasants in such teams. Working as a collective, the people have built thousands of kilometres of irrigation canals and channels and reclaimed large tracts of land. The first half of 1964 alone saw over 200 kilometres of irrigation canals dug, over a hundred kilometres of dikes built along rivers to check alkalinization of the land, and over a thousand different sized reservoirs constructed. All this has enabled many areas to increase farm yields, and many which once harvested only one crop a year are now reaping two while some are getting three.

Constantly rising grain production is not the only victory on the economic front. The people in the liberated areas have also developed livestock breeding and handicrafts. A great number of looms and sugar

refineries which had been forced to close down because of economic pressure from U.S. firms and their puppet henchmen are again operating and are being helped by the N.F.L. and the "people's self-managing committees."

Education and Culture Flourish

Freed from the grip of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, education and culture have developed steadily. Nearly every village now has one to three schools, while bigger villages have as many as ten. From 70 to 80 per cent of all school-age children are in schools. The movement for wiping out illiteracy has been spreading as groups of "anti-illiteracy fighters" go into every village to teach people to read and write. In many places 80 per cent of the people have become literate.

Specially trained teachers are being sent into the national minority areas to teach the people their own languages. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that 17 minorities which had no written language previously now have their own written script.

In the field of public health, there have been enormous improvements as a result of work by the N.F.L. and medical committees at all levels. There is a well-rounded medical system throughout the liberated areas. Every village has its medical clinic, maternity clinic and mobile medical team. Training courses for medical workers have greatly enhanced the prevention and treatment of disease.

Culture has been undergoing a renaissance in the liberated areas. In addition to the Liberation, the Liberation Army and the Western Plateau Ensembles, which are directly under the N.F.L., there are many local theatrical groups, song and dance troupes, bands and orchestras. For example, one province of only 115 villages has 550 troupes for drama, song and dance, and modern and traditional music. A radio station and a news agency as well as two film studios have been set up to serve the people who have been building up the expanding liberated areas in south Viet Nam.



Making clothing in a jungle factory

ROUND THE WORLD

South Viet Nam

Winners and Losers

Two recent battles fought in south Viet Nam within a few days of each other show how the people's forces operate on attack and defence. In both battles the South Viet Nam Liberation Army dictated the terms of the fighting and made fools of their enemy. This is what happened at Da Nang and in Zone D.

Night Attack at Da Nang

At about 01:30 hours on July 1 a small detachment of the Liberation Army broke through the outer perimeters of Da Nang, the heavily guarded and biggest of all U.S. air bases in south Viet Nam, and penetrated its inner defences. Coming out of the dark, it overwhelmed surprised U.S. marines with automatic weapons and hurled hand grenades among the parked aircraft. At the same time another detachment, equally small in number, slipped to within three kilometres of the southeast edge of the strip and slammed 30 rounds of mortar fire among the U.S. planes. The lightning and devastating raid was over in a matter of minutes.

Ninety U.S. troops were killed or wounded and at least 28 U.S. planes destroyed or damaged. UPI said the attack accounted for "an estimated five million dollars worth of U.S. airplanes." The Americans were completely taken by surprise, and when the job was done, AFP reported, "the guerrillas disappeared without a trace."

Da Nang is guarded by 9,500 U.S. marines and two divisions of puppet troops. Only five days before U.S. Marine General Lewis Walt boasted at a press conference that Da Nang was "impenetrable." UPI's Joseph Galloway quoted the general's famous last words: "The principal marine defensive perimeters are sufficiently tight to prevent the infiltration of even small groups of Viet Cong terrorists bent on sabotage of the valuable installations at

the three airfields (Da Nang, Chu Lai and Phu Bai)."

The UPI correspondent said the "surprise squad attack on the vital Da Nang air base did more than catch General Walt with his predictions down." It also made the Deputy Commander of the U.S. Third Marine Division at Da Nang, Frederick Karch, quite blue. AP quoted Karch as saying, "There are not enough U.S. marines to secure Da Nang air base from mortar attack and there could never be enough."

Enemy Kept on the Run in Zone D

Earlier, beginning on June 28, the U.S. aggressors mounted a massive "search and destroy" operation in Zone D, a liberated area northeast of Saigon. Two thousand men of the U.S. 173rd Airborne Brigade, one Australian battalion and two battalions of puppet south Vietnamese troops were lifted by helicopters to the scene. The plan was to "trap and destroy a large guerrilla force which occupies the zone."

