

PEKING REVIEW

29

July 16, 1965

Prime Minister of Uganda Visits China

**Peking Welcomes Viet Nam National
Assembly Delegation**

A Warning to American Aggressors

U.S. aircraft intrude over China's Hokuw

***Millions of Educated Youth Go to
Countryside***

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報

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

Carry the Struggle Against Khrushchov Revisionism Through to the End

—On the Occasion of the Second Anniversary of
the Publication of "A Proposal Concerning the
General Line of the International Communist Movement"

By the Editorial Departments of "RENMIN RIBAO"
(People's Daily) and "HONGQI" (Red Flag)

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*Also available in French, German, Japanese, Russian,
Spanish, Vietnamese, etc.*

ON COMBATING IMPERIALISM AND MODERN REVISIONISM

Speech at the Aliarcham Academy of Social Sciences in Indonesia

(May 25, 1965)

By Peng Chen, head of the Chinese Communist Party delegation
which attended the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Indo-
nesian Communist Party and Member of the Political Bureau and the
Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party

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PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

July 16, 1965 Vol. VIII No. 29

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THE WEEK

Sino-Korean Treaty Anniversary

The fourth anniversary of the Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance, signed on July 11, 1961, was celebrated in Peking and Pyongyang.

Korean Ambassador to China Pak Se Chang gave a banquet in Peking on July 9 which was attended by Peng Chen, Chen Yi, Lo Jui-ching, Lin Feng and other Chinese leaders.

Speaking at the banquet, the Ambassador said that the signing of the Sino-Korean treaty marked a further development in the historic relations of friendship formed between the two peoples in the course of their protracted common struggle. "This treaty," he said, "serves as a powerful bastion against U.S. imperialist war provocations in the Far East and elsewhere in Asia, and for safeguarding and consolidating peace in this region."

Ambassador Pak Se Chang condemned U.S. imperialism for its continued occupation of the southern part of Korea and the Chinese territory of Taiwan. He exposed Washington's plots whereby the Japanese militarists and the Pak Jung Hi clique had been manipulated into signing the illegal "ROK-Japan Basic Treaty" as a step to forming a new military alliance in order to realize its wild ambition to dominate Asia. Denouncing the Pak Jung Hi regime as a traitorous gang, he declared that any documents drawn up by it and the Japanese militarists were totally invalid.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi, in his speech, hailed the growth in the fraternal relations of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance between the Chinese and Korean peoples since the signing of the treaty. He also paid tribute to the heroic Korean people who "have achieved repeated successes in building socialism and, at the same time, have waged a tit-for-tat struggle against U.S. imperialism at the eastern outpost of the anti-imperialist struggle."

The Vice-Premier drew attention to the fact that U.S. imperialism, badly beaten in aggression against Viet Nam, was stepping up efforts to expand the war and trying its utmost to rig up an aggressive "Northeast Asia military alliance" so as to realize its vicious plan of making Asians fight Asians. "In the face of the criminal activities of U.S. imperialism," he stressed, "the Chinese people will remain firmly united with the fraternal Korean people and with the peoples of other Asian countries, and will continue to fight to the very end to defend the fruits of the Chinese and Korean revolutions and their socialist construction, defend Asian and world peace and smash the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war."

China-Viet Nam Economic Agreement

An agreement on economic and technical assistance from China to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam was signed in Peking on July 13. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi signed for the Chinese and Vietnamese Governments respectively.

Earlier in the day, Premier Chou En-lai met Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi and had a friendly talk with him.

The Vietnamese Vice-Premier arrived in Peking on July 11 to resume an earlier visit, which began on June 1, as head of the Vietnamese government economic delegation. During the intervening period of more than a month, he had visited the Soviet Union, Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

Premier Chou Receives Indonesian Guests

Premier Chou En-lai on July 11 received and had a cordial talk with members of the Indonesian Volun-

(Continued on p. 16.)

Prime Minister Obote Visits China

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

THE Peking Airport was the scene of an enthusiastic welcome on July 12 when Dr. Apollo Milton Obote, Prime Minister of Uganda, arrived in the capital on a friendship visit to China at the invitation of Premier Chou En-lai.

When the Prime Minister's special plane landed there was a burst of thunderous cheers and applause from the waiting crowd. Premier Chou, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi and many other Chinese leaders were present to greet Dr. Obote and his party. After the playing of the national anthems of both countries, Prime Minister Obote, accompanied by Premier Chou, reviewed a guard of honour. Young Pioneers rushed forward to present the distinguished guests with bouquets.

The route from the airport to the Guest House was decked out in colourful banners, festive lanterns and huge streamers of welcome. Several hundred thousand greeters in their holiday best watched the motorcade make its way through the city. They beat drums and gongs, waved miniature flags and flowers and shouted "welcome," "friendship and solidarity" as the Prime Minister and Premier Chou drove past in an open car.

That evening, Premier Chou gave a banquet in honour of Prime Minister Obote. In their speeches, the host and the guest both hailed the steady growth in the relations of friendship between China and Uganda in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

Premier Chou stressed: "The Chinese people and the African peoples share a common destiny in the common struggle against imperialism. In handling its mutual relations with the African countries, China al-

ways faithfully adheres to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the Ten Principles of the Bandung Conference. We support the African peoples in their struggles to win and safeguard national independence and oppose imperialism and colonialism, old and new. We support the policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment pursued by the African countries. We hold that the sovereignty of African countries should be respected by all other countries, and encroachment and interference from any quarter should be opposed. Our stand is sincere and consistent and has won the sympathy and support of friendly African countries." He added: "The vain attempt by the imperialists and reactionaries to slander and attack us as being racists cannot in the least shake our principled stand. This can only expose their ugly features in their hostility to Afro-Asian solidarity."

Condemning armed U.S. aggression in the Congo (L), the Dominican Republic and Viet Nam, he emphasized: "The Congolese (L), Dominican and Vietnamese peoples are fighting not only for their national interests but also for the common interests of the peoples of Asia, African and the rest of the world. The peoples of those three countries have the right to receive assistance from the peoples of other countries, who, on their part, are duty-bound to support them."

On the question of the Second African-Asian Conference, Premier Chou expressed his deep conviction that the Asian and African peoples will co-operate fully in making positive contributions to the success of the conference.

In his speech, Prime Minister Obote denounced the emerging neo-colonialism in the independent regions of Africa. The African peoples, he said, will do all they can to rid their countries of colonialism and all its manifestations. As to those parts of Africa which are still under colonial rule, he added, the determination to win freedom has always been strong.

On July 12 and 13, Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister Obote had friendly talks.

Leading Chinese newspapers frontpaged the news of the visit. *Renmin Ribao* in a July 12 editorial extended a warm welcome to the guests from Uganda.



Prime Minister Obote, accompanied by Premier Chou, waves to welcomers at the Peking Airport

Salute to Envoys From Heroic Viet Nam

THE visit of the delegation of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam provided a fitting occasion for the Chinese people to salute their distinguished Vietnamese guests from the forefront of the anti-U.S. imperialist struggle.

The delegation is headed by Hoang Van Hoan, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the D.R.V. National Assembly and Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party. It is on a friendly visit to China at the invitation of Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

For Peking's citizens, the arrival of the delegation on July 12 was a memorable day. Workers, students and government functionaries — hundreds of thousands in all — gave the envoys of the heroic Vietnamese people a rousing welcome which expresses the militant friendship of the two socialist lands.

The Vietnamese guests were greeted at the airport by Chairman Chu Teh, Peng Chen, Kuo Mo-jo, Chen Shu-tung, Lin Feng and Liu Ning-I, Vice-Chairmen of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, and Vice-Premiers Chen Yi, Lo Jui-ching and Hsieh Fu-chih.

The same afternoon, Chairman Chu Teh met and had a cordial talk with members of the delegation.

Speaking at a banquet in honour of the delegation the following evening, Chairman Chu Teh said: "The Chinese people will resolutely and unreservedly support and help the fraternal Vietnamese people to carry through their war of resistance to the end, until the U.S. aggressors are driven out of Viet Nam, lock, stock and barrel. **Of late, the U.S. imperialists have repeatedly intruded into China's air space and have made direct armed provocations against China. They must be held responsible for the grave consequences arising therefrom.**

The Chinese people have made every preparation for countering the U.S. imperialists' scheme to extend their war adventures."

Chairman Chu Teh warmly praised the Vietnamese people for the revolutionary heroism they have displayed in dealing solid blows to U.S. imperialism.

He reiterated that the Chinese Government and people firmly support the four-point proposition set forth by the D.R.V. for the settlement of the Vietnamese question and the March 22 statement of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation. "No matter what happens and how costly the price, we will remain firm in this stand of proletarian internationalism," he said.

"Together with the Vietnamese people," Chairman Chu Teh added, "we resolutely oppose the U.S. imperialists' scheme of 'peace talks,' the intrigues of all the big and small swindlers, as well as the despicable acts of colluding with U.S. imperialism and damaging the interests of the Vietnamese people."

Vice-Chairman Hoang Van Hoan said, "The course chosen by the Vietnamese people is 'determination to fight and to win.' If one year is not enough, we will fight on for ten; if this generation cannot finish the fight, the next will carry on. Our people have the courage to fight to the finish in spite of all sacrifices. For this not only involves our vital interests but also constitutes our unshirkable international duty. Our people are determined to take the completely revolutionary path and will never succumb to any threats or be swayed by any tricks."

Exposing U.S. President Johnson's "unconditional discussions," he pointed out that certain self-styled peace emissaries had been busying themselves to justify the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war. How-

ever, "no one has any doubt that these 'peace initiatives' are nothing but a smokescreen for war, and that these 'unconditional discussions' are in reality an attempt to force the Vietnamese people to lay down their arms and surrender unconditionally."

Vice-Chairman Hoang Van Hoan described China's support for the Vietnamese people as "the most resolute, the most powerful and the most effective support in our struggle."

— Our Correspondent



Vice-Chairman Hoang Van Hoan (4th from left in front row) welcomed at the airport

U.S. Aircraft Intrude Over China's Hokow

AT 14:45 hours on July 11, four U.S. military aircraft, in two groups, intruded over the area of Hokow, in China's Yunnan Province. This was a direct military provocation. The planes strafed and bombed the area of Lao Cai in the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, on the other side of the river opposite Hokow.

A leading official of the Chinese authorities concerned, interviewed by a HSINHUA correspondent, said: "This is another and even more serious military provocation by U.S. military aircraft following their intrusion over the area of China's Hainan Island on April 9 this year. It is

a new and grave step taken by the U.S. imperialists in escalating the war of aggression against Viet Nam.

"China has long since made a full appraisal of U.S. imperialism's adventurist plan to extend its war of aggression still further and is fully prepared in this respect. The Chinese People's Liberation Army stands ready, in battle array."

The leading official served a serious warning on the U.S. Government that it would be held fully responsible for the grave consequences arising from all its war provocations against China.

