

PEKING REVIEW

51

December 21, 1962

Workers of All Lands, Unite!

1. *Renmin Ribao* editorial refutes slanders against Chinese Communist Party and affirms its stand (p. 5).
2. C.C.P. delegation's statement at Czechoslovak C.P. Congress: "Let us clarify right from wrong; strengthen unity in common opposition to the enemy!" (p. 10).

Uprising in Brunei

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Extending the Hand of Peace

How Chinese frontier guards withdrew on Sino-Indian border (p. 13).

Stockbreeding in Inner Mongolia

(p. 16).

Pen Probes, Sidelights and
Other Features

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

IRON BARS BUT NOT A CAGE

— Wang Jo-fei's Days in Prison —

Wang Jo-fei, one of the earliest members of the Chinese Communist Party, was arrested in 1931 while doing underground revolutionary work in Inner Mongolia, but neither enemy threats nor blandishments could turn him from his course. In court he proclaimed his Marxist faith and denounced the Kuomintang reactionaries for their crimes. From his cell, he led his fellow-prisoners in a stubborn struggle against the prison authorities.

The author, a fellow-prisoner with Wang Jo-fei, tells the story of this extraordinary man and his indomitable spirit of revolutionary heroism and optimism.

pp. 147

Third Sister Liu



This opera in eight scenes is based on a witty, pungent, centuries-old folk legend of the Chuang people in China's southwest Kwangsi. A gifted, brave, hard-working Chuang peasant lass, Third Sister Liu loves to sing. She sings the praises of the common people, of work, of nature. Her songs poke fun at the stupidity of the feudal ruling class or expose the way they fleece and trample on the poor. Others of her songs express the people's dreams and aspirations. Those in power fear and hate her. They scheme to make away with her or drive her away. One landlord tries to seize a tea plantation grown by the peasants. Fearless Third Sister Liu rouses the people with songs of protest against this injustice. Challenged to a song contest with the landlord's hired savants and with the plantation as the stake, she confounds her enemies with her wit. Her songs are banned, but that only attracts the more attention to them. She is forced to flee, but wherever she goes her militant songs are spread. . . .

Libretto and melodies of several arias are also printed. Illustrated with stage photographs pp. 80

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PEKING REVIEW

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(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

December 21, 1962 Vol. V No. 51

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ROUND THE WEEK

Thinking It Over Together

At a number of conferences called recently to discuss some important current questions relating to agriculture and industry, noted Chinese scientists, professors and experts in Peking and Tientsin have put their heads together to make valuable proposals. Their advice was also sought on questions of long-term planning and development.

Peking. From November 24 to December 11, a conference was held by government departments and organizations concerned to discuss ways and means of combating drought. There has been little rain in the Peking area since autumn. Weather forecasts indicate that this winter and next spring there will be less snow and rain-water than normal in Peking. While the subsurface water table this year is low enough, next spring it will drop to its lowest level in decades. Veteran farmers say that the area is experiencing its longest dry spell in thirty years.

It is in this setting that the conference was called to determine how best to prevent any possible damage the lack of snow and rain may do to the winter crops. The assembled professors and specialists in water conservancy, irrigation, hydrology, geology, meteorology, soils and crop cultivation made valuable suggestions regarding the best means of overcoming the present drought and safeguarding the winter wheat and other crops and on how to facilitate ploughing and sowing next spring.

On the strength of verified data and scientific analyses of various farming conditions, the experts made many proposals concerning the tapping and utilization of water sources in the Peking area. Various measures were suggested for different regions. In mapping out next year's production plans, the people's communes and all departments concerned are advised to centre their work on overcoming the difficulties the prolonged dry spell is likely to bring.

Tientsin Plans the Future. For three months since August, 17 societies in Tientsin devoted to various branches of

natural science, engineering and technology held conferences to discuss plans for local industrial and agricultural development and related techniques and policies. Over 1,000 scientists, engineers and professors took part; between them, they made more than 400 important proposals. Leading cadres of the Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the People's Council, and the city's scientific-technological and planning commissions also attended the conferences and participated in the animated discussions.

Tientsin is one of north China's most important industrial centres; its products are sold in many parts of the country. One of the topics discussed was how the city's industries should gear production to answer the needs of agriculture which today enjoys top priority.

The specialists pooled ideas to tackle many other important issues too. These include: how to make the best use of existing industrial capacity to bring about the gradual technical transformation of the city's industry and agriculture in its environs; how to achieve a more rational siting of the various industrial enterprises and what necessary readjustments should be made in them; problems connected with the adoption of new technology and techniques; and a comprehensive plan co-ordinating work in water conservancy, soil amelioration, crop distribution and the use of farm machines and new-type implements.

On these and other issues, many scientists enthusiastically expressed their views concerning overall planning. Yang Shih-hsien, President of Nankai University and a well-known chemist, on the basis of information gathered on his recent extensive tour of the country, put forward many proposals on ways and means of getting more raw materials for the chemical industry and increasing the variety of chemical fertilizers and insecticides produced. The noted physicist and Vice-Mayor of Tientsin Chang Kuo-fan and Pan Cheng-hsiao, the mechanical engineer who is President of the Tientsin Polytechnical Institute, also took an active part in the discussions.



Selecting Seeds by the Warm Water Method

Woodcut by Tseng Ching-chu

The many valuable proposals made by the scientists are now being carefully studied and will be incorporated in plans now being mapped out for the city's economic development by its administration.

Steels for More Needs

Steel mills in Shanghai and Peking in the past few months have added scores of new varieties to their long list of steel products. Most of these are for making farm machinery and light industrial equipment. This is part of heavy industry's contribution to agriculture and light industry.

The Shanghai Steel Tubing Plant reports the successful manufacture of 34 new kinds of steel tubing. This is in addition to the 225 new varieties it brought out in the first nine months of this year. The plant's latest products include high-pressure seamless tubes for fertilizer-making equipment, extra-tough oil injectors for tractors, diesel engines and other farm machines, as well as high-grade alloy steel tubes. Some of the newly manufactured seamless tubes have bores the size of a hair; some have inch-thick walls, others have walls as thin as brown paper.

The Shanghai Steel Tubing Plant was commissioned in 1959. At that time it only produced four or five kinds of ordinary tubing. Today, as a result of the concerted efforts of its workers, technicians and leading cadres, it is able to turn out nearly 350 kinds of steel tubing.

Peking reports manufacturing 49 new kinds of steel products. These include alloy steel for tractor gears,

heat-resisting alloy steel for internal combustion engines, injectors and valves, and cold-rolled strip steel for bicycle parts.

With these additions, Peking now produces over 140 different kinds of steel products. Modest though that number is, it is a far cry from pre-liberation days when Peking had hardly any metallurgical industry to speak of.

Seeding Success

Not the least of many factors making for a boost in farm production is the proper selection of seeds.

Agricultural scientists have achieved initial successes in this field. Painstaking efforts over the years, particularly since 1958, have paid off handsomely. Scientists of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences and research institutes in 17 provinces and autonomous regions have selected and bred hundreds of fine varieties of various kinds of crops, including wheat, maize, rice, cotton, peanuts, rapeseed and coarse grain.

Most of these varieties have been got by acclimatizing seeds from abroad through systematic selection and hybridization. They have been cultivated for the most part since 1958. Large-scale experiments show that they give much higher yields than the average.

Agronomists in Kirin Province in northeast China successfully hybridized a variety of paddy rice which yields 13 to 27 per cent more grain than the average. It stands up strongly to wind and resists rice blast, a disease caused by the imperfect fungus. It

has proved itself well suited to the soil and climate in China's northeastern provinces, and also in Inner Mongolia and Ningsia to the northwest.

Way down south, the agricultural science research institute in Hsuehchow in the coastal province of Kiangsu has obtained through selection a cotton strain characterized by large bolls, a high lint ratio and long fibres. It requires only about 140 days to reach full growth. Experiments show that it grows well in the Yellow River valley.

Scientists have been successful in evolving good strains of rapeseed, soybeans and several other crops. Studies have also been made of the thousands of different indigenous crop varieties being cultivated in China. Recommended by experienced farmers for their general robustness, high yields and quick ripening, a good number of these have already been chosen for popularization in various parts of the country.

Quality Fabrics for the Villages

The on-the-spot consumer survey is now a regular practice of China's manufacturers and sales organizations. In the national drive to aid agriculture, it is helping manufacturers cater better to the needs of the rural market. This is well exemplified in the case of Tientsin textiles.