Zone D has always been a stronghold of the people's forces. From 1945 to 1954 it was a base of resistance against the French colonialists. In Ngo Dinh Diem's days U.S. imperialism and its henchmen broke up Zone D into several areas in order the better to subdue the people. Oppression bred greater resistance. In 1963 Zone D was completely liberated. And now into this great resistance centre the U.S. invaders came for their "quarry."

For three days they struggled through the dense jungle without meeting a single "Viet Cong." Firing at random, one U.S. paratroop battalion "attacked suspected guerrilla positions on a ridge but also found it deserted," said UPI. Later, it "had to spend the night in swamp water two or three feet deep." Another platoon "became lost on trek through the jungle." On the other hand, the guerrillas, unseen in the strange

terrain, fired at the intruders every now and then to keep them on the move.

At least 14 Americans and five Australians were reported killed or wounded. During the operation, said AP, the allied forces inflicted many casualties on themselves. Eight American paratroopers were wounded by a short artillery round from their own weapons several miles away. There were casualties of another kind, an assortment of ills ranging from heat prostration to stomach cramps and tonsillitis. The "search and destroy" campaign had to be called off on June 30. But no one, AP noted, seemed unhappy about going home sooner than expected. "Not a single Viet Cong casualty was reported," wrote AFP, adding "there was some consolation, however, in the small losses in the operation."

U.S. Army Good at Neither

There are two principal ways of fighting a war: offensive and defensive. An army which is good in both offensive and defensive warfare always wins. An army which is good only in one still has some merit. But an army which is good at neither must remain at the mercy of its adversary. This is the plight of the U.S. army in south Viet Nam.

In a land where every patriot is a fighter, the U.S. aggressors, deprived of eyes and ears, "see the enemy everywhere but find him nowhere." When they are on the defensive, they must be alert day and night. At any moment the liberation forces may hit them like a thunderbolt. When they mount an offensive, they cannot even find their enemy. The impotence of the American troops in Zone D is highlighted in the words of a paratrooper officer: "The problem is, when we get in there, the Viet Cong have all the initiative. If they want to try and take us, they can. When they don't try, as happened this week, there is nothing much we can do about it."

It is the opposite with the Liberation Army. When the people's forces attack, they decide the time, the place, the manner of fighting. They spring surprises on the Americans and catch them unawares. They did

it in the July 1 early morning raid on Da Nang. They did it the following midnight when they struck at another American base in Soc Trang, knocking out seven helicopters and, as Reuter reported, sending the U.S. airmen "scrambling for their aircraft in their underwear."

The men of the Liberation Army at all times hold the initiative and have complete freedom of action. They are a force which no invader can quell.

Congo (L) Armed Struggle

Aflame With Determination

Fight, fail, fight again, fail again, fight again . . . till their victory; that is the logic of the people. . . .

—Mao Tse-tung

These words apply to the situation in the Congo (L) today. June 30 marked the 5th anniversary of its independence from Belgian colonial rule, but any independence the Congolese people then received was nominal. Belgian colonialists remain firmly entrenched in the power structure and, what is worse, U.S. imperialism, taking advantage of the turmoil following the declaration of independence, has tried to impose its rule through a bunch of lackeys in Leopoldville. Since 1960 the people of this country in the heart of Africa have never ceased fighting for real independence from the imperialist and colonial powers.

The Congo's national-liberation movement took a great step forward when it turned to waging an armed struggle which began in Kwilu early last year. Since then it has developed in scope and depth. Today, the flame of armed struggle is aglow and spreading through four of the country's six provinces. There have been vicissitudes but the people's faith in the righteousness of their cause and their resolve to carry on the struggle to the end have never been shaken. Whether by brute force, as with the U.S.-Belgian armed invasion of Stanleyville last November, or by cunning tactics, such as the "national reconciliation" plot Washington and Brussels hatched with their minions the Kasavubu-Tshombe clique, all attempts to club or lure the Congolese peo-

ple into laying down their arms have failed. These moves have only sharpened the vigilance of the Congolese people and made them better able to distinguish between enemies and friends.