人民日报
RENMIN RIBAO

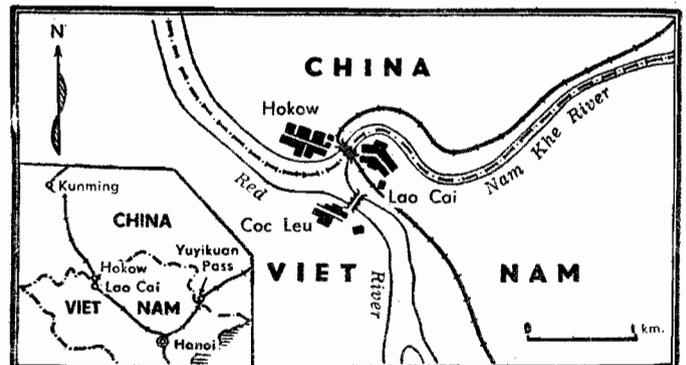
A Warning to the U.S. Aggressors

ON July 11, American military aircraft violated Chinese air space over the Hokow area in Yunnan Province and strafed and bombed the Lao Cai area of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. This was another act of direct military provocation against China and also a serious move in escalating the war of aggression in Viet Nam.

Since February 7, 1965, when it extended the war, the Johnson Administration has on more than one occasion been looking for trouble and openly provoking China. On April 9, U.S. air pirates intruded into the air space over China's Hainan Island and now American military aircraft have flagrantly penetrated into southwest China. **This latest act of provocation by the Johnson Administration is even more serious in nature**, for it took place in circumstances where American air attacks on the D.R.V. were being pushed northwards to a considerable extent. **This is planned, deliberate war provocation pure and simple. This reveals that U.S. imperialism has stepped over another extremely dangerous threshold on its road of escalation.**

The Pentagon completely denied this latest provocation, claiming that "there is no basis in fact for the charge." But this only shows that the Johnson Administration has a guilty conscience: it has resorted to a risky war provocation against China but at the same time dare not assume the criminal responsibility for it. This, however, will never succeed. A leading official of the Chinese authorities concerned has sounded a stern warning to the effect that the U.S. Government "will be held fully responsible for the grave consequences arising from all its war provocations against China."

In an attempt to forestall defeat on the Vietnamese battlefield, U.S. imperialism has embarked on an adventurous plan for an all-round intensification and extension of the war; its war provocations against China are a part of this plan. Of late, while sending large reinforcements to south Viet Nam, the U.S. aggressors have extended their air raids over north Viet Nam. American troops in south Viet Nam have expanded from 30,000 three months ago to more than 70,000 today. American aggressive troops of battalion and brigade strength have taken direct part in attacking the liberated areas in south Viet Nam. In air attacks over the north, American aircraft have intruded south, west, northwest and north of Hanoi, i.e., Nam Dinh, Hoa Binh, Viet Tri, and Thai Nguyen, and have been strafing and bombing this crescent-shaped area. The July 11 raid on Lao Cai in the D.R.V. and the intrusion into China's Hokow area signify that the U.S. aggressors have shifted the centre of their air raids northward from



the Hanoi-Dien Bien Phu highway to the Hanoi-Lao Cai railway. Meanwhile, U.S. imperialism is also stepping up its military deployment in the Western Pacific. There have been frequent movements of its three services on the U.S. mainland, Hawaii and Okinawa. Washington is also working feverishly to round up cannon-fodder among its satellites in south Korea, Australia and New Zealand. Washington has taken further steps to convert Thailand into an important base for its war of aggression. All this shows that the Johnson Administration is now embarked on an adventure of war escalation.

But the course of the Johnson Administration's gradual expansion of the war in recent months has also been one of suffering more devastating defeats. The south Vietnamese puppet troops, said to number 600,000, do not have the will to fight and once engaged they are routed in no time. Wiped out battalion by battalion, they are no longer a force on which U.S. imperialism can rely. So American soldiers themselves have had to come out to fight the war—but this too does not help. Their "mopping up" in D Zone in the liberated area has ended in failure; American bases in south Viet Nam, Da Nang and elsewhere, have been subjected to continued attacks. This demonstrates that the territory controlled by the U.S. aggressors is getting smaller and smaller—the "ink blots" have failed to spread, and, instead, the few remaining strongholds are being heavily encircled by the south Vietnamese people's armed forces. The U.S. air force desperately bombing north Viet Nam has suffered counterblows from the heroic people and armed forces of Viet Nam and more than 300 aircraft have been downed. For the U.S. aggressors, it has been defeat in the south as well as in

the north; they can neither win victory nor hold their ground. They have really come to the end of their rope.

The Johnson Administration is like a big gambler who will not give up until he has lost everything. But the Viet Nam battlefield is not a Chicago gambling den. Confronted by the revolutionary people who are determined to fight to the finish, the heavier its stakes, the greater losses U.S. imperialism will suffer. By extending the flames of war from south Viet Nam to the north, U.S. imperialism only finds itself sinking deeper into a bog.

The Johnson Administration now has made another war provocation against China in the vain hope of somewhat improving its position in Viet Nam. On the same day the U.S. aircraft intruded into the Hoku area in Yunnan Province, Dean Rusk was saying that the concept of "sanctuary" in the Viet Nam war no longer existed. **This is clearly meant to intimidate China. We want to be frank with the Johnson Administration: this trick cannot frighten the Chinese people into submission.** The Chinese people resolutely support the Vietnamese people in their just patriotic struggle to resist U.S. aggression. **We have a full estimation of the madness of U.S. imperialism and are well prepared with regard to its war adventure plan. The Chinese People's Liberation Army now stands ready, in battle array. We will not attack unless we are attacked; if we are attacked, we will certainly counter-attack.** U.S. imperialism cannot get away without due punishment for its war provocations against China. **The Chinese people have the determination and the power to maul and cut up the U.S. aggressors.**

(*"Renmin Ribao"* editorial, July 13, 1965)

U.S. Press Survey

Why Washington Faces Imminent Defeat in Viet Nam

TRAPPED in Viet Nam, the Johnson Administration is going up the escalator of war in the hope of being able to see daylight. But the fact is that as Washington climbs higher in its war of aggression against the people of Viet Nam it is its political and military vulnerability, which can prove fatal, that has come more and more into the light. Anguished commentaries and news reports in the United States have shown that the American press is aware of this vulnerability. Only diehards—the Johnsons and McNamaras—have preferred not to see reality; or, as an old Chinese saying goes, they shed no tears until they see the coffin for themselves. The coffin here corresponds to the complete defeat of U.S. imperialism in Viet Nam. Washington is bound to lose its dirty war there, a war which Senator Wayne Morse has described as "immoral" and one stained with the blood of Asians.

U.S. Overextends Itself. Pitting itself against the people everywhere in an attempt to put down and intervene in the revolutionary movements, U.S. imperialism has become the common enemy of the people of the world. It has extended itself over a tremendously long front. According to *U.S. News & World Report* (Jan. 25, 1965), "the feeling of a growing number of foreign-policy experts is that the U.S. has overextended itself, rushed headlong into dangerous vacuums around the globe, made commitments that cannot be fulfilled." The result is that "all over the world, the U.S. finds itself on the defensive."

Criticizing the "established procedure of U.S. foreign policy to invoke the threat of communist takeover whenever American opinion is divided," and Johnson's policy of becoming "engaged in an endless

series of interventions," Commentator Walter Lippman (*Newsweek*, May 24) had this to say: "Now we are accepting the unique burden of resisting the advance of communism everywhere. . . . Marines going in opposite directions, some towards Indo-China and others towards the Caribbean." But, he went on, "Viet Nam is not the only place in Eastern Asia where trouble can break out, nor is the Dominican Republic the only one in Latin America. Moreover, there is the continent of Africa. . . . Our official doctrine is that we must be prepared to police the world. . . ." But, asked Lippman, "how many Viet Nams and Dominican Republics can the marines police at one and the same time?"

And even if the U.S. "police action" was confined only to the Dominican Republic and south Viet Nam, the U.S. aggressors would still find it difficult to manoeuvre. An article in a recent issue of the *Wall Street Journal*, speaking of the attempted suppression of the patriotic struggle of the Dominican people, reported that the U.S. Government was forced to transfer 80 military transport planes, which were used to ship men and weapons to south Viet Nam, to fly supplies to Santo Domingo. The paper cited this to show that the U.S. is "not yet able to move on two widely separated fronts at once without interfering with one of those efforts." On the other hand, reported the Associated Press, "Outbreak of trouble in another place or more increases of activity in Viet Nam could begin to place a strain on the strategic reserve forces kept ready in the United States for quick dispatch to anywhere." In other words, if Washington were to get bogged down deeper in Viet Nam, its military strength in other parts of the world may have to be called into use, thereby weakening still more its already feeble aggressive position elsewhere.

Gap Between "Objective" and "Power." In this respect, the gap can be summarized as a contradiction between Washington's wild ambition for world domination and its limited available strength. The present size of the



Beaton in "The Toronto Telegram," Canada

U.S. armed forces shows that the American aggressors cannot go very far. The U.S. now has some 2.7 million servicemen of whom more than a million are stationed overseas. With 2,000 military bases and installations scattered all over the globe, Washington has to sprinkle its limited military manpower here and there. The result is that no place is well guarded and really safe.

Major General Johnson (retired), a formerly Pentagon planner and now on the staff of *U.S. News & World Report* recently wrote: "The U.S. today has on active duty 16 army divisions and three marine divisions. Of this force, some eight divisions are already deployed overseas. About half of the others are earmarked and equipped to defend Europe, cannot safely be sent elsewhere." Telling the fortune of a spendthrift who can never make ends meet, the retired general said, "this leaves four active army divisions, two marine divisions and some unready reserve divisions." This brass hat, therefore, came to the conclusion that the force available for any invasion is limited. The same magazine had calculated in a later issue that "if more than 20,000 troops are to be required now in the Dominican Republic, and if 18 other Latin American states could be threatened by a possible communist seizure of power, the U.S. theoretically would need some 350,000 troops ready at all times for deployment in this [Western] Hemisphere alone."

President Johnson, wrote James Reston of the *New York Times*, "cannot bring his power up to the level of his stated objective with a few thousand or even with tens of thousands of American troops." To Reston, Johnson is on the horns of a dilemma. According to the same columnist, the U.S. President not only finds it difficult to adjust his power to his objectives but it is also difficult "to adjust the objectives to the American power" for, in the latter case, "this, in the present circumstances, is tantamount to accepting defeat."