Spot checks conducted by Tientsin textile mills showed a steadily mounting demand for quality fabrics among the peasants in the north China provinces where most of their goods are sold. Buyers with a rising living standard and greater discrimination in the choice of materials are no longer satisfied with coarse local-made materials or cheap manufactured fabrics; they want gaberdines, poplins, corduroys, twilled cotton and linen and other high-quality fabrics. The young village women and girls particularly like floral prints of attractive design on good materials.

The Tientsin textile mills readjusted production to meet these demands. They increased their production of high-grade cottons. In the third quarter of this year, they produced eight times as much gaberdine, corduroy and khaki twilled on both sides as in the same span last year. They marketed over 160 new patterns in the first ten months of this year. These include shrunk poplins of various colours and mixtures of cotton and terylene.

Workers of All Countries, Unite to Oppose Our Common Enemy

Following is a translation of the "Renmin Ribao" editorial published on December 15, 1962. Subheads and emphases are ours. — Ed.

RECENTLY, at the very time when imperialism and the reactionaries of all countries are doing everything in their power to oppose the socialist countries, undermine the international communist movement and suppress the revolutionary struggles of various peoples and when there is a pressing need for the Communists of all countries to strengthen their unity in common opposition to the enemy, it is painful that there has appeared in the ranks of the international communist movement an adverse current against Marxism-Leninism, against the Chinese Communist Party and other Marxist-Leninist Parties, an adverse current to undermine the unity of the international communist movement.

A Most Grave Event

The past month and more has witnessed the convening in Europe, one after another, of the Eighth Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Eighth Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Tenth Congress of the Italian Communist Party and the Twelfth Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. Unfortunately, the rostrums of these Party congresses were used as platforms for attacking fraternal Parties. This adverse current which undermines unity and creates division reached a new high at the Italian and Czechoslovak Communist Party Congresses. Comrades of some fraternal Parties not only continued to assail the Albanian Party of Labour, but also openly, by name, attacked the Chinese Communist Party and even censured the Korean Workers' Party which objected to the attack on the Chinese Communist Party. This is an utterly outrageous violation of the 1957 Moscow Declaration and the 1960 Moscow Statement unanimously adopted by the Communist and Workers' Parties of various countries. This is an event of the utmost gravity in the international communist movement.

The Chinese Communist Party Delegation which attended the Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress upon invitation, in its statement issued on December 8, solemnly pointed out: "This kind of practice does not accord with the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement; it is detrimental to the unity of the socialist camp, to the unity of the international communist movement, to the anti-imperialist struggle, to the struggle for world peace, and is not in conformity with the fundamental interests of the people of the socialist countries. . . . This kind of wrong practice can only deepen differences and create splits; it can only grieve those near and dear to us and gladden the enemy."

The Chinese Communist Party has consistently held that the unity of the socialist camp and the unity of the international communist movement represent the fundamental interests of the people of the whole world. It is the sacred duty of all Communists unremittingly to safeguard and strengthen this internationalist unity. Since the problems of common interest to the various fraternal Parties are extremely complicated, since the conditions in which these Parties find themselves are widely different and since the objective situation is constantly changing, divergence of opinion among various fraternal Parties is often unavoidable and is not necessarily a bad thing. The important thing is that one must proceed from the standpoint of safeguarding and strengthening the internationalist unity and standing together against the enemy, abide by the principles governing relations among fraternal Parties and fraternal countries as laid down in the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement, reach common views through consultations, so that unity may be reliably guaranteed.

Going Further Down the Road to Split

The erroneous practice of using the congress of one Party to attack another fraternal Party was first resorted to a year ago at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The Chinese Communist Party then resolutely opposed this erroneous practice. Both at that congress and later, the Chinese Communist Party made repeated earnest appeals for fraternal Parties having disputes or differences of opinion, to unite again on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and mutual respect for each other's independence and equality, and especially for the Party which first launched the attack to take the initiative in doing so. However, it is regrettable that this sincere effort on our part has not succeeded in preventing continued deterioration of the situation. Leaders of certain fraternal Parties, far from thinking about changing this erroneous practice, have gone even further down the road towards a split. As a result, this erroneous practice was followed successively at the recent congresses of four fraternal Parties in Europe.

Here, we would like to say something about what happened at the Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

At the Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress, some comrades of that Party and comrades from certain other fraternal Parties wantonly vilified and attacked the Chinese Communist Party as "adventurist," "sectarian," "splitter," "nationalist" and "dogmatic." The Chinese Communist Party Delegation in its statement resolutely opposed this practice of creating splits. The statement pointed out: "This erroneous practice has already produced serious consequences and, if continued, it is bound

to produce even more serious consequences." However, this attitude of the Chinese Communist Party of prizing unity failed to cause those persisting in this erroneous practice to change their minds. Certain leaders of the Czechoslovak Communist Party made it clear that they "cannot agree" to the view of the Chinese Communist Party Delegation, insisted on "going further" in this practice and went so far as to ask the Chinese Communist Party to "reconsider" its position on major international problems and even publicized this slander and attack against China before the whole world. Under these circumstances, we feel compelled to make the necessary reply.

Some comrades of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and comrades from certain fraternal Parties accused the Chinese Communist Party of having committed what they call "adventurist" errors. They attacked China by alleging that it was opposed to a "sensible compromise" on the Cuban question and wanted to "plunge (the whole world) into a thermo-nuclear war." Are things really as they claimed?

China's Foreign Policy of Peace

The people of China, like the people of all other socialist countries and the rest of the world, love peace. China has always followed a foreign policy of peace. We have consistently and energetically fought for the relaxation of international tension and in defence of world peace. China was an initiator of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. We have consistently advocated peaceful coexistence with countries of different social systems on the basis of the Five Principles, stood for the settlement of international disputes through negotiations and opposed recourse to force.

The Chinese Communist Party has always maintained that in order to preserve world peace, realize peaceful coexistence and ease international tension, it is necessary, first of all, to oppose resolutely the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and to mobilize the masses of people to wage a blow-for-blow struggle against U.S. imperialism. We believe, as the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement point out, that joint struggles by the forces of socialism, the forces of national liberation, the forces of democracy and all the forces of peace can frustrate the U.S. imperialist plans for aggression and war and prevent world war.

How to Deal With Imperialists and Reactionaries

On the question of how to deal with imperialism and all reactionaries, the Chinese Communist Party has always maintained that one should slight them strategically but take full account of them tactically. That is to say, strategically, from a long-term point of view and taken as a whole, imperialism and all reactionaries, in the final analysis, are doomed to failure and the masses of the people will certainly triumph. Without this understanding, it would not be possible to encourage the masses of people to wage with full confidence resolute revolutionary struggles against imperialism and all reactionaries; nor would it be possible to lead the revolution to victory. On the other hand, tactically, on each immediate, specific issue, it is necessary to deal with imperialism and all reactionaries seriously, to proceed with care and caution

and to pay attention to the art of struggle. Without this understanding, it also would not be possible to wage victorious revolutionary struggles, there would be the danger of suffering setbacks and defeats and it would not be possible to lead the revolution to victory. **This viewpoint of slighting the enemy strategically and taking full account of him tactically, to which the Chinese Communist Party has always adhered, explains why the imperialists and all reactionaries are paper tigers, as we have often said; it is entirely a Marxist-Leninist viewpoint. We are opposed to both capitulationism and adventurism. All who want to make revolution and win victory must adopt this attitude in dealing with the enemy and there can be no other attitude for them to take. The reason is obvious. If strategically one dare not slight the enemy, one would inevitably commit the error of capitulationism. If tactically one takes heedless and reckless action in any particular struggle, one would inevitably commit the error of adventurism. If one dare not slight the enemy strategically while at the same time acting heedlessly and recklessly tactically, one would commit both the error of capitulationism strategically and that of adventurism tactically.**

Decisive Force in Development of History

With regard to the question of how to cope with nuclear weapons, the Chinese Communists have always advocated a complete ban on nuclear weapons which are highly destructive, and have always opposed the imperialists' criminal policy of nuclear war. They have always held that with the socialist camp enjoying great superiority, it is possible to reach an agreement on the banning of nuclear weapons through negotiations and through continuously exposing U.S. imperialism and struggling against it. But no Marxist-Leninists or revolutionary people have ever become paralysed with fear by the nuclear weapons in the hands of imperialism and given up their struggle against imperialism and its lackeys.