Solidarity of the Congolese patriotic forces has been strengthened with the formation last April of the Supreme Council of Revolution. Gaston Soumialot now heads the Supreme Council as President, with Pierre Mulele as First Vice-President, Laurent Kabila as Second Vice-President and Gabriel Yumbu as General Secretary. Lumumba's torch of freedom is held aloft in the Congo. The fight against U.S. imperialism and its friends goes on relentlessly. Said Gaston Soumialot on June 30: "Armed struggle is the only way for the Congolese people to national liberation and independence."

Invaded Dominican Republic

Cities Up in Arms

San Francisco de Macoris, the third largest city of the Dominican Republic, has followed the example of Santo Domingo in opposing with arms the U.S. army of intervention and its hireling puppet regime. On June 25 patriotic civilians in this capital of Duarte Province launched an armed uprising in support of the struggle waged by fellow patriots in Santo Domingo. Armed with rifles, machine-guns and bazookas, they stormed a police station, an army barracks and a power station guarded by the puppet police. They attacked and occupied the city square. Some of the insurgent forces have moved to a hilly region to the southeast of the city to prepare for a protracted struggle.

San Francisco de Macoris has shown its mettle once before in the present crisis. At the end of May 4,000 people, defying police terror, staged a demonstration against Yankee imperialism. Anti-U.S. feeling



is spreading. Sugar mill workers in the Sabana Grande de Boya region took up arms and attacked local army and police units of the U.S.-supported puppet authorities on the night of June 28. Patriots in Ramon Santana, a town in San Pedro de Macoris Province, rose against the local Imbert puppet regime on July 2. They raided a police station, killing or wounding five policemen, captured a quantity of arms and attacked the telegraph office.

To prevent the spark of armed struggle spreading to other parts of the country, the U.S. Government ordered units of the 82nd Airborne Division in Santo Domingo to the interior. Western news reports revealed that they are joining in the suppression of the patriotic forces. In the meantime, as in Santo Domingo, the Yankee interventionists are playing a double game, using force and political pressure at the same time.

9th World Youth Festival

Plot to Take Venue From Africa

For the first time Africa was to provide the venue for the World Festival of Youth and Students. All the previous eight meetings had taken place in Europe. The 9th was scheduled to be held this year in Algiers on July 28, and this was a welcome change.

But a few weeks before this, the Permanent Commission of the International Preparatory Committee for the 9th World Festival of Youth and Students, under the manipulation of the Soviet representatives, decided otherwise. On June 25 it adopted — furtively — a resolution which to all

intents and purposes meant changing the meeting place. It was passed furtively because it was brought about behind the back of the host country. The Chinese representatives at the session protested at the adoption of the resolution, which among other things attacked the Algerian authorities.

The Youth Organization of the Algerian National Liberation Front, in a communique issued on July 3, condemned the wrecking activities

of the Permanent Commission and its attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of Algeria. It charged the Permanent Commission with taking the serious decision of leaving Algeria and thus abandoning the work entrusted to it by the General Assembly of the International Preparatory Committee.

The All-China Youth Federation, in its statement denouncing the attempts to sabotage the 9th World Festival, exposes the activities now

being carried out behind the scenes by the representatives of the Soviet Union and some other countries. These are directed at holding the festival in Europe against the wishes of the youth and students of countries in Africa and elsewhere. The Presidium of the National Council of the Indonesian Youth Front has opposed the reported attempts to transfer the festival to Sofia. It demands that the 9th World Festival be held in Algeria as planned.

Facts on File

American Sitting Ducks in S. Viet Nam

The South Viet Nam Liberation Army opened July with two big bangs. Following a surprise early morning attack on the biggest U.S. base in south Viet Nam at Da Nang, the people's forces shelled another vital American base in Soc Trang on the evening of the same day. Inflicting heavy losses on the enemy, these daring assaults added to the growing list of outstanding victories for the liberation forces.

A run-down of American defeats going back to September 1963 reveals that more and more U.S.-puppet air bases in south Viet Nam have become sitting ducks.

See map, from north to south:

Da Nang — This heavily guarded key base was "thrown into a state of turmoil" when a surprise attack destroyed or damaged at least 28 American planes on July 1, 1965.

An Tan — More than 70 U.S. marines were killed or wounded and 7 barracks and a power station were destroyed in a lightning raid on this U.S. marine airfield on June 5, 1965.