Hatred of the Draft. The Johnson Administration lately has been trying to enlist more people into the armed services, perhaps to somewhat "adjust" "American power" to its aggressive objectives. But more and more young Americans are opposed to fighting Washington's dirty war in south Viet Nam, and reluctant to travel all the way to Southeast Asia to die for Johnson and company. Today fewer and fewer are ready to join the services voluntarily and more and more are trying in every possible way to avoid being caught in the draft. Commenting recently on why many young Americans wish to go to college, Reston noted that "the pursuit of an advanced college degree . . . is explained not so much by a love of learning as by hatred of the draft." As to those who have been forced or induced to join the services and sent to fight in south Viet Nam, their morale is low, and steadily declining. This is another weak point which the U.S. aggressors are unable to overcome.

Difficult Terrain. Last but not least, the south Viet Nam terrain is another factor that adds to the difficulties of the aggressors. The American armed forces

invariably have all kinds of modern equipment without which they cannot fight. But their manoeuvrability is handicapped by the south Vietnamese battle ground which abounds in jungles and marshes. The June issue of *Military Review* noted that "a large part of the technological gains of the modern force must be shed in this primitive arena during the southwest monsoon." It also admitted that "the hordes of trucks, tanks, heavy artillery, and the administrative 'tail' of the modern military machine" will have difficulties "in negotiating the quagmire of ooze, flooded fords, and dense foliage. . . . Air support will not be dependable." In the words of Hanson Baldwin, the *New York Times* military commentator, "Machines, no matter how good, can help

and supplement, but cannot replace, the man on the ground using his legs and carrying his rifle in his hand."

So it is not only a shortage of manpower that frustrates Washington. There also is the woeful lack of the kind of men who are determined to really fight for the simple reason that American troops are fighting an unjust war. "I will go along the road of justice. The Viet Nam war is not worth a young man's life," a U.S. first lieutenant Richard Steinke who refused to go to the war front in south Viet Nam, told a U.S. military court in Tokyo. This is the root cause of the U.S. dilemma.

— SIN WEN

Millions of Educated Youth Go to the Countryside

by CHING YUN

HUNDREDS of thousands of school graduates have left the cities and towns every year over the past few years to work in the rural people's communes or state farms. Most are graduates of middle schools; many are graduates of agricultural colleges. Their family backgrounds are very varied; they are sons and daughters of workers, cadres, professors, engineers and officers of the People's Liberation Army. They have joined forces with the educated youngsters who return to their native villages. These two groups of young people number tens of millions, and have powerfully reinforced the production front in the rural areas.

Many could have continued their studies or worked in the cities and towns, but for the cause of the revolution, they have made up their minds to become peasants of a new type. Inspired by the call of the Communist Party, they go with the heroic ambition to play their part in building a new socialist countryside.

One of these young men, Tung Chia-keng from a senior middle school of Yencheng County, Kiangsu Province in east China, is an outstanding student and politically advanced. After finishing his studies, he wrote in a questionnaire asking what the graduate intended to do: "Return to my native village: I'm determined to take up farm work." He gave his reasons for this choice: "A young man should decide which road he will take in the light of the needs of the revolution. There are different front lines at different times. Before liberation the front line was on the battlefields, now it lies in the vast countryside." These sentiments are typical.

Carrying on Revolutionary Tradition

In the present historical period, going to work in the countryside is a continuation and development of the inspiring revolutionary tradition established earlier by China's modern educated young people.

In 1919 when the Chinese people launched the revolutionary May 4 Movement against imperialism and feudalism, many progressive intellectuals went out among the workers and peasants to propagate revolutionary ideas. They were vanguard units of the revolution.

It was the same during the different revolutionary periods following the birth of the Chinese Communist Party in 1921. Answering the call of the Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, large numbers of educated youth went by the thousands to the countryside to join with the peasant masses in the revolutionary struggle. Especially after the outbreak of the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45), more and more young intellectuals travelled to the Party-led rural base areas and Liberated Areas. They took off their students' tunics, put on the clothes of the workers, peasants or soldiers, and took up arms. Taking the revolutionary road of becoming one with the masses of workers and peasants, they made valuable contributions to defeating the Japanese imperialists, overthrowing the reactionary rule of the Kuomintang and liberating the motherland. Tempered in the crucible of revolution and step by step overcoming the negative traits of intellectuals such as individualism, subjectivism and vacillation in action, they became genuine revolutionary fighters.

History has repeatedly testified to the truth pointed out by Chairman Mao Tse-tung. In 1939, summing up the revolutionary experience of the intellectuals since 1919, he wrote in *The May 4 Movement*: "If the intellectuals do not become one with the masses of workers and peasants, then they will accomplish nothing. The ultimate line of demarcation between the revolutionary intellectuals on the one hand and non-revolutionary and counter-revolutionary intellectuals on the other lies in whether they are willing to, and actually

do, become one with the masses of workers and peasants."

Tasks in a New Historical Period

With the founding of the Chinese People's Republic in 1949, China entered a new historical period of socialist revolution and construction, in which an outstanding and important task is to transform the backward state of agriculture and build a new socialist countryside. Once again the Party called on educated youth to put the needs of the revolution above all else, and, following in the footsteps of the older generation, endeavour to become one with the masses of workers and peasants and make the maximum contribution to the revolutionary cause.

In 1955 Chairman Mao Tse-tung called upon all young intellectuals who are able to work in the countryside to do so. "In our vast rural areas," he continued, "there is plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full." That was the year in which an upsurge in the socialist transformation of agriculture swept through the countryside and the peasants flocked to join the agricultural producers' co-operatives. Agriculture began to make rapid progress and farmers armed with scientific and cultural knowledge were urgently needed everywhere in the rural districts. It was in these circumstances that China's young people once again responded to the Party's call with enthusiasm, and in group after group, returned or went to the rural areas.

In 1958 the agricultural producers' co-operatives merged to form people's communes. Larger and more highly collectivized than the co-ops, this new type of economic and social organization has played an important role in developing farm production, promoting technical reform, raising the rural areas out of their backwardness and carrying socialist construction forward. With the growth of the collective economy of the people's communes and the whole national economy, agriculture has advanced step by step along the road of modernization—mechanization, electrification, the widespread building of water conservancy works, the extensive use of chemical fertilizers and other farm chemicals, and modernization of agricultural science and techniques. This means integration of modern science and techniques with our agricultural practice. China's peasants must master and make greater use of modern science and techniques.

Educated youth can clearly play a significant role in this great new task. With their scientific and cultural education, they can quickly learn how to operate modern farming machines and implements, apply insecticides and chemical fertilizers, and manage modern farming equipment. They will become the key force in undertaking such work as making scientific experiments in farming together with the veteran peasants, helping the latter sum up and publicize their experience, passing on scientific and cultural knowledge to the peasants. All this is of great value in raising the general level of farming techniques. Understanding the

needs of the new situation, our young educated people have returned or gone to the villages in growing numbers over the past few years.

Way to Revolutionization

As for the educated youth themselves, they find the move to farm work in the villages an important way of getting revolutionized. Educated by the Communist Party, these youngsters have a deep love for their motherland as well as high socialist ideals; they want to carry the socialist revolution through to the end. But they come from different classes and social strata and many have the ideological imprint of various non-proletarian classes. Grown up under a socialist system established after the victory of the democratic revolution, they have not been rigorously tempered in revolutionary struggles; they find it difficult to grasp the complex revolutionary process, and are all too prone to relax into ease and comfortable living. It is therefore necessary to strengthen their revolutionary education, temper them in class struggles and in the struggle for production and teach them how to rough it in living conditions.

One of the best places to give them this needed education and tempering is in the countryside. Here, the former poor and lower-middle peasants, who suffered most in the old society and therefore best love the new society, can use their own living examples to give these youngsters a revolutionary education. By taking part in farm labour and the socialist education movement* in the countryside, they can learn to integrate revolutionary theory with revolutionary practice and farming knowledge obtained from books with the farming practice of the peasants. The countryside can temper them, make them better able to take part in production and in class struggles and turn them into new people of socialist society, who are politically advanced and professionally skilful, able to do the work of intellectuals and of working people as well.

The Chinese Communist Party has always held that those who will carry on the cause of proletarian revolution come forward in mass struggles and are tempered in the storms of revolution. By going to the rural areas to build a new countryside, living with the masses and taking part in the three great revolutionary movements of the class struggle, the struggle for production, and scientific experimentation, our educated young people will be turned into genuine proletarian revolutionaries and men and women who will carry on the cause of the proletarian revolution.

Reinforcements

The great majority of these young people have settled down in the people's communes. Only a small proportion of them have gone to state-owned undertakings such as farms, forestry stations and fisheries. Wherever they are, they have been warmly received, cared for and helped by the Party and government leadership, Communist Youth League and other organizations and the local people. It can be said that these

young people have lived up to the expectations of the Party and state. They have made an excellent showing and solid contributions to the work and life of the villages.

When these young intellectuals first arrive in the villages, they generally know little about farming techniques and are unaccustomed to physical labour. But, determined to work well and learn modestly, they soon master many farm jobs and become an important force in promoting the technical reform of agriculture and expanding farm production.

Educated young people on the farms now account for more than 80 per cent of those who drive tractors and look after irrigation and drainage pumps or other engines. They are also found among the most active members of the communes' scientific study groups, and staffs of agro-technical, seed, stockbreeding, veterinary and weather stations. Some have made valuable scientific contributions and been invited to be associate research members of national or local scientific research institutions. Working with the veteran farmers they have helped boost yields and output, expanded farms, forest areas and fish farms.

The Wanbao People's Commune of Antu County, Kirin Province in the northeast, lies at the foot of the Changpai Mountains. This is in a cold climate. With only 115 frost-free days a year, paddy rice often succumbed to frost. Average yield was only 160 *jin* per *mu*. In 1956 Liu Chang-yin, a senior middle school student, returned to his native village there. Modestly learning from the experienced peasants, summing up their experience and checking his results in scientific experiments, he has succeeded in breeding several cold-resistant, high-yield strains of paddy rice. The commune's leadership set great store by the results of his experiments and popularized them. As a result, the commune members have boosted yields year after year until last year they raised 690 *jin* per *mu*.

Forty-four students of Hanchung, Shensi Province in the northwest, went to the Liping Mountains 75 kilometres from the city in 1962. In something over two years, they cleared undergrowth to sow 900 *mu* of land, opened another 4,000 *mu* of pastures and planted pines over an area of 200 *mu*. Their harvest included 46,000 *jin* of grain, 919 *jin* of oil-bearing seeds and more than 70,000 *jin* of vegetables. In addition, they also put up 15 kilometres of power transmission lines and set up a weather observation post. Their number has increased to 120 or nearly three times.

Strengthening Commune's Management

Quite a number of these young newcomers now occupy key positions on the management side of the collective farm economy. They have done a great deal to improve management in the people's communes.