We Marxist-Leninists are no believers in the theory that weapons or nuclear weapons mean everything. We never believe that nuclear weapons can decide the destiny of mankind. We are convinced that the masses of people are the decisive force in the development of history. It is they alone that can decide the course of history. We are implacably opposed to the imperialist policy of nuclear blackmail. We also hold that there is no need whatsoever for socialist countries to use nuclear weapons as chips in gambling or as a means of intimidation. To do this would really be committing the error of adventurism. If one has blind faith in nuclear weapons, fails to recognize or trust the strength of the masses of people and becomes scared out of one's wits by imperialist nuclear blackmail, one may possibly jump from one extreme to the other and commit the error of capitulationism.

We are of the opinion that in their struggle against U.S. imperialism, the heroic Cuban people have committed neither the error of capitulationism nor the error of adventurism. Like all other peoples in the world, they ardently love peace and are working energetically for it. But, as Comrade Fidel Castro has said: "The way to peace is not the way of sacrificing or infringing upon people's rights, because that is precisely the way leading to war." The National Directorate of the Cuban Inte-

grated Revolutionary Organizations and the Cuban Revolutionary Government declared solemnly in their joint statement of November 25: "The best form of settlement is through peaceful channels and discussions between governments. But we reiterate at the same time that we will never defect in the face of the imperialists. We will oppose the imperialist position of strength with our firmness. We will resist the imperialist attempt to humiliate us with our dignity. We will oppose the imperialist aggression with our determination to fight to the last man."

Support for Cuba: A Bounden Duty

The Cuban people, under the firm leadership of the Cuban Integrated Revolutionary Organizations and the Cuban Government headed by Fidel Castro, waged resolute struggle against U.S. imperialism under the most complex and difficult conditions; far from being frightened by U.S. nuclear blackmail, they insisted on their five just demands; and, with the just support of the people of the whole world, they succeeded in winning another great victory in the struggle against U.S. aggression.

The Communist Party, the Government and the people of China resolutely support the correct line of the Cuban Integrated Revolutionary Organizations and Government, the five just demands of the Cuban people and their heroic struggle. In so doing, China is fulfilling its bounden obligation under proletarian internationalism. **If China's support for the Cuban people's just struggle against U.S. aggressors was called "adventurist," we would like to ask: Does this mean that the Chinese people would have to refrain from giving every possible support within their power to Cuba's struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression if they do not want to be called "adventurists"? Does this mean that only by forcing Cuba to surrender its sovereignty and independence and give up its five just demands could one avoid being called adventurist or capitulationist? The whole world knows that we neither requested the introduction of nuclear weapons into Cuba nor obstructed the withdrawal of "offensive weapons" from that country. For us, therefore, there can be no question whatsoever of "adventurism," still less of "plunging (the whole world) into a thermo-nuclear war."**

Some people have taken exception to China's correct stand on the Sino-Indian boundary question as if China had precipitated a disaster. But what are the facts?

China's Stand on Sino-Indian Boundary Question

China has consistently stood for the settlement of boundary questions with its neighbours through peaceful negotiations, and has, on the basis of the Five Principles, successfully settled its boundary questions with Burma and Nepal through friendly consultations and in the spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation. As far as the Sino-Indian boundary question is concerned, it is already clear who, for a long period, has rejected peaceful negotiations, who has occupied whose territory, who has conducted armed provocations and who has mounted massive attacks. In dealing with the Indian reactionary group's wild attempts to alter by force of arms the situation on the Sino-Indian frontier and their encroachments on China's border areas on an increasing scale, the Chinese people have for years exercised forbearance, striving time and again to find a fair and reasonable solution through peaceful negotiations.

Nevertheless, the Nehru government has categorically rejected negotiations. They have mistaken China's forbearance as a sign that it is weak and can be bullied. On October 12, Indian Prime Minister Nehru flagrantly ordered the launching of attacks on China, to "clear" Chinese frontier forces from Chinese territory. It was at this point that the Chinese frontier forces were compelled to strike back in self-defence. China is a peace-loving socialist country, but will never allow itself to be bullied at will. In delivering counter-blows in self-defence against the massive attacks by Indian troops, China is taking a minimum legitimate measure that any sovereign state would take under similar circumstances. Having repulsed the Indian attacks, China immediately proposed an end to the conflict, disengagement of the armed forces of both sides and the reopening of negotiations, and took the initiative in bringing about a ceasefire and withdrawal of troops. Facts have proved that precisely because the Chinese people waged the necessary struggle against the expansionist designs of the reactionary Indian nationalists, the situation on the Sino-Indian frontier has begun to ease and a *de facto* ceasefire has been realized.

What Has Become of Their Marxism-Leninism?

China's consistent and sincere efforts for the peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question are universally acknowledged. **But the strange thing is that some self-styled Marxist-Leninists have cast Marxism-Leninism to the wind; they never bother to analyse from the class viewpoint of Marxism-Leninism the Nehru government's reactionary policy of provoking the Sino-Indian boundary conflict and stubbornly refusing reconciliation. These people shut their eyes to the fact that this policy arises out of the need of India's big bourgeoisie and big landlords to oppose the people and the progressive movement of that country; they also refuse to recognize that this policy both suits exactly the needs of imperialists, especially those of the U.S. imperialists, and has their support.**

As a matter of fact, the Nehru government has in recent years repressed the people at home with increasing brutality and become more and more a protege of U.S. imperialism, acting as its accomplice on many important international questions, such as the Congo. The Nehru government's persistence in its anti-China stand is the very outcome of its domestic and foreign policies which have become more and more reactionary. **Those who accuse China of having pushed the Nehru government to the West are mistaking the very cause for the effect. Throughout the Sino-Indian boundary dispute, they have all along confused right with wrong, pretending to be "neutral," calling China "brother" while actually regarding the Indian reactionary group as their kinsmen. Shouldn't these people do well to examine their own conscience and ask themselves what has become of their Marxism-Leninism and their proletarian internationalism?**

Who Is Undermining Unity?

At the Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress, some people once again heaped abuse on the Albanian Party of Labour, alleging that its leaders were "anti-Soviet" and undermining unity, and that they were "splitters and sectarians." They also condemned the Chinese Communist Party for its correct stand in opposing attacks on the Albanian Party of Labour and upholding the principles gov-

erning the relations among the fraternal Parties, and likewise charged it with the crimes of "splitting," "sectarianism" and "nationalism." But these slanders and attacks, calling black white, can be of no avail.

To find out who upholds unity and who are splitters and sectarians, the criteria to be used are those principles governing the mutual relations among fraternal Parties and among fraternal countries as laid down in the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement unanimously adopted at the meetings of the representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties. They consist of the principle of full equality, the principle of uniting with each other while retaining independence and sovereignty, and the principle of reaching unanimity of views through comradely consultations on an equal footing. Experience has proved that so long as these correct principles are put into practice, the unity of the fraternal Parties and of the fraternal countries can be consolidated, and even when there occurs this or that sort of difference, a reasonable settlement can be achieved. Conversely, if these principles are violated and, in the relations among fraternal Parties and among fraternal countries, pressure is used to impose one's own views on others or slander and attack are substituted for seeking unanimity of views through consultation, unity will inevitably be impaired and mistakes of splitting and sectarianism will result.

As early as a year ago, at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Delegation of the Chinese Communist Party stated: "We hold that should a dispute or difference unfortunately arise between fraternal Parties or fraternal countries, it should be resolved patiently in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and on the principles of equality and unanimity through consultation. Any public, one-sided censure of any fraternal Party does not help unity and is not helpful to resolving problems. To bring a dispute between fraternal Parties or fraternal countries into the open in the face of the enemy cannot be regarded as a serious Marxist-Leninist attitude."

It is precisely for the sake of safeguarding the principles guiding the relations among the fraternal Parties and the fraternal countries and the unity of these Parties and countries that the Chinese Communist Party is consistently opposed to attacks being made at the congress of one Party on another fraternal Party. What's wrong with our taking such a stand? Can it be that we who have done everything in our power to safeguard unity and oppose actions detrimental to unity have become "splitters" and "sectarians," while those who first launched the attack and undermined unity are not splitters and sectarians? At the Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the Delegation of the Korean Workers' Party was censured for disagreeing with the attack on the Chinese Communist Party by certain people. Can it be that the Korean Workers' Party's position in safeguarding unity is a crime? Can it be that those who uphold the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement are in the wrong while those who go against the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement are in the right?

Big-Nation Chauvinism

The principles governing the relations among the fraternal Parties and fraternal countries as laid down in the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement grant

no right whatsoever to any Party, big or small, to launch at its own congress an attack on another fraternal Party. If such an erroneous practice is accepted, then one Party can attack another Party, and can attack this Party today and that Party tomorrow. If this is allowed to go on, what will become of the unity of the international communist movement?