Pleiku — The people's forces attacked the U.S. air base and army camp on Feb. 7, 1965, destroying 42 U.S. aircraft and killing or wounding 357 American troops.

Nha Trang — 20 enemy planes were destroyed or damaged and 40 enemy troops, most of them American officers, were killed by a mortar attack on this airfield on June 27, 1965.

Bien Hoa — On Oct. 31, 1964, 59 U.S. aircraft were destroyed or heavily damaged in an attack on this major U.S. base in south Viet Nam. 200 American invaders were killed, and 93 wounded. A watch tower was heavily damaged, and a cannon shell dump, a machine-gun ammunition dump, a gasoline depot and 18 apartments for U.S. troops were also blasted.

Tan Son Nhat — The first attack on this air base near Saigon took place on Dec. 24, 1963. A number of reconnaissance planes were blown up.

The second attack on the same airfield on Aug. 26, 1964, damaged 2 enemy planes and wiped out a number of enemy troops.

A third attack on June 16, 1965, resulted in 138 deaths to the enemy, mostly Americans, and seriously damaged a transport plane and a waiting room of the airfield.

Than Cuu Nghia — The first attack on this airfield on Apr. 19, 1964, damaged 2 helicopters.

Another attack took place half month later and a military transport plane was shot down, killing 18 enemy troops, including 10 U.S. aggressors, who were aboard.

On June 22, 1965, the third attack destroyed two aircraft, wiped out two enemy companies, killed two American marauders and set barracks on fire.

Soc Trang — This helicopter base of the U.S. marines has been assaulted five times by the people's forces:

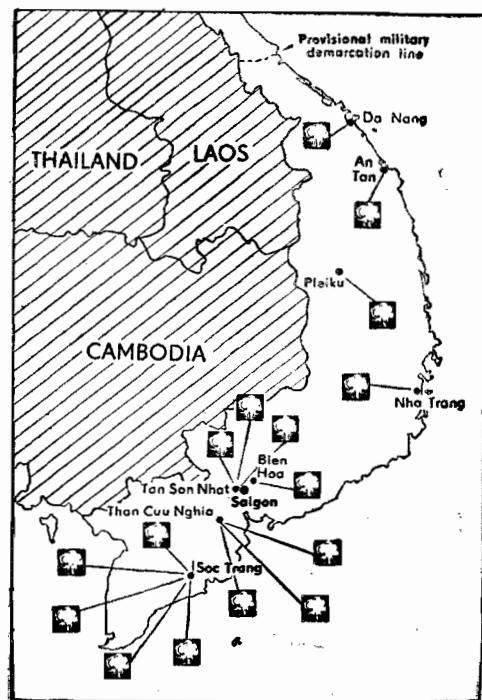
On Sept. 9, 1963, over 50 U.S. helicopters were destroyed or damaged, over 100 enemy troops, including a commanding American colonel and many U.S. "advisors" and pilots, were killed or wounded.

On Apr. 12, 1964, 9 enemy aircraft were destroyed, and 75 enemy soldiers were killed or wounded.

On Dec. 15, 1964, this base was attacked again and 43 puppet soldiers were killed or wounded while 80 others were reported "missing."

On Feb. 7, 1965, 16 U.S. aircraft were destroyed and 10 U.S. aggressors and 60 puppet troops were killed.

The latest assault on the Soc Trang airfield came on July 1, 1965, during which 7 U.S. helicopters were damaged.



ACROSS THE LAND

Yellow River Soil Conservancy

THE 100 counties along the middle reaches of the Yellow River have in the last nine months completed soil conservancy projects to prevent erosion over some 5,900 square kilometres. This is 900 square kilometres above the target originally set for the 12 months ending this coming October.

In this greatest effort ever carried out in any one year, they terraced 300,000 mu of sloping farmland, built check-dams on innumerable gullies, sown trees and grass on 1 million mu of denuded hill slopes and planted saplings on another 90,000 mu.

With this success, the campaign has entered a new stage. The main emphasis now will be on the establishment of hundreds of demonstration farms as models in soil conservation work. They will publicize, teach and spread their up-to-date methods. At the same time, the 20 water and soil conservation stations set up by the state in the loess areas are passing on to the people's communes their experience in anti-erosion work.