When Hsu Chien-chun first came back to take part in the farm work in Yehhsien, Shantung Province in east China, she mistook seedlings for weeds in hoeing and couldn't plough a straight furrow. Some people jokingly called her the "Scholar." She even didn't

know how to speak at a meeting. However, she persevered in physical labour and living the collective life and finally became expert in many kinds of farm work. Gradually she has acquired sterling qualities of courage and determination and the ability to do hard work. She became adept at uniting with the masses and guiding productive work. Because of her loyalty to the people's cause, impartiality in handling all sorts of affairs and ability at work, she has become chairman of her people's commune and a Deputy of the National People's Congress. Over the past few years nearly 500 young intellectuals returning to her commune have become leaders of production teams, cadres of grass-roots Party and Communist Youth League organizations, technicians, accountants and so on.

While doing productive work on the farms, the educated young people have helped establish a good number of schools, evening classes, libraries and clubs; they have also organized newspaper-reading groups as well as spare-time groups to study the Party's policies, current affairs, culture, science and techniques. These activities have played a significant role in spreading scientific and cultural knowledge, promoting the cultural revolution, fostering proletarian ideology and eradicating bourgeois ideology in the countryside.

Tempered in Revolutionary "Furnace"

By taking part in physical labour, the educated youngsters have not only "changed the face of mountains and plains" but also their own thinking. They work hard and live thriftily. They gladly face the tests of difficulties, fatigue, hardships and the "dirty work" of shifting muck or manure. From the older revolutionaries, leaders of the Party organs, former poor and lower-middle peasants, they learn about the history of the villages and specific families and the oppressive conditions under which the peasants lived. They are well placed to learn from their fine qualities: their firm revolutionary stand, warm love of the collective, hard-working spirit and industriousness and thrift. Consequently, they have greatly enhanced their revolutionary consciousness, gradually overcome the weak points and undesirable traits common among intellectuals, and greatly remoulded their thinking and sentiments to bring them closer to the working people.

Guided by Chairman Mao Tse-tung's ideas and teachings on intellectuals becoming one with the workers and peasants, a new generation of Chinese farmers with a socialist consciousness and culture is growing up. With the further advance of agriculture and education, more and more young students will return or go to the villages to take up farming. Together with the peasants of the nation, they will carry to a new stage the task of building a new socialist countryside.

* 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.

New C.P.S.U. Leadership Intensifies Sabotaging Of Japanese C.P. and Democratic Forces

—Akahata Article

THE new leadership of the C.P.S.U. and the government agencies and popular organizations under it continue to meddle in the affairs of the Japanese Communist Party and the popular organizations in Japan and engage in disruptive and divisive activities. This interference and these activities have been intensified and become more blatant since Khrushchov's downfall. This is revealed in an article published in *Akahata*, organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan (C.P.J.) on June 22.

The article declares that the C.P.J. will continue to wage a vigorous fight against modern revisionism, big-nation chauvinism and splittism and to preserve the true solidarity of the international communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and strive for an international united front to oppose U.S. imperialism and achieve national liberation and peace.

It says that **in the last few years the principal question around which heated controversy has raged in the international democratic movements "is whether to hold high the banner of struggle against U.S. imperialism—the main bulwark of aggression and war in the world—or furl up this banner in the name of 'broadening the ranks of the movements.'** Then there are such questions as whether to take the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations as the political representatives of U.S. imperialism, expose their dual tactics and combat their policy of aggression to the end, or to take these administrations as a section of the U.S. ruling class which is 'sensible' and favours 'peaceful co-existence,' prettify them and place all hopes on the partial nuclear test ban treaty and unprincipled compromise with Kennedy and Johnson; whether to support the national-liberation struggles of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples unreservedly or obstruct the developing national-liberation struggle in order to achieve and maintain U.S.-U.S.S.R. co-operation."

Connected with these questions are such additional issues as whether to regard general disarmament as a task of the international peace movement and give it its proper place among the different tasks of the peace movement, or to define "general and complete disarmament"—which implies total abolition of arms and, in particular, the attainment of a world without wars and without arms while the world imperialist system remains in existence—as the all-embracing and cen-

tral task of the peace movement, and so on and so forth.

"In the final analysis, however, these disputes boil down to the fundamental issue: **Whether or not to pursue to the end the line of combating U.S. imperialism—the chieftain of the world's reactionary forces, the international gendarme, and the main force of aggression and war. The partial nuclear test ban treaty which Khrushchov and others concluded with the United States and the United Kingdom is a concentrated expression of the line of unprincipled compromise with U.S. imperialism.**"

The article points out that the international modern revisionists headed by Khrushchov attempt to impose this treaty not only on the socialist countries and the world communist movement but also on the international democratic movements in all spheres including the peace movement.

This attempt, it continues, "is incompatible with the task set unanimously by the international democratic movements for a total ban on nuclear weapons and tests and with the common cause of these movements and their cohesion and solidarity. It has placed a new, major obstacle in the way of the solidarity of these movements and has, in fact, widened the breach in these movements."

It says that the effort to bring about U.S.-U.S.S.R. co-operation through the conclusion of the partial nuclear test ban treaty merely convinced U.S. imperialism that the policy of Khrushchov and company was to co-operate with the United States and give the latter a free rein to pursue the policy of aggression in Asia with greater vigour as in the case of its aggression against Viet Nam. The result is what we are witnessing today: mounting tension in Asia which poses a grave menace to world peace.

As U.S. official sources have frankly stated, the article goes on, U.S. imperialism first assured itself of the international modern revisionists' policy of unprincipled compromise with the United States, before it adopted the most brutal forms of aggression against Viet Nam and other Asian countries.

"This opportunist and divisive line demands that one should lay down the banner of struggle against U.S. imperialism, laud Kennedy's contribution to peace, and even stand in silence in honour of his memory, then prettify the succeeding Johnson Administration

and pin all one's hopes on unprincipled compromise with Johnson. . . . Politically this line has been totally discredited ever since U.S. imperialism, represented by the Johnson Administration, began escalating its war of aggression in Viet Nam with unparalleled ferocity."

"In the circumstances, the C.P.S.U. leadership, which dismissed Khrushchov, in its first days scrupulously followed Khrushchov's line and openly prettified Johnson. But in February this year when Johnson ordered the bombing of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the C.P.S.U. leadership turned to appeal to the peoples to step up their struggle against U.S. imperialism and to reinforce their cohesion and solidarity in the struggle.

"However, if the C.P.S.U. leadership really wanted to unite with the peoples and wage an all-out struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression, it should, of course, have examined its erroneous line of avoiding the struggle against U.S. imperialism, submitting to its demands, signing the partial nuclear test ban treaty and making unprincipled compromises with it. What is more, the C.P.S.U. leadership has to accept responsibility for imposing this erroneous line on others and, with its big-nation chauvinist attitude, coercing others into supporting the test ban treaty, thus exacerbating the conflict in the international democratic movements and actively precipitating a split in the democratic movements in Japan.

"But the C.P.S.U. leadership, the Soviet Peace Committee and the U.S.S.R.-Japan Association under it, instead of criticizing themselves, have carried on and intensified their divisive activities in Japan against the peace movement and the movement for Japan-U.S.S.R. friendship."

The article says that though the C.P.J. had urged the leadership of the C.P.S.U. to make a self-examination, the situation, right up to the present, has not been improved in the least.

It cites a wealth of facts to show that the C.P.S.U. leadership, the Soviet Peace Committee and the U.S.S.R.-Japan Association have forced the peace movement and the movement in Japan for friendship with the Soviet Union to support the partial nuclear test ban treaty and tried to split these movements. The Soviet Peace Committee led by G.A. Zhukov aided and abetted those elements which withdrew from the Japan Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs to set up, on February 1 this year, a "National Council for Prohibition of Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs" as a rival to the Japan Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs. Zhukov has also helped Yuichi Yoshikawa and others, expelled by the Japanese National Peace Committee, to establish a rival organization. Some of the leaders of the Soviet Peace Committee even brazenly threatened to expel certain Japanese members from the World Council of Peace and replace them with representatives of the "National Council for Prohibition of Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs." Acting against the proposal of the Japanese National Peace

Committee for Japanese representation on the Preparatory Committee for the World Congress for Peace, National Independence and General Disarmament to be held in Helsinki in July, the Secretariat of the World Council of Peace arbitrarily thrust on the committee the secretary-general of the "National Council for Prohibition of Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs" and certain anti-Party elements.

The article goes on to say that certain leaders of the Soviet Peace Committee, in league with the leaders of the "National Council for Prohibition of Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs" and with some leading members of the World Council of Peace who obey the baton of these leaders of the Soviet committee, are engaged in divisive activities against the Japan Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs.

All these activities to split the movement against atomic and hydrogen bombs in Japan and the Japanese peace movement, it declares, clearly show that in the international democratic movements, the Soviet leaders are still collaborating with the forces which support the Khrushchov line—much acclaimed by Lyndon Johnson—and persisting in the schismatic line of attempting to strike at the truly cohesive forces in various countries.

The article also castigates the openly divisive activities which the U.S.S.R.-Japan Association, under the C.P.S.U. leadership, is carrying on against the Japan-Soviet Association.

It recalls that certain people in the Japan-Soviet Association have been engaged for a long time in activities to split the association. Their efforts were stepped up after the Soviet Union conducted a nuclear test in September 1961, and further intensified after the conclusion of the partial nuclear test ban treaty in August 1963. As a result, two splittist organizations have appeared this year in the Japanese-Soviet friendship movement: the "Japanese-Soviet Interchange Society" and the "Japan-Soviet Friendship Association." These organizations have come into being because of the painstaking efforts of the U.S.S.R.-Japan Association and the Soviet organizations in Japan.

The leaders of the U.S.S.R.-Japan Association and the Soviet organizations in Japan have, on numerous occasions, tried to interfere in the affairs of the Japan-Soviet Association and create trouble in order to split it and bring it under their control. Such efforts were stepped up and made more openly after the new leaders of the C.P.S.U. came into power. Those members of the Japan-Soviet Association who failed in their attempt to "reform" it set up a "Japanese-Soviet Interchange Society" in February this year and a "Japan-Soviet Friendship Association" in April.

In line with the plot of the leaders of the U.S.S.R.-Japan Association, certain people of the Soviet Embassy in Japan directly organized manoeuvres to split the Japan-Soviet Association and the Japan-Soviet friendship movement. They ganged up with Ichizo Suzuki, Shigeo Kamiyama and other renegades from the C.P.J. and certain people of the democratic forces to start

activities for the establishment of the "Japanese-Soviet Interchange Society" and the "Japan-Soviet Friendship Association." (Ichizo Suzuki became a member of the preparatory committee for the association and Shigeo Kamiyama was elected a council member.) All this is an "open secret."

The article says that the great zeal shown by the leaders of the U.S.S.R.-Japan Association in splitting the Japanese-Soviet friendship organization is quite unusual and has revealed their real intentions for the Japan-Soviet friendship movement. In the final analysis, they want a Japan-Soviet friendship organization which has as its core people who support the partial nuclear test ban treaty and the modern revisionist line of Khrushchov and his like, and who completely obey the U.S.S.R.-Japan Association. It is obvious that such divisive activities undermine the principles of the international friendship movement and hinder the growth of genuine friendship between the Japanese and Soviet peoples.