The principles governing the relations among fraternal Parties and fraternal countries as laid down in the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement are the very embodiment of the principles of proletarian internationalism regarding relations among fraternal Parties and fraternal countries. Those who violate these guiding principles will inevitably fall into the quagmire of big-nation chauvinism or other forms of bourgeois nationalism. But those who accused the Chinese Communist Party of having committed the error of so-called "nationalism" evidently never bother to ask themselves on what footing have they placed their relations with the other fraternal Parties and countries. It is clear that they themselves have violated the principles governing the relations among the fraternal Parties and fraternal countries, launched attacks on another fraternal Party and fraternal country and followed the wrong practice of nationalism and big-nation chauvinism, yet they have insisted that everybody else follow their example and accused anyone of "nationalism" who refused to do their bidding. Can this be in conformity with the principles of proletarian internationalism? Is this erroneous practice not the very worst manifestation of splitting, sectarianism, of nationalism and big-nation chauvinism?

Who Started It All?

Those who accuse the Albanian Party of Labour of being "anti-Soviet" and undermining unity should ask themselves who first provoked the dispute and attacked the Albanian Party of Labour at their own congress. Why does one give only oneself the right to wanton attacks on a fraternal Party, while denying the said fraternal Party even the right to reply? If the Albanian comrades, in answering the attacks levelled at them, are said to be "anti-Soviet," what should be said about those who first started the attacks and kept on attacking the Albanian Party of Labour? And what about those who made wanton attacks on the Communist Party of China?

The least that should be expected of a Communist is that he should make a clear distinction between the enemy and his own comrades; that he should be ruthless towards the enemy and amiable towards his own comrades. But some people do just the opposite. While being so "accommodating" and making such "mutual concessions" with imperialism, they treat fraternal Parties and fraternal countries as implacable enemies. They make "sensible compromises" and exercise "moderation" in the face of the sabre-rattling enemy, but refuse to be conciliatory towards fraternal Parties and fraternal countries. To be so "amiable" to the enemy and so "ruthless" towards fraternal Parties and fraternal socialist countries is obviously not at all the stand a Marxist-Leninist should take.

Tito — That Renegade to Communism

The Moscow Statement affirms that revisionism is the main danger confronting the world communist move-

ment. It says: "After betraying Marxism-Leninism . . . the leaders of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (L.C.Y.) . . . set the L.C.Y. against the international communist movement as a whole . . . carry on subversive work against the socialist camp and the world communist movement." In addition, the Moscow Statement calls on the Communists of all countries to combat actively the influence of the anti-Leninist ideas of the Yugoslav modern revisionists. But some Communists laud Tito, that renegade to communism, to the skies and are so intimate with the Tito group. At the recent Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress, some people went so far as to oppose the exposure of the Yugoslav modern revisionists by the Chinese Communist Party. In a word, those whom these people want to unite with are precisely those who should be opposed; and those whom they oppose, are precisely those with whom they should unite. Is this not an open, crude violation of the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement? Where will such a line lead to?

All the facts show that the Chinese Communists, like all true Communists everywhere in the world, have consistently abided by Marxism-Leninism and the revolutionary principles of the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement. Those who attack the Chinese Communist Party insist on labelling us as "dogmatists." **This can only prove that the "dogmatism" they oppose is nothing but the bastion of Marxist-Leninist theory and the revolutionary principles of the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement persistently upheld by the Chinese Communists and all other true Communists. These people think that if they just put up the signboard of "anti-dogmatism" and talk about what they call "creativity" they can distort Marxism-Leninism and tamper with the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement as they like. This is absolutely impermissible. We would like to ask these people: Are these two historic documents of the international communist movement, unanimously adopted and signed by all the Communist and Workers' Parties, still valid? Are they still to be observed?**

The Real Majority

Some people have said: "We are the majority and you are the minority. Therefore, we are creative Marxist-Leninists and you are dogmatists; we are right and you are wrong." But anyone with some common sense knows that such questions as who is right and who is wrong, and who has truth on his side, cannot be determined by who is in the majority or minority at a given moment. Truth is an objective thing. Being in the majority at a given moment after all cannot turn falsehood into truth; being in the minority at a given moment cannot after all make truth turn into falsehood. History abounds with instances in which in a certain period, under certain circumstances, truth is not on the side of the majority, but on the side of the minority. At the time of the Second International, Lenin and the Bolsheviks were in the minority in the international workers' movement, but truth proved to be on the side of Lenin and the Bolsheviks. In December 1914, after the outbreak of World War I, when a vote was taken on the war budget in the German Reichstag, the majority of the deputies of the German Social Democratic Party voted for it, and only Karl Lieb-

knecht voted against it, but truth proved to be on his side. All those who dare to uphold truth are never afraid of being in the minority for the time being. On the other hand, all those who persist in mistakes cannot avoid their own ultimate bankruptcy even if they are temporarily in the majority.

Marxism-Leninism holds that the sole majority which is the most reliable in the world is the people who decide the course of history, the people who account for more than 90 per cent of the population of the world. Although those who go against the basic interests of more than 90 per cent of the people may raise a hue and cry and bluster noisily at a certain place or at a certain meeting, they definitely do not represent the genuine majority. Their "majority" is only a fictitious, superficial phenomenon and in essence they are precisely in the minority, while the "minority" they have attacked is, in essence, precisely the majority. **Marxist-Leninists always go beyond phenomena to view a problem in its essence. We only submit to truth and the fundamental interests of the people of the world; we will never obey the baton of any anti-Marxist-Leninists. No amount of name-calling and opposition by the imperialists, the reactionaries and the modern revisionists can shake our stand in upholding Marxism-Leninism and truth.**

Whose Game Are They Playing?

We would like to remind those attacking the Chinese Communist Party that malicious mud-slinging serves no useful purpose. Abuse, however scurrilously and violently made, can in no way detract from the glory of any Marxist-Leninist Party. Ever since the day the Communist Party came into existence, no one has ever heard of a true Communist Party which was not subjected to abusive attack, nor has anyone ever heard of a true Communist Party which was toppled by abuse. The Chinese Communist Party has grown, tempered itself and won one victory after another precisely amid the curses of the imperialists, the reactionaries, the revisionists and opportunists of various stripes. Their curses have not done us the least harm. On the contrary, this just shows that we have done the right thing, that we have adhered to Marxist-Leninist principles and that we have safeguarded the fundamental interests of the people of the world.

We also wish to remind those attacking the Chinese Communist Party that U.S. imperialism is now conducting an anti-China chorus. Even Kennedy has come out in person to declare that "a major problem" now facing the West is how to "contain" "Communist China." At a time like this, don't you think you should draw a dividing line between yourselves and U.S. imperialism and its lackeys?

The wrong practice of creating splits that has emerged in the international communist movement can only help imperialism and all reactionaries. Don't you see that the imperialists, the reactionaries of all countries and the modern revisionists of Yugoslavia are applauding and gloating over the unfortunate happenings and looking forward to a split in the international communist movement? Dean Rusk recently declared openly, "They (the disagreements between the Communists) are very serious and very far-reaching . . . the confusion that has been

thrown into Communist Parties all over the world . . . has been helpful to the free world." All those attacking the Chinese Communist Party and other Marxist-Leninist Parties should think this over: the enemy is hailing this practice as a very great help to the "free world." Can this be something to be proud of?

Workers of All Lands, Unite!

It is not at all surprising that there should be twists and turns in one form or another in the international communist movement on its road of advance. Marxism-Leninism has always grown steadily in the struggle to overcome opportunism of various descriptions. The international communist movement has always made steady advances in the course of surmounting all sorts of difficulties. All the imperialists, reactionaries and modern revisionists will be swept into the garbage heap of history in the surging international communist movement and the mounting great revolutionary struggles of the peoples of the whole world.

The Communists of all countries share the same great ideals and the same noble cause and they face a common enemy. We have a thousand and one reasons to unite, but not a single reason to create splits. Those comrades who are engaged in creating splits should now come to their senses! The Chinese Communists earnestly hope that the Communist Parties of all countries would attach prime importance to the interests of the international communist movement, to the interests of the common struggle of the international proletariat and the people of the world against the enemy, to the glorious, historic tasks undertaken by us, to what is eagerly expected of us by the world's revolutionary peoples, and adopt correct

methods to resolve differences and safeguard unity in accordance with the principles governing relations among fraternal Parties and fraternal countries, as laid down in the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement.