Every year since liberation, one of the main slack farm season activities in the five provinces and two autonomous regions in the loess area of the Yellow River has been water

and soil conservation. This loess area suffers more than any other in China from soil erosion. Heavy rainfall, concentrated in the summer months, annually washes large amounts of fertile top-soil into the Yellow River. It is necessary to prevent soil erosion both in order to raise farm output in the area and to regulate the flow of the river in its flat lower reaches.

All anti-erosion schemes are co-ordinated with the long-term Yellow River harnessing scheme undertaken by the Government. The results are spectacular. In many hill villages, grain output has risen from 50 to 100 per cent. In all, soil conservancy works have basically controlled erosion on an area roughly twice as large as Belgium.

Red Radar Outpost

ON a tiny island somewhere off the mainland of China is a wide-awake radar station manned by a unit of the People's Liberation Army. The unit has been cited by the Ministry of National Defence for its fine service record over the past ten years. It has received the title of "Red Radar Outpost" in recognition of its exemplary working style of hard work and plain living true to the tradition of the P.L.A.

When the men landed in 1955 to set up the radar station, there was not a level patch big enough to muster a squad of soldiers. The island was just a pile of rocks rising from the sea. It is less than half a kilometre round, yet men stationed there for years do not feel lonely or isolated. Time does not hang heavy on their hands. Proud to be posted on that farthest outpost, they have made it an alert fighting frontier and a home from home.

Some, at first, do feel cramped when the first novelty of living on an island wears off. One young rookie from Peking, Lu Yung-chun, for example, spent three happy days exploring the island and then fell into the dumps. The squad leader soon bucked him out of that. He took young Lu into the operations room and showed him on the map where the Chiang gang's airfields with U.S.-made planes are, always trying to make trouble.

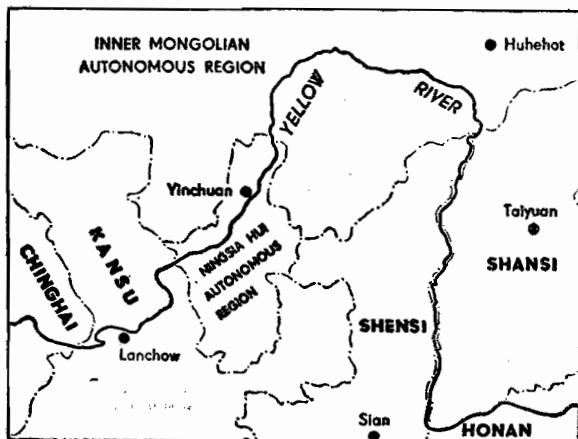
Lu also learnt the story about the wind-swept island's tiny, scattered plots growing some 20 kinds of vegetables. The soil had been laboriously brought from the mainland over a period of years. It started several years ago with someone bringing back clay to fix up a stove. From then on, every man on returning from home leave or a mission back to the mainland has brought back with him a bag of soil.

Other evidence of the men's high morale and fighting spirit is seen in the keen, cheerful way they go about their work; the trees they have planted; the tidy, well-kept paths and houses and the basketball court they have built; and their faultless performance of all operations.

Plastic Yurt for Pasturelands

A YURT is essential to herdsmen of the stockbreeding communes when out pasturing flocks and herds on the steppes of Inner Mongolia. So a plastic yurt on exhibition in Huhehot, capital of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, is arousing considerable interest.

The new yurt was designed by the building bureau of the region and trial-produced by a group of plants in Tientsin. It retains the characteristic features of the traditional circular domed tent made of felt over a collapsible lattice framework of wood, but it has many advantages over the traditional felt yurt. It is lighter, just as easily erected and more durable. The felt walls and roof are replaced by waterproof artificial leather lined with foam plastic; the lattice framework is hard plastic tubing with rigging of caprone. It is better ventilated and insulated against heat and cold.



The middle reaches of the Yellow River

Sketch map by Su Li

PAINTING

Changing Landscapes

—The Artist Chien Sung-yen—

At sixty-seven, Chien Sung-yen is a tireless painter. His landscapes teem with life—the bustling, socialist construction that is changing the face of China. His brushstrokes are in classical tradition; his outlook and compositions are modern and original. He has transformed traditional landscape techniques into a vehicle for revolutionary ideas and sentiments. His works typify the latest developments in Chinese landscape painting being carried forward by artists both young and old.