"The divisive moves of the leaders of the U.S.S.R.-Japan Association against the Japan-Soviet Association show anew that the opportunist and schismatic line pursued by the leaders of the C.P.S.U. remains, in the main, unchanged. Moreover, the leaders of the C.P.S.U. have so degenerated that they do not feel ashamed at having gone to the length of undermining the Japan-Soviet friendship movement and splitting the international friendship organization in order to carry out their erroneous line."

The article cites many facts to show that the new leaders of the C.P.S.U., disregarding the repeated protests of the C.P.J., have, to this day, continued to support the disruptive moves of Yoshio Shiga, Ichizo Suzuki, Shigeo Kamiyama and Shigeharu Nakano against the C.P.J. in violation of the principles guiding relations among the fraternal Parties as laid down in the 1957 Declaration and the 1960 Statement.

These facts, the article says, show that interference by the leaders of the C.P.S.U. in the affairs of the C.P.J. is an attack not only on that Party but also on all the Parties that uphold Marxism-Leninism; it is an attack on the unity and solidarity of the international communist movement which is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It is precisely for this reason that a good number of Marxist-Leninist parties have lodged strong protests with them. However, disregarding the protests of the C.P.J. and other fraternal Parties, the leaders of the C.P.S.U. till today continue their support and aid to the anti-Party group of Shiga and others. This fact alone fully lays bare their hypocritical talk about "the unity and solidarity of the international communist movement" and "opposition to interference in the internal affairs of other Parties."

The article says that although the leaders of the C.P.S.U. have changed some of the practices that prevailed in Khrushchov's days and prated more about the unity and solidarity of the international communist movement, yet, far from stopping their sabotage of

the unity and solidarity of the international communist and the international democratic movements, they are in fact stepping up that sabotage.

"The leaders of the C.P.S.U. are faced with the bankruptcy of the political and organizational lines of modern revisionism. Although they speak differently and begin to emphasize the importance of the struggle against imperialism and of the militant solidarity of the international communist movement, in fact they try to pursue exactly the same Khrushchovian line of opportunism, splittism and great-nation chauvinism."

It can be seen that since the complete bankruptcy of all Khrushchov's talk to prettify U.S. imperialism, his line of unprincipled U.S.-U.S.S.R. co-operation and his activities to force others to support the partial nuclear test ban treaty, the C.P.S.U. leaders, in order to cover this bankruptcy, have had to rely on more varied organizational means to carry out their splittist schemes.

The article says, "The leaders of the C.P.S.U. cannot reply to facts with facts, to theory with theory, to ideology with ideology and to policy with policy. Instead, they only continue to trample crudely on the principles guiding relations between fraternal Parties, engage in plots to interfere, apply pressure on, and cause splits—all aimed at sabotaging our Party."

"These tactics are fundamentally the same as those used to extend the ideological, theoretical and policy differences to such a point as to exacerbate state relations between the socialist countries. What is more, the leaders of the C.P.S.U. have applied these tactics more systematically and unscrupulously in Japan by taking advantage of the situation in which U.S. imperialism and Japanese monopoly capital are in power in Japan while the working class and the toiling people led by the Japanese Communist Party are not."

"It goes without saying that such action is utterly incompatible with Marxism-Leninism and internationalism. There lies the greatest and main cause of **disunity** in the international communist movement."

The article says, "In order to extend their barbarous aggression against Viet Nam and commit crimes against the Asian countries, the U.S. imperialists in Japan are ganging up with the reactionary and traitorous elements, whose nucleus is Japanese monopoly capital, and doing their utmost to sabotage the struggle for independence, democracy and peace in the country which is their biggest base for aggression in Asia." Hence the U.S.-Japanese reactionary forces are concentrating their attacks on the C.P.J. and the politically conscious democratic forces.

It points out that "in such a situation, the intervention carried out and the pressure applied by the leadership of the C.P.S.U. against our Party and its divisive actions against the democratic forces of our country, no matter what the pretext, boil down to lending a helping hand to the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese monopoly capitalists in their nefarious plots. It is also clearly evident that attacking our Party and the democratic forces in Japan, the most important

U.S. imperialist base in Asia, means launching direct attacks on the entire international struggle against the policies of war and aggression of the U.S. imperialists."

"It is perfectly clear that such actions run counter to the revolutionary principles of the 1957 Declaration and the 1960 Statement, and the elementary principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

"Besides," the article says, "it is quite obvious that **these unprincipled schemes of the leadership of the C.P.S.U. will fail as miserably as Khrushchov's did."**

"We proclaim that if the new Soviet Party leadership ignores our serious warnings and comradesly advice which we have repeatedly given, and continues with its interventionist and divisive activities against our Party and the Japanese democratic forces, then we shall persistently struggle against them."

The article says. "Guided by invincible Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the C.P.J. is carrying out the following glorious tasks with full confidence: oppose the rule of U.S. imperialism and

Japanese monopoly capital, achieve new successes for the people's democratic revolution, thus winning victories for socialism in Japan; establish a national-democratic united front of all the forces opposing the two enemies for the fulfilment of the above aims; build up a powerful Marxist-Leninist party which has close relations with the people; and establish an international united front against imperialism led by the United States, to achieve national liberation and peace. **The C.P.J. in carrying out these tasks has never succumbed to any enemy attacks, neither will it ever be intimidated by any big-nation chauvinist interference and pressure from a foreign Party."**

The article says in conclusion, "As in the past, our Party will actively continue to oppose modern revisionism, big-nation chauvinism and splittism, uphold the genuine unity of the international communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and strive for the formation of an international united front against U.S. imperialism and for national liberation and peace."

(Boldface emphases are ours.)

Pen Probes

Of Animal and Man

THE Zoological Garden in Washington D.C. is as good as any. It boasts an aviary with doves that coo and hawks that scream. Its aquarium, while housing such fierce sea-fish as sharks, is teeming with small fry of the pilchard family, better known as sardines. There are even frogs, the small amphibious animal that croaks.

Good as this zoo may be, the U.S. capital has another which surpasses any in at least one respect: here, the keepers have succeeded in hybridizing cross-breeds where no other zoo in the world has ever tried. Among the new rare species this unique zoo has contributed are: hawk-sharks, sardine-hawks, shark-doves, dove-frogs and other weird varieties. Moreover, these non-descripts have been sent to inhabit Capitol Hill, the State Department, the Pentagon and other Administration institutions to test their idiosyncrasies. After six months' careful observation, columnist Art Buchwald of the *New York Herald Tribune* was able to introduce some of their special characteristics.

Here are two samples:

HAWK-SHARK (*A. Bombarda maniacus*): hazard to man, carnivorous, fiercely aggressive.

SARDINE-HAWK (*hypocritita*): robber and scavenger, looks gentle but can be dangerous.

The ordinary animal naturally needs no detailed description: hawks and sharks are known for their voraciousness; doves and sardines do not appear to be so dangerous and people tend to judge them by their appearance; as to frogs, they have nothing better to do than to croak all night long.

Buchwald also reported that these political animals are, each according to its own animal nature, as divided on American foreign policy as their human counterparts.

Thus, "an ultra-conservative hawk is someone who wants to bomb Hanoi and Peking with atomic weapons" while "a liberal dove is one who doesn't think we should get out of Viet Nam, but also feels there is no reason to be there in the first place." Again, the sharks "are for a strong American policy in the Dominican Republic" and the sardines prefer something less flagrant.

So far as the Viet Nam question is concerned, according to Buchwald, these Washington creatures, however divided, have two things in common.

One, be it a "moderate" dove or a "conservative" hawk, they all agree that American troops must hang on in south Viet Nam and the human [human is the equivalent of beastly in animal language] bombing must be carried on. Their only difference is over what kind of bombs, nuclear or conventional, should be used and the scope of the bombing, limited or extended.

Two, these cross-breeds very often undergo metamorphoses. Thus, Buchwald says, "one day an administration official may sound like a hawk and the next day sound like a dove." Some "started off as sharks... then became sardines and now are trying to be doves."

Of all the eerie denizens of this Washington zoo, the most spectacular is the bald eagle which is also the symbol of the United States of America. This American eagle in the image of Johnson, Buchwald says, is now "flying around with an olive branch in his mouth and a bomb in each claw." While throwing bombs right and left, he keeps on screaming that he is "willing to sit down with any bird who is willing to sit down with him."

Metamorphoses notwithstanding, American foreign policy remains the same, as represented by the eagle: sounding tough alternates with being soft in its rapacious hunt for prey. As to the frogs, their croaking is a mere echo of the desperation caused by the eagle Johnson's Viet Nam policy.

UGANDA

STRADDLING the Equator on the East African Plateau, Uganda is a land-locked country of 236,037 square kilometres with a population of 7,190,000. Most of the people are Bantu-speaking Africans.

The country has a long history and an ancient culture. More than 600 years ago the southern part of Uganda was already the unified Kingdom of Buganda and the western part was the Kingdom of Bunyoro.

In 1894 the British Government proclaimed Buganda as its "protectorate" and two years later had extended this "protectorate" to include all of Uganda. The people of Uganda carried out a long and heroic struggle against colonial rule. They won independence on October 9, 1962, and became the 33rd African country to do so.

Uganda has a salubrious climate and rich natural resources. Among its main minerals are copper, tin, gold, wolfram and iron. Cotton, coffee, tea and sugarcane are the chief agricultural products with cotton and coffee making up 80 per cent of the nation's total exports.

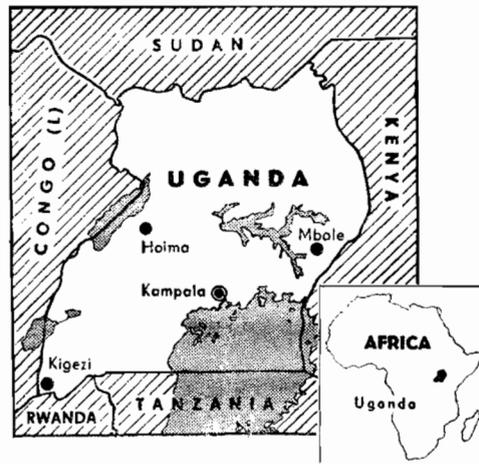
In the past, mining, import and export, finance, and a part of the processing industry were mostly controlled by British, Indian and American capital. To develop the national economy after independence, the Uganda Government set up cotton and coffee sales agencies to control the prices and export of these commodities. It also built ginning mills in various parts of the country and encouraged Africans to engage in trade and developing co-operatives. In order to free the government administration, army and police of British colonial control, 1963 saw the start

of "Ugandanization of cadres." Today all officers in the army are Ugandans and the role of British officers attached to the Uganda army has been changed to that of advisers or instructors. In government departments all posts from the level of permanent secretaries up are filled by Ugandans. Steps, too, have been taken by the Government to preserve and develop traditional medicine, music and culture. The people of Uganda are on the path to eradicating all remaining vestiges of colonialism, to developing their national economy and consolidating their national independence.