So long as there is the desire among all of us to solve problems, it is not difficult to find the correct way to do so. The Statement of the Delegation of the Chinese Communist Party at the Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party says:

With the object of settling the differences in the international communist movement on certain important questions of principle, the Communist Party of China and a number of other fraternal Parties have proposed the convening of a meeting of representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties of all countries of the world in order to clarify what is right from what is wrong and to strengthen unity in common opposition to the enemy. We consider that this is the only correct method of settling questions.

The Chinese Communist Party is ready, together with the fraternal Parties to do its utmost to strengthen unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, to oppose a split and strive for new victories in the cause of world peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism. Let us unite and spare no efforts in fighting unremittingly in defence of the great unity of the international communist movement, the great unity of the socialist camp, and the great unity of the revolutionary peoples of the world and all peace-loving peoples! Let us raise once again the great slogan of Marx and Engels:

Workers of All Countries, Unite!

Statement of the Delegation of The Communist Party of China

Some comrades of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and comrades from certain other fraternal Parties made use of the platform of the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia to continue attacking the Albanian Party of Labour and to make unbridled attacks on the Communist Party of China. The Chinese Communist Party Delegation expressed the deepest regret at such actions which run counter to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The Communist Party of China will always uphold the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism and the stand defined in the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement, and will never barter away principles to make a deal. It once again made a sincere appeal for clarifying what is right and what is wrong and strengthening unity in common opposition to the enemy.

The 12th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia was held in Prague, December 4-8.

Antonin Novotny, First Secretary of the Party's Central Committee, made a report at the congress on December 4 summing up the work of the Central Committee. In his report he attacked the Albanian Party of Labour.

L.I. Brezhnev, Head of the Delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Member of the

Presidium of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, addressed the congress on the same day. He also attacked the Albanian Party of Labour and criticized those "self-styled Marxist-Leninists."

Some delegates of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and comrades from certain other fraternal Parties in their speeches at the congress attacked the Communist Party of China and the Albanian Party of Labour. Some also criticized the Korean Workers' Party

which made objections to the attacks on the Communist Party of China.

Wu Hsiu-chuan, Head of the Delegation of the Communist Party of China, addressed the congress on December 5. Before Novotny made his concluding speech on December 8, Wu Hsiu-chuan handed over a "Statement of the Delegation of the Communist Party of China" to the presidium of the congress. The statement was read out by Novotny at the congress.

In his concluding speech Novotny renewed his attacks on the Communist Party of China. Extracts of Novotny's report and his concluding speech and speeches by other comrades of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia as well as extracts of speeches by comrades from some other fraternal Parties were published in "Renmin Ribao" on December 14.

Following is the text of the statement of the Delegation of the Communist Party of China. — Ed.

SINCERELY desirous of strengthening friendship among fraternal Parties and the unity of the international communist movement, a delegation of the Communist Party of China has on your invitation attended the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and has extended greetings to you. However, it has been most unfortunate and contrary to our expectations that at your congress some comrades of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and comrades from some other fraternal Parties have made use of the platform of this congress to continue attacking the Albanian Party of Labour and to mount unbridled attacks on the Communist Party of China. This kind of practice does not accord with the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement; it is detrimental to the unity of the socialist camp, to the unity of the international communist movement, to the anti-imperialist struggle, to the struggle for world peace and is not in conformity with the fundamental interests of the people of the socialist countries. We cannot but express the deepest regret at such actions which ran counter to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The Communist Party of China has always upheld Marxism-Leninism and the revolutionary principles of the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement. We are firmly opposed to all views and actions that are contrary to Marxism-Leninism and the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement. In regard to the settlement of differences among fraternal Parties, the consistent stand of the Communist Party of China starts from the interest of safeguarding the unity of the international communist movement, safeguarding the unity of the socialist camp and standing together against the enemy and it adheres to the guiding principles for relations among fraternal Parties and fraternal countries as set forth in the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement. Indeed, more than one year ago we firmly opposed the using of one Party's congress for launching attacks on another fraternal Party. This kind of wrong practice can only deepen differences and create splits; it can only grieve those near and dear to us and gladden the enemy. But instead of thinking about changing this wrong practice, some Parties and some persons are even redoubling their efforts in that direction and going further and further down the road towards a split. We cannot but point out that this er-

roneous practice has already produced serious consequences and that if continued, it is bound to produce even more serious consequences.

Some people have glibly said that the Albanian Party of Labour made charges against some comrades of a certain fraternal Party, and that the Albanian comrades are to blame for the distressing situation which exists today in the international communist movement. They even have gone so far as to distort the facts and accuse the Albanian comrades of being "anti-Soviet." Why don't these people give a little thought to the question of who should be held responsible for such a situation? After all, who was it that first launched an attack on the Albanian comrades? How can it be that it is correct and permissible for one Party arbitrarily to launch an attack at its own Party congress against another fraternal Party, while the Party attacked does not have even the right to reply? Can it be that the launching of an attack on a fraternal Party is to be called "Marxist-Leninist" and conforming to the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement, but that the reply by the attacked Party is to be branded as "sectarianism," "splitism," "dogmatism" and a violation of the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement? If the replies of the Albanian comrades are to be called "anti-Soviet," then, may we ask, what name should be given to those who first attacked the Albanian comrades and arbitrarily levelled a whole series of charges against them. On important questions like these, Marxist-Leninists should distinguish between right and wrong and not confuse truth with falsehood. We hold that differences among fraternal Parties can only be settled in accordance with the principles of independence, of equality and of reaching common views through consultation as set forth in the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement, and that the Party which first mounted attacks should take the initiative in this respect. Once again, we sincerely make this appeal.

At this congress, some comrades have attacked the Communist Party of China which consistently upholds the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism, but this cannot do us any harm at all. For several decades, it is amidst the very curses and attacks of the imperialists, the reactionaries, the revisionists and opportunists, that the Communist Party of China has grown strong and has won one victory after another. For some time, on the international scene, there certainly exists an anti-China chorus, coming from the imperialists, reactionaries and revisionists. This only proves that the Communist Party of China has firmly persisted in the truth and in the struggle for justice, and that our struggle benefits the cause of the peoples of the world for peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism and harms the imperialists, reactionaries and revisionists. The Communist Party of China will always uphold the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism and the stand defined in the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement, and will never barter away principles to make a deal. We hold that the employment of a congress of one Party to attack another Party or Parties and the recourse to such unusual manners as shouting and hissing can hardly prove that one is right; nor can it be helpful in settling any questions.

With the object of settling the differences in the international communist movement on certain important

questions of principle, the Communist Party of China and a number of other fraternal Parties have proposed the convening of a meeting of representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties of all countries of the world in order to clarify what is right from what is wrong and to strengthen unity in common opposition to the enemy. We consider that this is the only correct method of settling questions. The Communists of the whole world have a

common enemy, a common cause and a common objective; there is no reason whatsoever why we should not unite. The Communist Party of China desires, together with the fraternal Parties of other countries and on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, to strengthen unity and oppose splits, and to strive for new victories of the peoples of all countries for peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism.

News Background

Uprising in Brunei

by MAO SUN

AN armed uprising broke out in Brunei on December 8. Its aim is to overthrow British colonial rule and win national independence, to establish an independent unitary state of North Kalimantan embracing Brunei, Sarawak and what is now British North Borneo.

The insurgent army, officially known as the North Kalimantan National Army, is led by the Brunei People's Party. At one time during the uprising, it controlled Brunei, the capital, and the town of Seria, the nearby British oil fields and the town of Kuala Belait. Many areas in adjacent Sarawak and British North Borneo were also in its hands. It is clear that this army has the support of the local Malays. British Secretary of State for the Colonies Duncan Sandys admitted as much when he reported on the Brunei situation in the House of Commons.

This does not, however, prevent Whitehall from using brute force. Over 3,000 British colonial troops have been rushed to Brunei from Singapore by air and sea to try and put down the North Kalimantanans' uprising and to smother their national-independence movement. A dozen British warships are also taking part in this show of force. Other repressive measures included the banning of the Brunei People's Party, the rounding up of its members, mass arrests in Sarawak and British North Borneo and the closing down of newspapers in Kuching and Sibul, Sarawak.

In face of these retaliatory moves, the Brunei uprising is entering its second stage. The insurgents are withdrawing to the jungle to carry on the struggle while fighting is still going on in some towns. Azahari, Chairman of the Brunei People's Party, declared in a statement issued in Manila: "Britain can pour all her armed might into Borneo to suppress the revolt, but the fight will go on and we will not lay down our arms until the last British colonialist is driven out and the free independent unitary state of North Kalimantan is established."