Typical Works

Down the centuries, poets and artists paid awed tribute to the great Yellow River. Chien, too, treats the theme in his *King Yu's Temple at Sanmen Gorge*, but in an entirely different mood. The immediate foreground shows a diminutive old temple on a hill beside the river. This is the temple of King Yu, the legendary sage king who harnessed rivers and floods. Opposite the tem-

ple, rising out of the mists in the distance are the tall cliffs of the gorge whose toll of lives in the past gave it the name of the "Devil's Gate." Over these cliffs, jutting sharply into the sky, are the outlines of cranes and other signs of the rising dam and power plant that are harnessing the river. The sweeping panorama of socialist construction dwarfs King Yu's temple into insignificance.

As in this painting, Chien looks on old landscapes with a new eye and picks out new, salient features. He has painted other works of new cities rising in the mountains, the new face of rivers and lakes, cities and farms. If he introduces steel bridges, factories or other modern structures, it is not mechanically done. He treats them as integral parts of his concept and composition.

"Red Crag"

Chien has painted many historical sites of the revolution. One of his best works of this kind is perhaps *Red Crag*. This is the place where the Communist Party delegation lived and worked in Chungking, the wartime Kuomintang capital. A rugged red cliff occupies almost two-thirds

of the scroll. A small stone path clefts the cliff and leads up to the building on its top. The artist has purposely enlarged the original slope into this expanse of crimson rock, like a brave flag flouting the wind. By the side of the building, he has placed a giant Mount Taishan cypress, symbol of steadfastness, and beyond the cypress, the roseate sky of dawn.

Chien also paints in his landscapes commune farmers, fishermen, flower-growers, salt-makers, sugar-cane planters. Under his brush, each is a hero of socialism. Feudal scholar painters of the past painted many pastoral scenes. But

how many depicted the cultured recluse, or the piping buffalo boy, expressing only the artists' own love of leisure and serenity. Chien Sung-yen depicts a new countryside where dynamic changes are taking place. He treats the working people as one of them, sharing their joys and pride in their labours. Typical is *A Gay Harvest Song Over the Waters*. It shows a convoy of sampans, flags alying and piled high with sheaves of grain, being poled vigorously by commune youngsters to the threshing grounds.

No bystander, Chien is clearly in "the thick of life." His paintings show a burning interest in the changing, socialist landscapes he portrays and the men and women who bring about these transformations. His brushwork is bold and original, and yet where necessary, meticulous. He employs all the traditional techniques such as "wrinkles" to show the configuration of rocks and mountains, or "wave lines" for water, but he has developed these through personal study. Ink is his major medium; he also uses a small range of colours, including vermillion and purple. His colour contrasts are often striking.

New Horizons

Chien Sung-yen came to creative maturity only when he was nearing his sixties. The older he gets, the more eloquent his brush becomes. The reason is to be sought in the new horizons which have opened up for him since liberation.

Born in Ihsing County, Kiangsu Province, Chien received his early art education from his grandfather, a village teacher and a painter. In the way of the times, he also diligently copied the classical masters. In middle age, his style became delicate and elegant. In subject-matter he never departed from the lovely scenery amidst which he lived south of the Yangtse. His world was small—for thirty years he taught art in middle schools.

Liberation projected him into a new world. Simple and straightforward in his feelings, he was extremely sensitive to the changes around him. He began to search for a new brushwork to express these changes.



Red Crag

In his works of this period, a fresh and optimistic spirit entered into the farms and peasants, fisherfolk and sail boats, lakeside workers' sanatoria and other subjects he portrayed.

"My Country — A Giant"

In 1956, the Kiangsu Studio of Traditional Painting was established and he was invited to join it. From this centre he was enabled to travel widely throughout the country and get in close touch with the working people. Chien has often spoken of these travels and their impact on him. "I grew up in the countryside," he said, "and due to poverty, I never set foot outside the region south of the Yangtse. I painted for two score years, but accomplished little, because my range of vision and knowledge was so narrow. The ancients talk about 'travelling 10,000 *li*'—actually they rarely had chances to travel. After liberation, the Party enabled me and other old artists like me to travel extensively—I have already covered nearly 60,000 *li*. I have exclaimed in wonder before the Sanmen Gorge construction site, at the Yangtse River Bridge, at steel plants, reservoirs and people's communes. It made me lift my head, throw out my chest, and see my country as a giant whose head towers into the clouds."