Since independence, Uganda has followed a foreign policy of non-alignment. It supports the national-liberation movements in Africa and backs the peoples of the Congo (L) and South Africa who are struggling against U.S. imperialism and apartheid respectively. In February this year when aircraft of the U.S.-controlled Tshombe clique flagrantly bombed Uganda villages, the Government of Uganda lodged a serious protest with the United States and the people staged a giant demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy in Kampala. In a television broadcast, Uganda's Prime Minister Milton Obote declared: "We denounce the Government of the United States which claims itself to be the biggest democratic state in the world but has no respect for democracy at all." On February 20,

Premier Chou En-lai sent a letter to Prime Minister Obote expressing full support for the just stand of the Uganda Government and people.

In recent years friendly co-operation between China and Uganda has grown steadily. Diplomatic relations between the two countries were formally established in October 1962. Visits of delegations have been exchanged between the two countries and in April this year an agreement on economic and technical co-operation was signed by the two Governments.



THE WEEK

(Continued from p. 3.)

teers' Delegation led by Colonel Willy Sujono.

That evening, Vice-Premier Lo Jui-ching gave a banquet for the Indonesian guests. Toasting the growth of the militant friendship between China and Indonesia, Vice-Premier Lo said that, in the effort to eliminate the decaying forces in the world, the people of the two countries always sympathized with and supported each other. The Vice-

Premier thanked the Indonesian people for their consistent support for the Chinese people's struggle to liberate Taiwan, and declared that in the struggle to oppose "Malaysia," the product of neo-colonialism, the Indonesian people would assuredly receive reliable support from the Chinese people.

Colonel Sujono said his delegation's visit to China was a great success. He said: "China has worked out the theory of a people's war and has successful experience in mobilizing the masses and organizing the

people's militia. This experience is helpful to Indonesia in organizing and developing its people's militia and volunteers."

Premier Chou Fetes Prince Sihanouk's Son

Premier Chou En-lai and his wife, and Vice-Premier Chen Yi and his wife, gave a banquet on July 11 for Norodom Naradipo, the son of Prince Sihanouk, who is now studying in China. Cambodian Ambassador to China Truong Cang was also invited.

ROUND THE WORLD

Johnson's New Man in Saigon

Lodge Returns to Impossible

U.S. President Johnson has nominated Henry Cabot Lodge to take over from Maxwell Taylor who last week resigned for "family and business reasons" as U.S. "ambassador" in Saigon. Lodge is no stranger to the job. He was U.S. "ambassador" for a year until he was replaced by General Taylor in July last year. Lodge's reappointment makes him both Taylor's predecessor and successor, a fact which throws some light on the American predicament in south Viet Nam.

When Taylor, then Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, went to Saigon to take up his new duties, the Johnson Administration expected great things from him. He was a "specialist on special warfare," the author of *The Uncertain Trumpet* who pressed for a bigger army and advocated the "doctrine of graduated response." He was the man official Washington believed could get the United States off the hook on which it was caught in south Viet Nam. Taylor was confidence itself. On his arrival he talked of "the thousand and one ways" already tried out to turn the tide of the war and came up with his own brain-child: ". . . it might prove that the thousand and second way is the decisive one."

Whatever his "thousand and second way" may have been, it didn't work. What has become "decisive" is the defeat which the Americans have suffered at the hands of the South Viet Nam Liberation Army. During his "ambassadorship" Taylor saw the plan that bore his name come to nothing. Other pet schemes he worked out with the Pentagon to stop the rot crashed in ruins. The "stable civilian government" he so painfully knocked together fell apart. The war went from bad to worse. U.S. casualties mounted higher and higher. Crises came thick and fast. All the while the liberation forces

were going from strength to strength and striking the aggressors so hard and often that Americans found there was not a place in south Viet Nam, not even in Saigon, where they could feel safe. Thus the day before the announcement of his resignation Taylor was obliged to admit the hopelessness of the American position. He told a British television reporter that the U.S. war in south Viet Nam could not be won militarily.

Lodge's appointment did not raise even a spark of hope in U.S. circles. Representative Clement J. Zablocki (Democrat), Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Sub-Committee on the Far East, said: "Taylor's resignation is unfortunate, replacing with Lodge is disastrous." Senator George D. Aiken (Republican) expressed doubts about Lodge's fitness, complaining that the U.S. situation in south Viet Nam "got worse while he was ambassador there." Representative H.R. Gross (Republican) said Lodge's return was "incredible." The simple truth is that the U.S. defeat in Viet Nam cannot be averted. By reappointing Lodge, Johnson is as good as admitting publicly that no one else can succeed where Taylor and Lodge have already failed.

Thailand Becomes War Base

U.S. Cat's-Paw in Indo-China

As the United States escalates its war in Viet Nam, Thailand, which is ruled by the Thanom military junta, has revealed itself clearly as an advance post for U.S. aggression in Indo-China. The air bases built by the United States at Korat, Takli and Ubon have become important starting points for U.S. bombing raids on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the liberated areas in Laos.

Three F-105 fighter-bomber squadrons are stationed at Korat, another is at Takli and a squadron of F-4c Phantom jets is at Ubon, close to the Laotian border. Additional U.S.

air force units, bombers and interceptors, are at Bangkok, Udorn and a number of other key points. The *Washington Post* (June 29) put the number of Americans manning these air bases and doing other "jobs" at 7,000, but the actual figure is over 9,000. And more U.S. servicemen, members of an "engineer battalion," are on the way to Thailand.

That the United States uses Thailand as a base from which to wage its war of aggression in Indo-China is not denied even by U.S. sources. "Thai officials insist the American planes are here only for Thai defense," said the *Washington Post*, "but there is no doubt that they are engaged in strikes and reconnaissance flights over Laos and north Viet Nam." U.S. Captain Carlyle Smith Harris of Flight 44, Squadron 18, who was captured after a raid on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, has admitted that he and his unit had on many occasions taken off from Thailand to attack the D.R.V. Thailand, in addition to allowing the United States to use its territory for air strikes, is itself recruiting combatants, including air force personnel, to serve in south Viet Nam.

On the orders of its U.S. masters, the Thanom regime has been interfering in the affairs of Laos by supporting the Laotian Right-wing army in attacks on the liberated areas. It has not only riddled this Right-wing army with Thai officers and men and secret agents but, working hand in glove with the U.S. aggressors against the Laotian people and in flagrant violation of the Geneva agreements on Laos, it has sent Thai infantry, artillery units and airmen across the border. Nor do the Thai authorities confine their services to U.S. imperialism to Viet Nam and Laos.

In recent weeks, the Thanom regime has frequently invaded Cambodian territory and, massing its troops along the Thailand-Cambodia frontier, has created several border incidents. Cambodia which adheres to a policy of peace and neutrality has long been a thorn in Washington's side. Thanom & Co. for their

part covet the Cambodian provinces of Battambang and Koh Kong. It is understandable therefore that the United States and Thailand should collaborate closely in provocative acts against Cambodia.

Thailand, however, has nothing to gain by supporting the U.S. scheme of escalated war in Indo-China. It is in fact putting itself out on a limb. Defeat in Viet Nam stares the United States in the face, and in going down U.S. imperialism will drag the Thanom regime to destruction.

Japanese Diet Elections

Communist Party's Big Gains

Sanzo Nosaka, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party, was re-elected to the House of Councillors (Upper House of the Japanese Diet) by the Tokyo constituency on July 4. His was a great victory because of all the candidates he received the largest number of votes. Two others from the Communist Party who were returned at the same time also got heavy votes.

In this election the Communist Party gained one seat and now holds four in the Upper House. The number of votes cast for the Communist Party candidates increased considerably, 2.6 million votes as against 1.7 million in the last election. The Socialist Party gained 8 seats. The Komeido, contesting the Upper House elections for the first time, won 7. The Democratic Socialist Party which by and large supports Sato's internal and foreign policy lost two. The number of seats held by other minor parties was reduced by four.

The Communist Party made great advances in the election because it put forward policies that have strengthened the ties with the broad masses of the people. It waged an unrelenting struggle against revisionists at home and abroad. The Party's membership has grown and it has expanded the mass organizations under its influence. It also correctly linked genuine patriotism with proletarian internationalism.

For the first time in Upper House elections since World War II not a

single candidate of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party was elected in the Tokyo constituency. Moreover, its votes in other constituencies were down by at least 500,000.

The slump of the Liberal Democratic Party's stock at the polls was caused by its own reactionary policies at home and abroad, and in particular by its subservience to U.S. imperialism. Its hostility towards China has alienated a great mass of people who desire normal relations with China. The recession following Sato's assumption of office has not made the Liberal Democratic Party any more popular either.

The new leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union had a stake in the Japanese elections. Shigeo Kamiyama, the choice of a handful of traitors to the Japanese Communist Party who bask in Soviet favour and support, ran on a usurped Communist Party ticket in an attempt to confuse the electorate. He was rejected by the voters.

Guerrilla War Spreading

Lima Alarmed

On July 4 the Peruvian Government suspended all constitutional guarantees for 30 days. At the same time it made over 700 arrests in the capital, in Huancayo, the provincial seat of Junin, and in the province of Cuzco. The fact that this was the fifth suspension since February of last year shows that the Belaunde regime is scared of the guerrilla movement now spreading through the provinces.

Fighting burst forth early last April in the northern province of La Libertad and the southern one of Cuzco. Since June 9 a guerrilla unit going by the name "Pachacutec" has been operating in the central province of Junin. One of its first acts was to storm the Santa Rosa mines of the U.S.-owned Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation which controls all of Peru's copper and zinc, 90 per cent of its coal and 60 per cent of its silver and tin. This company occupies over a million hectares of the best land in three provinces. The Pachacutec fighters called on the

people to fight those who were responsible for Peru's poverty and backwardness. They declared that the struggle waged by the Peruvian people "is directed at the latifundists, the big bourgeoisie and their flunkies in the army. It is also directed at U.S. imperialism, the No.1 enemy of the people of the world."

Led by Luis de La Puente Uceda, General Secretary of the Peruvian Left-wing Revolutionary Movement, the guerrillas confiscated big landed estates and distributed the property among the peasants. The government in Lima was alarmed and sent several hundred troops, including a U.S.-trained "special force," to put down the armed struggle. But it was ambushed and routed. The officer commanding the suppression campaign, Captain Antonio Bermamendi, was captured. UPI reported that the Peruvian "police have failed to locate the guerrillas in 23 days of search in remote Junin Province."

With victories over the government troops under their belts, the patriotic anti-U.S. fighters have expanded the area of their operations. One detachment active in Huancavelica Province ambushed a police patrol in the forest region of Yahuarina on June 27, killing 14 and wounding 10 others. It was the first major battle with government forces.