A Blow to "Malaysian Federation"

Whatever happens, one thing is clear. The uprising is a blow to the projected "Federation of Malaysia"—announced last July during the meeting between Macmillan and the Malayan Prime Minister Abdul Rahman and scheduled to be established in August 1963.

The British imperialists and their lackeys are trying to deny the people of North Kalimantan genuine independence by combining Malaya, Singapore and the three territories of Brunei, Sarawak and North Borneo into one artificial federation. These latest events in North Kalimantan however show that, by trying to foist another form of enslavement on the North Kalimantan people, the British have only succeeded in driving them to wage a still more determined struggle. A proclamation of independence issued by the insurgents denounces the repressive measures taken by the British and the "forcible incorporation of our territory and people into the self-styled Federation of Malaysia." It declares: "In the face of this imminent threat to our people's liberty and to our national security, and before we are sold into a darker and more terrifying bondage, the people of North Kalimantan have decided to exercise their inherent and inalienable right to freedom and self-preservation."

The fight of the North Kalimantan people for freedom and national independence has the sympathy and support of the world's peoples, particularly the peoples of Asia and Africa. Since the December 8 uprising, many parties and organizations in Indonesia, Malaya and Singapore have come out in support of the North Kalimantanans' just cause. The Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization in Cairo has appealed for worldwide solidarity with the struggle in Brunei, Sarawak and North Borneo and condemnation of armed British repressions. Similar demands have been made by progressive British public opinion.

Chinese People Back Brunei's Struggle

The Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, in an official statement, has expressed "deep sympathy and firm support for the armed uprising of the Brunei people against British imperialism and for complete national independence." "The British colonialists," it declared, "should not ignore any longer the just demand of the Brunei people. British imperialism should immediately end its colonial rule in Brunei and stop its sanguinary repressions and massacre of the people there."

The U.S. imperialists, on the other hand, are looking for opportunities to get their hands into North Kalimantan. U.S. monopolies have been prospecting for oil in this region in recent years. The notorious "Peace Corps" is active in Sarawak and North Borneo cultivating local

Brunei (territory; 5,700 square kilometres; population: 85,000) lies on the northwestern coast of Kalimantan. Once an independent sultanate, it was seized by the British colonialists and declared a protectorate in 1888.

Brunei is rich in petroleum (annual output: 5 million tons). But the oil industry, being monopolized by the British Shell Company, has brought little benefit to the impoverished Brunei people.

The People's Party, founded in 1956, is Brunei's leading political party. Last August, for the first time, some of the seats in the legislative council were filled by election as well as by appointment. The party won all the 16 elected seats. Real power, nevertheless, remains in British hands under "internal self-government" introduced by the colonial authorities in 1959.

According to a communique issued last July after talks between British Prime Minister Macmillan and Malayan Prime Minister Abdul Rahman, Brunei will next August join with Sarawak, North Borneo, Malaya and Singapore to form the "Federation of Malaysia." A public opinion survey conducted at the beginning of 1962 by a government-appointed commission, however, showed the Brunei people's universal opposition to this federation and their demand for the establishment of an independent North Kalimantan state.



Sketch map by Su Li

pro-American forces. The territorial claims raised recently by the Philippine Government on North Borneo shed further light on U.S. imperialist ambitions in this region. Wherever British colonialism's control over its colonies weakens, Yankee neo-colonialism is sure to try and step in.

The events in North Kalimantan provide fresh proof of a cardinal truth of our times: The colonialists and imperialists are everywhere sitting on live volcanoes which may erupt any day. Despite all imperialist repressions and chicanery, the complete elimination of the colonial system is inevitable.

On the Sino-Indian Border

Extending the Hand of Peace

by CHOU PAO-JU

THE dark clouds hanging over the Himalaya and Karakoram Mountains began to disperse when the Chinese frontier guards started to withdraw along the entire Sino-Indian border on December 1. The withdrawal is continuing. The Chinese Government and people have taken the initiative once again in extending the hand of peace and friendship to India. Many stories have come back to us from the frontier during these recent weeks showing how China's frontier guards care for the people and how they are loved and helped by the people in return and how much they treasure Sino-Indian friendship.

"No More Fighting Here!"

Yingko Pass, situated some 50 kilometres south of Bomdila, the mountain town in the eastern sector of the Sino-Indian border, is surrounded by mountain slopes covered in virgin forests. A Chinese frontier guard unit was stationed here for 11 days. On the eve of withdrawal, officers and men all had their hair cut, shaved, and washed their uniforms. Rations were prepared for the march. They cleaned up their positions, filled up and levelled off

the trenches with earth. "This place must never again be the scene of armed clashes between Chinese and Indian forces," they said. A duty squad made a final inspection of the positions and before they left closed the doors and windows of the nearby barracks where Indian troops were once stationed.

The day was fine and the Chinese frontier guards at noon on December 1 were marching along the highway winding among the mountains, from the precipitous Yingko Pass towards the Tanchiapani River. At dusk, all of them had crossed the iron bridge over the river and reached the area north of the Tanchiapani River.

On December 9, the Chinese frontier guards who had been in the area north of the Tanchiapani River continued their withdrawal northward along the highway. When they mustered to leave Bomdila, where they had been stationed for 20 days, many Monba and Tibetan people from the town and neighbouring villages came to the highway to say good-bye. They presented the departing troops with white *hatas* (Tibetan ceremonial scarfs), and wished them a good journey.



Left: Medical personnel of the Chinese frontier guards tend a wounded Indian prisoner.



Right: Captured Indian army personnel celebrating a Hindu festival. Indian national customs and religious beliefs are carefully respected by China's frontier guards.

Before leaving, the Chinese frontier guards gave over 300 kilogrammes of grain and 85 kilogrammes of salt from their own supplies as relief to poor residents. They washed and cleaned the windows of the houses where they had lodged. With paper bearing the notice: "Householders away. No admittance!" they sealed the doors of houses of people who had been taken away by the Indian army.

"As Kind As Buddha"

Walong was one of the places from which the Indian troops launched their massive attacks on the Chinese frontier guards. When these attacks were blunted and the attackers fled south, they set fire to houses in the Walong area, looted the place and coerced local people into leaving with them.

The Chinese frontier guards who advanced to this area found that most of the houses here had been razed to the ground, except for a few built of corrugated iron where Indian troops had lived. They immediately began to help the local people rebuild their houses, construct

pigsties, fetch water, collect firewood and provide relief for the victims of the Indian army.

One after another, the houses which had been burnt down by the Indian troops were rebuilt with the help of the Chinese frontier guards. Many inhabitants were in tears when they moved into their new houses. "The Indian army burnt down our houses," one of them in Chiungming Village said, "you built new ones for us. We will never forget you, as kind as Buddha."

Chinese soldiers are to be seen helping the local people harvest the crops, do the winter ploughing and sow the fields. The inhabitants of ten households on a hillside west of Walong had been driven away by the Indian forces, and had left their rice in the fields standing ready to be reaped. The Chinese frontier guards quickly gathered in the crop and stacked it. A letter was left to the owners, saying "We are frontier guards of China's Tibet region. When we found your rice ripe in the field but with nobody harvesting it, we harvested it for you. Here is your crop, please thresh it when you come back."

Many of the local inhabitants praised the Chinese soldiers who, instead of exacting services, helped them in the field work. When doing such work the frontier guards brought their own food. When celebrating the successful harvest, the local people offered the frontier guards rice wine, beans and other food, but the latter politely declined to accept these gifts.

Medical workers of the Chinese frontier forces visited the villages or went about the fields offering treatment to the sick. In the few days it was there, one medical team handled 310 cases.

When the frontier guards withdrew from Chila, Samuweierh, Penchiung and the area to its north, they went to see the local residents to say goodbye and presented them with souvenirs of tea, salt, needles, thread and other things. Everything they had borrowed they returned. Hearing of the withdrawal, crowds of people went to the

More Captured Indian Army Personnel

According to reports from the Chinese frontier forces in China's Tibet and Sinkiang regions, it has been ascertained that 204 more Indian officers and men, in addition to the 927 already announced, were captured in operations up to November 16. The new list includes two field grade officers and three company grade officers.

On December 16, the Chinese Red Cross Society sent the Indian Red Cross Society a first list of names of 399 captured Indian officers and men out of the announced number of 927. The list gives the present whereabouts of these men and their state of health.

quarters of the Chinese forces or waited along the roadside to wave them farewell, thank them for helping with the farm work and rebuilding the houses destroyed by the Indian army. In one village, supporting the aged and leading the children by the hand, all the members of the 15 peasant households living there accompanied the departing Chinese frontier guards till they had crossed the nearby river.