With growing love and understanding of his country and his people, he eagerly answered the Party's call to portray them in art. Along with his colleagues, he sketched diligently, experimenting with new styles of brushwork. "I was not afraid of 'making half-cooked rice,'" he said. "In painting *On Fuyun Lake*, I was out with the local people in the scorching sun and winds sketching for two whole months. In painting *Red Crag*, I made dozens of drafts, and completed it only after three years." With the will had come success.

In recent years, Chien says, his motto has been to "look, think, paint;



A Gay Harvest Song Over the Waters

then look and think again." "Thinking is the main thing, so that one can learn to take a Marxist view of things and be inspired with lofty ideals. Only so can one transform one's brush." True to his motto, Chien Sung-yen has never ceased to look and to think—and to go on to produce better works of art.

ART NOTES

National Art Exhibition — Central South China Area. An exhibition of 640 works by artists of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Hupeh, Hunan and Honan opened in Peking's Museum of Chinese Art on June 13. This is the last of the series of exhibitions which have now shown the arts of all the major regions of China and add up to a comprehensive review of pictorial and graphic art in China over the past two years or less.

As in the other regional shows, the current exhibition is notable for its many paintings, sculptures and prints on contemporary revolutionary themes. Several pictures deal with the

crimes of the U.S. imperialists in Viet Nam and the heroic struggle waged against them by the Vietnamese people. Five woodcut artists of Kwangsi, which borders on Viet Nam, contributed a set of 12 woodcuts drawing their inspiration from the March 22 statement of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation.

Another feature of the exhibition is the highly original work by young artists of the Chuang, Hui, Miao, Yao and other national minority peoples of central south China.

* * *

Art Shows on Chungking Streets. In Chungking, Szechuan Province, a walk along a road will often give the added pleasure of seeing a small art exhibition. Rows of showcases have been erected along many streets, in factory yards and by park walks to display pictures by amateur artists.

Each showcase carries cartoons, posters, illustrations or papercuts, or Chinese-style brush paintings in ink or colour. Themes are highly topical. Industrial scenes, summer harvesting and other farm work, militia training and, in the cartoon line, U.S. defeats in Viet Nam and elsewhere are some of them.

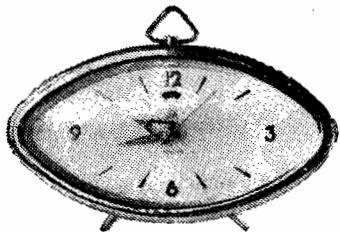
Strolling viewers are delighted by this art produced by their workmates and neighbours and sponsored by local cultural centres and clubs. More than a hundred amateur artists including workers, shop assistants, teachers and P.L.A. men regularly contribute to the showcases on the main streets. A number of their works have been selected for provincial and national art exhibitions.

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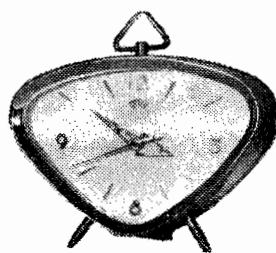
Workers' Art at Shanghai Gallery. Paintings, sculptures and graphic art by 350 amateur worker and peasant artists from all over China are currently on show at the Shanghai Art Gallery. Average age of contributors is only 20-odd—an indication of the rapidly upcoming generation of young artists from among the workers and peasants.

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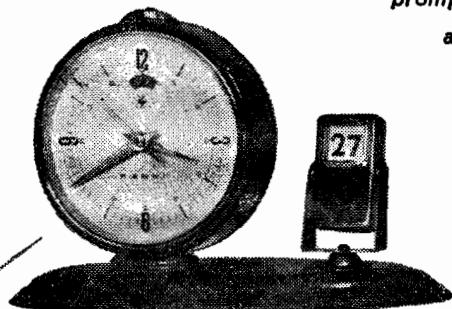


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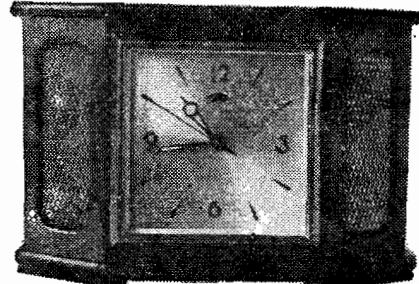
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