The men fighting the Belaunde regime in Junin, La Libertad, Cuzco, Huancavelica and other provinces have the support of the people, notably the dispossessed peasants. Many of the Indian community have joined the Pachacutec guerrillas. *Insurgent Voice*, organ of the Left-wing Revolutionary Movement, has called on the Peruvian people to answer the violence of the exploiters with revolutionary violence. It is the only way, the journal said, to advance the struggle for winning final victory, for seizing state power and for pushing forward the Peruvian revolution.

Soviet Leaders & Titoites

Cheek by Jowl

Josip Broz Tito, the Yugoslav revisionist leader, was lionized in the So-

viet Union during a two-week visit from June 18 to July 1. He was given a royal welcome everywhere by the new Soviet leadership and the red carpet treatment accorded him is reported to have eclipsed anything done for other visiting heads of state or government since the fall of Khrushchov. In Tito's own words of appreciation, he "was received like a long-expected kinsman."

Tito and his bunch of revisionists are renegades from Marxism-Leninism and lackeys of imperialism. They have been denounced as such in the international communist movement. The 1960 Statement of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the world condemns the Yugoslav revisionists for "carrying on subversive work against the socialist camp and the world communist movement. . . ." And yet the Soviet leaders, brushing aside this verdict, lauded the Belgrade visitor as an "internationalist fighter" and "a prominent leader of the international communist and working-class movement."

When Khrushchov's successors lavished their praises on what they were pleased to call Tito's "successes" on the home front, they were in fact extolling the renegade's "achievements" in the restoration of capitalism in Yugoslavia. Nor did they blush when they expressed a desire to "study" the "experience" of Titoland

where, in consequence of capitalist practices, spiralling prices have aggravated the already worsening economic situation and led on July 1 to the devaluation of the dinar for the second time in five years.

The Tito clique serves U.S. imperialism under a "non-alignment" cover and in return receives handouts from the U.S. treasury. The latest example was its peddling in April of Washington's peace hoax, which was designed to extricate the United States from the Viet Nam quagmire. This foreign policy of the Tito clique was "positively appraised" by the Soviet leaders. According to the joint statement issued on July 1, the Soviet leaders discussed with their guests "the most urgent problems in the international communist and workers' movements" and reaffirmed "the identity or proximity of their views in assessing the major problems of the present international situation."

This means that the new Soviet leadership has outdone Khrushchov and is completely at one with the Titoite revisionists. No wonder Tito has been quick in reciprocating the Soviet gesture. Said he on his return to Belgrade: ". . . All of us understand that the Soviet Union today shows no reservation whatever towards us. On our part we show no reservation whatever towards the Soviet Union." And then: "Both

parties are aware that our destiny has bound us together." Birds of a feather flock together.

The joint statement is noteworthy for something else. While playing up themes not at all displeasing to the ears of U.S. imperialism, it avoids any mention of the worldwide demand for the withdrawal of all U.S. troops from south Viet Nam. It also skirted around the March 22 statement of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the April 8 four-point proposal of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam for the settlement of the Viet Nam question. The joint statement is a revelation. It shows the worthlessness of the revisionists' lip service in support of the cause of the Vietnamese people.

News in Brief

Food shortage has become an acute problem in south Viet Nam cities under the control of the U.S. aggressors and their puppets. With rail transport and the strategic highways cut off by the liberation forces, the supply of rice, south Viet Nam's main staple, is dwindling fast. In Saigon, the puppet premier Nguyen Cao Ky has confiscated the stocks of the merchants and distributed them among the grumbling officials and troops. In Da Nang and Hue angry students ransacked rice shops and granaries, while the puppet police and troops, whose own families hardly fare much better than the general public, looked on without interfering.

* * *

July 12 was the 41st anniversary of the exit of the U.S. occupation troops from Santo Domingo. For eight years the Yankees had lorded it over the Dominican people and in 1924 they were sent packing. To mark the anniversary, 20,000 Dominicans held a rally in the capital to protest against the present U.S. armed intervention. Speakers denounced the Yankee aggression. Sixty-seven-year-old Gregorio Urbano Gilbert, veteran of the anti-U.S. struggle of 1916, said that the Dominican Republic would "commit itself to the flames rather than surrender" to the Yankees.

THE PASSING SHOW

What — No Beer?

Australians fighting for the Americans in south Viet Nam are complaining. Their American bosses have told them to go without beer at Bien Hoa base. Reaction among the Australian troops to the ban, said UPI, has passed the mere griping stage and is threatening to become a full-fledged morale problem. "I wish they'd rotate us to Borneo after a few months," said one digger. "At least there, with the British, we could have a grog."



ACROSS THE LAND

Chemical Fibre Industry Founded

CHINA has designed, built and put into operation a group of new man-made fibre mills which will produce enough viscose fibre for 300-400 million metres of fabrics a year. This lays a firm foundation for a new branch of the national economy—the chemical fibre industry. And it was all done by self-reliance.

The new mills, all opened by May this year, are spread around the country in Shanghai, in Kiangsu, Chekiang, Honan, Liaoning, Kirin, Heilungkiang and Kwangtung Provinces. Some 6 million *mu* of cotton and mulberry fields would be needed to produce the amount of fabric they will make in one year. Their fibres can be made into artificial silk, wool or cotton. The fabrics are either pure viscose rayon or viscose mixed with natural or other chemical fibres, such as vinylon, in various combinations. The use of wood or cotton linters as raw materials opens up new sources of raw materials for China's textile industry. Linters are a secondary product left over after cotton is ginned.

Chinese personnel designed and built the mills and designed, manufactured and installed all equipment. The mills are considerable structures. Each required an 80-metre-high gas exhaust tower and 17 kilometres of pipes and conduits. This branch of the chemical industry calls for advanced engineering skills. Among the technical difficulties that had to be overcome was production of a special alloy for the spinning nozzle, a key part of the equipment that extrudes the artificial fibre, and the development of durable and effective materials for those parts subject to corrosive chemical action.

Production in the mills quickly hit its stride, a testimony to the high level of designing, quality of equipment, construction and techniques. The quality of products is good and customers are delighted by the at-

tractive new fabrics already produced by the new mills for summer wear.

Stockbreeding Successes

LIVESTOCK farming in China reports some gratifying successes: an increase in the past three years of 10 million horses, oxen, buffaloes, donkeys, camels, yaks and other large animals. There was a substantial increase in the number of sheep, and the pig population at the end of last year was the biggest in this country's history.

Good reports from stock-raising communes this spring underline again the advantages of farming collectively. Rapid increases were achieved on the basis of better management, improvements to pastures on a large scale, better wintering facilities for animals, improved breeds and expanded modern veterinary services.

The four biggest stock-raising regions of Inner Mongolia, Sinkiang, Chinghai and Tibet again report large increases. By mid-May, incomplete figures gave Inner Mongolian communes 9.3 million more foals, calves, young camels and lambs, that is 1.59 million more than the number born in the same period of last year. Communes on the Silingol grasslands had their seventh successful year in a row. They now have twice as many livestock as in 1957, the year before their people's communes were established.

Sinkiang, too, had a good season for the fifth year running, rearing 2 per cent more lambs and kids and 5 per cent more foals and calves than last year. Chinghai Province raised 200,000 lambs this year, and about 100,000 calves and foals were born by June, with 600,000 more expected before the season ended.

On the high pastures of Ari, in western Tibet, 1 million head of livestock are in excellent condition as they move into summer pastures. About 400,000 calves and lambs were born this spring. In many farms not a single newborn animal died.

A noteworthy point is that a good proportion of the young animals born this year throughout the country are the result of cross-breeding between fine stud animals of various good strains and local breeds. This was made possible by the setting up of numerous modern breeding stations in the stock-raising regions, and through wider use of artificial insemination.

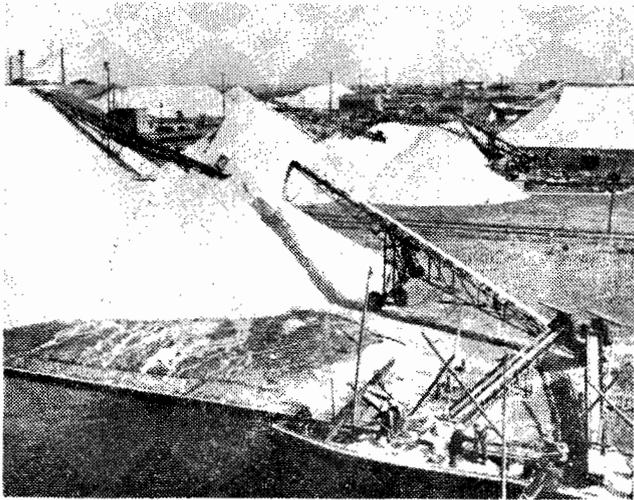
Many counties outside these regions have become stockbreeding centres in the past few years and are supplying the market with draught animals of improved breeds. Hainan Island now has 700,000 buffaloes and oxen; in one year, its breeding stations produce 100,000 calves of improved strains for the rice-growing communes in south China.

A recent national conference on livestock breeding emphasized that animal husbandry has a big role to play on the farms of China now and in the future. Communes which successfully develop livestock farms have more animal traction power and more manure. More stock means heavier crops. For example, pigs last year provided the equivalent of 20 million tons of chemical fertilizer. The conference recommended "all-round development of animal husbandry in a spirit of self-reliance, combining farming and animal husbandry with grain production as the key, simultaneous attention to increasing the number of large and small animals, and to quality and quantity equally."

Agricultural production is shifting into high gear, moving towards a new upsurge in 1965, so stockbreeders are working hard to push stock-rearing to a new peak as their contribution.

Plenty of Salt

SALT making is going well in China's major producing provinces of Hopei, Kiangsu, Shantung and Liaoning. By mid-June the coastal saltfields had already produced two-thirds of the year's total quota. A number of fields in the last three provinces have completed their full production plan for the year while others are within 20 per cent of their goal.



At the Changlu saltfield

More and better salt is being made this year. That produced at Changlu on the Hopei coast, China's leading producing centre, is 93.76 per cent sodium chloride. Changlu salt has a nationwide and international reputation. Since 1960 all Changlu production has been first grade.

China has rich salt resources. Its 14,000-kilometre coastline has large areas suitable for salterns where salt is obtained by evaporating sea water. In southwest China, it is produced from brine pumped up from salt wells. There are also many salt lakes in the northwest provinces and rich rock-salt deposits in several other inland provinces. Yet in the old days, it was a luxury in some places. The reactionary rulers either made it a state monopoly or imposed a heavy tax on it. Since liberation, the industry has made remarkable advances. Salt is in abundant supply and is cheap. Machines are replacing heavy manual labour. Compared with 1949, productivity of labour in the Changlu field has risen fivefold.

Visiting Farm Experts

IT has become a regular thing in many parts of China for farm communes to invite peasant experts from other communes for a stay to pass on their advanced methods.