"You Received Me Like a Brother"

Up to December 13, the Chinese frontier guards in the Tibet region had released 239 sick and wounded Indian army personnel who had been captured during the attacks on China. According to the Chinese Red Cross Society's announcement, another 360 sick and wounded Indian army personnel will be released in Dirang Dzong on December 19.

When the first group was released at Bomdila, many of the Indians shook hands with the Chinese medical personnel who had accompanied them and cried out in Hindi or English: "Thank you, brothers!" Some of them joined arms with Chinese medical personnel and posed for photographs. Others jotted down the names and addresses of Chinese medical personnel in their diaries. One

wounded Indian soldier, before entering the vehicle that was to carry him back, shook hands with Doctor Yin Shih-fu and said: "About the life I have lived here, I can only say: it is very good, very good and very good! You received me like a brother. I'll never forget your friendship." An Indian warrant officer leaned out of the vehicle, embraced the Chinese personnel who stood near, waved them farewell and said: "I have five children. My whole family will pray for you to reciprocate your kindness."

Just before their departure, doctors on duty made a final check-up all round to see that everything was in order. When they were all in the vehicles, Chinese Red Cross Society staff and Chinese doctors and nurses looked again into each vehicle and saw to it that all the sick and wounded were well covered with blankets. Shutting the doors, they urged them to take good care of themselves on the journey and wished them a happy life after returning home.

When 78 sick and wounded Indian army personnel were released at Walong on December 13, they handed the Chinese Red Cross Society personnel a collective letter expressing thanks for the good medical treatment and attention shown them.

Pen Probes

FOWL PLAY

THE question of chicken has become a major issue in the Western world. With sales worth \$45 million, the U.S. chicken men had collared half the West European import market before they got the bird.

The Dutch accused the U.S. of dumping chickens at 30.5 cents a lb. In Bavaria and Westphalia they said that U.S. chickens were artificially fattened with arsenic and were deadly in more ways than one. The French hinted darkly that fattening with estrogen could have deleterious effects on male virility. This was just the prelude to the Common Market countries issuing orders that U.S. broilers could not be sold for less than 33.3 cents a lb. Then West Germany slapped on a stinging supplemental tax of 9.7 cents a lb. and in November the Common Market added a surcharge that sent the price of a U.S. chicken up by as much as 50 per cent.

Amid frenzied cries of "foul!" U.S. exporters since August have lost 25 per cent of their chicken business on the Common Market.

The U.S. answered back. Senator Fulbright, a good part of whose constituents live on other people eating

Arkansas chicken, went into action. He interrupted a debate in Geneva on nuclear weapons for NATO members to protest their hostility to innocent U.S. chicks. This made it look like it was becoming a question of U.S. chickens or nuclear missiles. When Adenauer visited the White House, Kennedy raised the question of U.S. chickens. At Brussels, U.S. Agriculture Secretary Freeman threatened reprisals for Common Market attacks on U.S. fowl.

The U.S. and the Common Market countries are girding up their tariffs in preparation for a trade war. The U.S. sells 10 per cent of its farm produce abroad and one-third of this \$1.1 billion worth normally goes to the Common Market Six. At the behest of its farm lobbies the Common Market is out to raise its tariff wall against U.S. competition. Chicken is just the opening shot.

This is also clearly not a scrap that will be limited in scope. Reports are already coming in from East to West that frozen U.S. broilers deep-frozen out of Western Europe are being dumped elsewhere and damaging local farm producers. *Time* magazine with its usual brashness hails U.S. capitalist enterprise for introducing cheap chicken to Europe. That's an interesting way to look at the results of cut-throat capitalist competition that throws millions of farmers off their lands in the interests of U.S. trade monopolies.



Bigger Herds in Inner Mongolia

by MICHIT DORJEE

The people's communes and state farms of Inner Mongolia added 9 million animals — lambs, colts, calves and young camels — to their herds between July 1961 and June this year. This was a million more animals than they raised in the preceding 12-month period and was more than all the livestock there when the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region was founded 15 years ago.

Today the region boasts nearly 50 head of livestock per herdsman.

THESE successes in one of China's leading livestock-breeding areas were won by carrying out a good socialist livestock policy in the teeth of natural difficulties. Early this spring, several blizzards struck the Silingol grassland, the largest pastoral area of the region, and a critical situation developed in a number of districts there.

Snow drifts piled up high. Roads became impassable and many herds were isolated. With overland replenishment of forage impossible, the People's Government air-dropped feed to hungry, isolated animals. Other snow-bound herds got through the difficult days protected by winter shelters and sustained by the fodder the people's communes had collected and set aside in the autumn for just such an emergency. These measures kept losses down to a minimum.

In the livestock year ending last June, 8 million lambs and a million other young animals were born and raised in the region's communes and state ranches. This set a new record both in the annual rate of increase of the region's herds and also in the rate of net increase, that is, in the rate of animal increase after deducting the herds consumed, sold or lost for one reason or another.

Traditional Stock-breeding Region

Inner Mongolia is one of China's most important pastoral regions and a traditional stock-breeding area. Animal husbandry occupies a highly important place in its local economy. Every year it supplies large numbers of draught animals, sheep and beef cattle to the north China provinces. It is also a big exporter of wool, hides, dairy and other animal products. Its own factories — mostly built in recent years — use local animal products to produce large quantities of high-grade woollen fabrics, leather, knitting wool and other articles for the home market.

Stock-breeding has always been the basis of Inner Mongolia's economic life, but the mass of its herdsmen gained little from their life of toil before liberation. Local feudal lords and the reactionary Kuomintang government oppressed and exploited them to the limits of human endurance. The grazing grounds were monopolized

by the feudal lords. Feudal servitude, taxes, levies and misgovernment prevented the ordinary herdsmen from building up their herds. Most owned very few animals. Under these conditions there could be no talk of increasing the herds. On the contrary, in the decade preceding the liberation of the region in 1946, the number of animals decreased by 20 per cent.

With the founding of the autonomous region, this trend was soon reversed. The People's Government abolished the exorbitant taxes and levies, threw the grasslands open to the people and made loans to poor herdsmen interest-free or at low rates of interest. At the same time, democratic reforms were introduced in the pastoral areas to restrict the exploitation of the herdsmen by the cattle owners. By 1952, the region had more than doubled the number of livestock it had in 1946. This was a more than 100 per cent increase in six years.

It was also in 1952 that the working herdsmen first organized temporary and seasonal mutual-aid teams. These later developed into herdsmen's co-ops. Between 1952 and 1958, the annual increase in livestock averaged about 7 per cent. In 1958, the herdsmen switched to people's communes and the annual rate of increase went up again.

Guiding Principles

Following the general line for building socialism, the region's government in 1958 laid down a number of measures to bring about a "steady, comprehensive and high-speed development of livestock breeding." As the results have shown, these policies have been resoundingly successful.

Given favourable conditions, of course, it is not difficult for a skilled herdsman — and the Inner Mongolians are exceptionally able in handling animals — to get a big increase in his herds in a good year. However, it is a pretty difficult job to keep this growth running steadily for years no matter what natural conditions are encountered. The variable and possibly adverse factors must be brought as effectively as possible under control.

The general policy instruction refers to "comprehensive development." This means two things: the development of stock-breeding in pastoral, farming, and semi-farming and semi-pastoral areas, the three types of economic areas in Inner Mongolia's agricultural economy; and the balanced growth of all kinds of livestock.

Steady and comprehensive growth is the prerequisite for swiftly enlarging the region's herds. Inner Mongolia aims to increase its herds as fast as possible, taking account of the existing level of the productive forces, the prevailing natural conditions and given a sustained maximum human effort. The policy naturally also presupposes that better strains will be bred and that there

will be an increased supply of animal products.

Three Different Areas

In carrying out this policy, concrete guide-instructions have been worked out for the three different zones of the region — pastoral, farming, and semi-farming and semi-pastoral.

Pastoral Zones. There are more than 400,000 herdsmen in the pastoral zones of Inner Mongolia, living and tending their herds on the region's 700,000 square kilometres of grasslands. They are mostly Mongolians with a fine knowledge and experience in livestock breeding. The guiding principle in these pastoral districts is to give top priority to animal husbandry and at the same time develop and expand a diversified economy around the central occupation of livestock raising. All ancillary undertakings in these districts are to serve stock-breeding and promote its growth.

Farming Zones. The fruitful interdependence of farming and stock breeding is clearly seen in the farming districts. The peasants there breed and rear their animals on the nearby open grasslands. The farmlands, besides food and industrial crops, produce fodder for the livestock which, in turn, supply draught animals and manure for the farms. The emphasis here is on farming, but farming, animal husbandry and forestry are integrated. As the cultivated area expands care is taken to reserve adequate space for grazing.