The visiting expert usually stays for a whole farming season, a year or even longer, in order to demonstrate the full range of his farming skills, from ploughing and sowing to harvesting, as well as field work in

the fallow season. In the reverse direction, many communes and production brigades send representatives to study for a year or more on advanced commune farms. Such long visits play a valuable part in spreading improved farm techniques. They mark a new development in the campaign now sweeping the country to "learn from the advanced and help those lagging behind."

Farms on the Chaochow-Swatow plain in eastern Kwangtung, raise yields of more than 1,000 *jin* of rice per *mu*. Now 2,400 of the best rice-growers of the plain have been sent out to pass on their know-how to other provinces and parts of Kwangtung. Communes in Tzuchi County, Chekiang Province, east China, whose cotton yields in the past two years are among the highest in the country, have sent 330 of their best cotton-growers to pass on their high-yield "secrets" to farms in five provinces.

Demonstration fields play a key role in such training. Rice-grower Chen Yung-kang of Kiangsu Province is one of several nationally known peasant experts who have trained thousands in their methods on the demonstration farms they help manage. Forty agricultural technicians and young farmers from neighbouring provinces are this year doing field work under his guidance to learn his rice cultivation methods. At the same time 500 rice-growers from the Yangtse River delta are passing on his methods in other parts of Kiangsu, in seven nearby provinces and on the outskirts of Shanghai. Field practice on the demonstration farms is supplemented with lectures. But the peasant instructors always stress that technique by itself is not enough. What is essential is to emulate the revolutionary spirit of the advanced areas,

Briefs

Over 85 per cent of all school-age children in remote, mountainous Tunglan County, Kwangsi, south China, are now receiving elementary education. At the time of liberation in 1949, less than a fifth of all school-age children there could attend school. The first big increase in schooling came after liberation when regular, full-time primary schools were set up in the county town and villages. The second big increase in enrolment came with the recent setting up of part-time farming, part-time study schools.

* * *

A needle for sewing up small blood vessels in the human body by means of atraumatic suture has been produced by a Peking medical apparatus factory. The needle is so small that stitching is done with the help of special suturing forceps under a magnifying glass. With this needle, little harm is done to the delicate walls of a blood vessel and there is no coagulation of blood at sutures.

* * *

You'll be getting even mellow Maotai from now on. A national and international prize-winner, crystal-clear Maotai made from kaoliang (sorghum) has a history of 200 years. The repeated fermentation and distillation process takes 10 months. The resultant spirit is stored for three years. It is then blended with stocks of different ages before being bottled. Though many Maotai enthusiasts declared that it couldn't be bettered, scientists and distillers from various Chinese liquor-producing areas have made an exhaustive study of Maotai with a view to improving it. The result of their tests and experiments is a more mellow spirit with a finer aroma.

* * *

Beekeepers in Kaoan County where indigenous Chinese bees have been kept for more than 200 years, have increased their bee colonies ninefold in the last seven years. With 12,000 colonies, this east China county is now one of China's leading beekeeping centres. The special beekeeping groups of the communes have designed an improved type of hive for their colonies.

SONG & DANCE

From the Land of a Thousand Isles

Indonesian dancers wove magic on the Peking stage in June. Graceful, garlanded maidens and stalwart youths from Java, Sumatra, Bali and other storied isles painted picture after colourful picture of the life and customs of their people, of myths and legends from their folklore, of traditional festivities and rituals welcoming home triumphant warriors. Revolutionary songs of Indonesia and China had the audience calling for encores and a great part of it joining in the singing themselves.

Four performances of dances, songs and music by the Indonesian Presidential Cultural Mission to China brought us Indonesian art in its quintessential forms, colours and content. This was all the more warmly appreciated here as an expression of the integrity of Indonesia's national arts despite long years of imperialist cultural aggression.

The classical beauty of the famous Balinese dances charmed. Besides the well-known traditional dances based on mythology, there were dances in praise of everyday labour such as the *Fishermen's Dance*, where a trio of dancers depict a boat putting out to sea, casting the net and hauling in the catch. The *Ragam Andalus Dance* on a theme of young sweethearts synthesized the best elements of Sumatran folk dance. Javanese dances are known for their languid, demure grace; now they have been enriched with new

features. As seen in the *Peasants' Dance*, the *Peacock Dance* and others, traditional classical movements have been modified to bring them nearer to the life and sentiments of modern times. One is impressed with this forward step taken by Indonesian dancers in developing their national dance.

Chinese audiences particularly welcomed the creative efforts of the Indonesian artists reflecting their revolution and expressing their friendship for China. Their *Dance of the Struggle for Independence* depicts the early days of Indonesia's anti-imperialist rising in 1945, when men and women, armed with spears, bows and arrows, fought shoulder to shoulder. The dance captures the magnificent spirit of a people united against foreign aggression—a spirit now stronger than ever before in that land.

Friendship for China found expression in the newly created *Dance of Friendship* with dancers both in Chinese and Indonesian costumes gaily doing the *yangge* folk dance of China and folk dances from Indonesia.

Orchestras from Bali and West Java accompanied the dancing. The music was in perfect harmony with the performers on stage. The two types effectively complemented each other, the Balinese music energetic and strongly rhythmic and the other more lyrical.

The current visit, like former ones of other Indonesian artists, has brought Chinese audiences a deeper understanding and love of the national culture of a land with a rich



The Javanese "Srimpi Dance"

Sketch by Li Ke-yu

and ancient civilization and a modern, militant outlook.

GEOLOGY

Findings on Granite Aid Mineral Prospecting

Chinese geologists have discovered that granite formations in southern China belong not to one, but to four geological periods. Each period is genetically related to different kinds of metallic deposits, including gold, tin, tungsten and a number of other metals and rare metals. This information is of considerable scientific interest and is important for mineral prospecting.

Granite formations are extensively distributed over the southern China area (provinces south of the Yangtze River). Chinese and foreign geologists formerly believed that all such formations belonged to the Yenshanian period 90-180 million years ago. In 1957, Professor Hsu Ke-chin and young instructors of Nanking University's Geological Department found that most of the granite in southern Kiangsi Province were 200 million years older than those of the Yenshanian period. This startling fact sent the department's faculty and students on a fundamental reassessment and study of southern China's geological structure. After eight years of work, they have concluded that the granite formations belong to four geological periods, namely: the Hsuehfeng period (600-800 million years ago), the Caledonian period



"Dance of the Struggle for Independence"

Sketch by Miao Ti

(380-480 million years ago), the Indo-Sinian period (180-230 million years ago) and the Yenshanian period.

They also found the following inter-relationship between the formation of south China granite and metallic mineral deposits:

— granite formations of the Hsuehfeng and Caledonian periods are genetically related to the formation of gold deposits;

— those of the Indo-Sinian and Yenshanian periods are essentially related to the formation of tin and tungsten, as well as bismuth, molybdenum, lead and zinc.

CINEMA

Five New Documentaries

The five documentaries recently released under the title *Production on the Upsurge* record some typical facets of the current production drive in China. In five widely separated places, they show what the Chinese people are doing and the way they are doing it, in farming and industry. This is live reporting at its best.

Demonstration of Advanced Cutting Tools gives you a front-seat view of that astonishing occasion in Shenyang, northeast China, when some of the country's best machinists showed the latest developments in cutting tools and their operation to eager thousands of their fellows from Shenyang, Changchun and Harbin and several dozen other engineering centres. It gives close-ups of the men who created the new cutters and processes. Chin Fu-chang, known in the trade as the "Cutter Ace"; Chang Kuo-liang, star innovator and other master machinists are introduced together with their innovations. But the documentary does more than this. It gives a deep insight into the relationship between workers of China's new society who are joined together in a collective endeavour and united in purpose—to make industry soar and serve the people building socialism.

Wresting Land From the Sea is a report on how members of people's communes in Kwangtung Province drove back the sea rock by rock with basketful by basketful of soil to win

new food-producing land. Of their own initiative, with their own bare hands, without modern earth-moving machines they built a 7,000-metre-long dyke and reclaimed 23,000 *mu* for paddies. We see the whole process: thousands of indomitable men and women carrying and dumping basketful after basketful of rock and soil into the sea, while it roars and fights back, breaching the dyke now here now there, but each time driven back by the commune peasants. After the last basketful of rock and soil is tamped down, the people lead the waters of a nearby river in to wash the salt out into the sea and then they plant their first crop of rice.

The shots showing a sea of green rice are an eloquent tribute to the patient efforts of those peasants determined to change nature and their lives. The Chinese people today are a powerful force remaking one part of the world. This is the message of this documentary.

Learn From Tachai, Emulate Tachai repeats and enlarges this message: Man can accomplish miracles even with his own bare hands, if the will is there. This documentary records the revolutionary efforts of four Shansi communes taking the Tachai road. Relying on their own efforts they changed their rocky hill-slopes and ravines into the rich farmland it is today.

The challenge of the famous Tachai Brigade of Shansi has been answered by other communes and brigades throughout the country. The fourth documentary *Hsiatingchia Brigade* describes how Shantung peasants took up the challenge and transformed their low-yielding fields.

Taching People Who Dared to Think and Do is a straightforward report of the men and women who built up an oilfield and town in record time under most difficult conditions. Every man, woman and child in this country has heard accounts of the heroism of the Taching people; this documentary now allows them to see what was accomplished and how.

SHORT NOTES

Peking Opera Festivals. Festivals of Peking Operas With Contemporary

Revolutionary Themes were recently held in Shanghai and Shenyang. The two cities saw 47 new Peking operas presented by opera companies from the east and northeast China areas. All were produced since the first festival of this kind held in Peking last summer.

A north China festival is still underway in Taiyuan, Shansi Province. Over 1,000 Peking opera performers, directors, librettists and musicians are gathered there for the big event.

Spare-Time Education. Some 100,000 Peking workers are studying in tuition-free spare-time schools, evening schools or colleges or taking correspondence school or "television university" courses ranging from primary school to college standard. These spare-time studies are organized by factories or the municipal educational department.

Sports in Mountain Province. Mountainous, multi-national Kweichow Province in southwest China has 43 spare-time sports schools teaching track and field, swimming, gymnastics, marksmanship, football, basketball, volleyball and table tennis. These state-financed schools, tuition-free, provide up-to-date facilities and expert coaching for students who train there after regular school hours two or three times a week.

Long-Distance Cycling and Swimming. Three cyclists returned to Shanghai exhausted but happy after completing a 28-day test from Shanghai to Hangchow, Amoy, Swatow and Canton and back again. They covered a distance of 4,339 km., comparable to the 4,800 km. "Tour de France."

White Peonies for Health. Peony-cultivating people's communes in Pohsien County, Anhwei Province, now have 780 hectares growing the white peony. This is 330 hectares more than the area cultivated at the time of liberation. White peony root is used as a herbal remedy in traditional Chinese medicine. Last year, the average yield of root was six tons per hectare. This east China county has grown peonies for 2,000 years.

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