Semi-Farming and Semi-Pastoral Zones. Such areas account for nearly one-third of Inner Mongolia's animals. Properly handled, farming and stock breeding can be most profitably co-ordinated to promote each other's growth. But in every case the region's government urges that top priority must be given to animal husbandry. The large economic units of the people's communes with their overall planning are well able to do this. They protect the grazing grounds, farm the land best suited for agriculture and seek to develop a diversified economy by closely combining stock breeding, farming and forestry.

Improved Breeds

The introduction and spread of improved breeds of animals, the training of veterinarians, the introduction of modernized, mechanized tools and the increase in the supply of better-type fodder grass are four specific measures that have helped to increase and improve Inner Mongolia's herds.

Since the birth of the people's communes, the region has increased more than tenfold the number of animals of improved breeds or of famous local breeds.

Prior to the setting up of the people's communes, this work of improving animal breeds was undertaken by the state breeding stations. Now, in addition, many communes have established their own breeding stations. Artificial insemination has been generally adopted. As a result, a number of good strains have been developed by



Herds on the Silingol grassland

pedigree breeding or crossing local breeds with good strains introduced from other parts of the country or from abroad.

Famous local breeds are being propagated too. These include Sanho cattle, good both for beef and as draught animals; Sanho horses noted for their stamina; and also many varieties of sheep famous for their meat, fine wool or pelts with beautifully curled wool. Many state stud farms are now rearing these breeds on a large scale.

Veterinary Network

An extensive veterinary service has been created on the Inner Mongolian grasslands during the past few years. There is a research institute of veterinary science in the regional capital of Huhehot, and vet service stations in every one of the region's 68 banners (counties). Many people's communes also have their own veterinary workers.

In the past ten years, some 3,400 vets have been trained for the region. More than 40,000 herdsmen have, in addition, attended short courses in the prevention of animal diseases. Thousands of vets skilled in traditional medicine are also working in the veterinary stations.

For the training of advanced vets, a veterinary science department has been established in the Agricultural and Zootechnical College of Inner Mongolia. The region no longer depends solely on other provinces for its supply of pharmaceuticals. It has nine plants producing a useful range of many kinds of veterinary drugs.

Extensive preventive measures, prompt treatment and improved management of herds have substantially reduced the death rate of stock from diseases. Several major animal diseases that once raged on the grasslands have been practically eradicated.

More Modern Tools

More tractors, lorries, mechanized and semi-mechanized tools are arriving in the pastoral areas. In some

areas the herdsmen are planting fodder crops by tractor and moving their hay and other harvests by lorry to their storage silos and barns. Many people's communes are cutting fodder grass by tractor- or horse-drawn mowers. One horse-drawn mower can do as much work as 50 men using sickles or scythes.

Modern tools are also being used increasingly to cut, mix and deliver feed for cattle and other livestock and to process dairy products. In addition to mowers, the region's engineering plants are supplying the farms and ranches with much other equipment such as feed crushers, mechanical and electric shears, milk separators, milk powder processing equipment and pumps for deep wells.

Growing Better Fodder Crops

The growth of a livestock economy depends to a large degree on the extent and state of the pastures available. Inner Mongolia has vast areas of good grazing pastures. Long years of neglect before liberation, however, left many large tracts covered with scrub grass and desert plants unsuited for grazing. Since 1958, the local authorities have taken up the job of rehabilitating these poor pastures. A number of experimental stations have been set up to find out the best ways of planting and raising good fodder grass. A dozen farms have been established to restock poor pastures with high-quality forage grass. By building irrigation facilities, planting windbreaks and fodder grass, they have already succeeded in transforming large tracts of formerly poor grasslands into pastures.

Herds out at pasture are now much better protected against inclement weather. More wells have been sunk to provide the animals with water, and a great many pens and shelters have been built for their protection. Forecasts of the national meteorological services are more accurate and news of blizzards and other sharp weather changes are now relayed by telephone and telegraph to all districts concerned immediately after their coming is reported to the county centres. Forewarned is forearmed; the herdsmen are now able to take timely action to protect their animals from natural calamities and so reduce the danger of losses to a minimum.

SIDELIGHTS

"We Will Never Forget Our Enemy."

While sales of the novel *Red Crag* pass the 2-million-copy mark, an average of 10,000 people in Chungking are daily visiting an exhibition taken straight from inside the barbed walls of the SACO prison—scene of the novel. The "Sino-American Cooperation Organization" in Chungking, the notorious concentration camp operated by the U.S. secret service and its Kuomintang lackeys, tried in vain to crush the will of hundreds of revolutionaries in its torture chambers. Damning photographs, some of the 48 instruments of torture, bloodstained shirts and other relics of martyrs displayed at the exhibition bear witness to the frenzy of the reactionaries in their last days.

Here are testimonies to the fighting spirit and revolutionary optimism of the Communist prisoners even when they lived in the most inhuman conditions. Written on a faded piece of coarse paper is a poem *Dawn Will Come After the Massacre*, a stirring call to arms composed by the martyr Chen Tse one midnight after he heard the jailors take a group of his comrades out to be murdered. Five notebooks of scrap paper in closely written handwriting show exercises in English and Russian. The martyr Tan Shen-ming had pored over the two languages to prepare for the work he hoped to do for the Party after the revolution was won.

After seeing the exhibition, one woman said with deep emotion: "We will never forget our enemy—the U.S. imperialists." Her son was one of those who fought to the death there for the revolutionary cause.

Paddyrice in Cuba. Paddyrice is a verdant shoot of friendship between Chinese and Cubans. Kung Che-min, interpreter in a team of Chinese paddyrice experts just returned to China from Cuba, writes:

"We were very eager to help the Cuban farmers grow paddyrice and the day we arrived at the Camilo Cienfuegos Farm in Matanzas we began our experiments. That afternoon all of us took off our shoes, rolled up our trousers and went into the fields with our Cuban friends. There we went everyday until harvest-time,

rain or shine. An endless stream of visitors from far and near dropped in to see us and have a friendly chat. They asked us with interest about rice-growing in our country and gave us information about weather, insect pests and their own farming experience. Local people on the farm pressed on us endless gifts of home-grown tobacco, cocoa and coffee. One sugar-refining factory worker insisted on my sending a pack of cigars to my father at home. Groups of high school students visited us and urged us to tell them stories about our revolution. Under their unaffected and sincere care, we grew to love our Cuban comrades and feel completely at home.

"We were as glad as our Cuban brothers when that first crop yielded 55 per cent more than former experimental crops grown there. This year, the farm decided to plant 3,000 more *mu* of land to paddyrice. Now we are back in China, we rejoice to know that the shoots of friendship we planted together are growing up sturdy and strong in that beautiful land."

The Enthusiasm of Age. Seventy scholars whose average age is 70 recently put on an art exhibition in Shanghai that attracted wide attention. These zealous amateur artists are research workers in history, archaeology, astronomy, literature and art in the city's Literature and History Research Centre. The 400 exhibits of Chinese traditional paintings, oil paintings, sketches, calligraphy on scrolls and fans, and seal engravings were selected from works they made in recent years. Many of the pictures were made on the spot during visits to people's communes, factories, or famous beauty places. These youngsters of three-score and ten show themselves indefatigably inquisitive about the new things in life.

More Theory. The study of Marxist-Leninist theory is gaining more and more popularity. Eight hundred professors and staff members of the Peking Teachers' University have found themselves students once more. They are taking various courses in Marxism-Leninism, the works of Mao Tse-tung and the history of the Chinese Communist Party in the Spare-Time College of Marxist-Leninist Theory organized by the school at their request.

With Our Japanese Friends

The Chinese table tennis team headed by Jung Kao-tang, Vice-Chairman of the All-China Athletic Federation, which visited Japan from October 27 to November 21 has returned to Peking. In a series of exciting matches with Japanese players, the Chinese men won 5 and lost 1, while their girl colleagues won 2 and lost 4.

During recent years there has been a steadily growing friendship between the sportsmen of the two countries. The visit was the second made by Chinese table tennis players to Japan. The first was in 1956 when China's team took part in the 23rd World Table Tennis Championships in Tokyo. Last year, Japan's table tennis team came to Peking for the 26th World Championships and earlier this year they came again to play some friendly matches. Through these mutual visits, the people and players of both countries have got to know each other better and many firm friendships have been forged.

The Chinese team, including Chuang Tse-tung, the world men's singles champion, and Li Fu-jung, the runner-up, were warmly received wherever they went. Their hosts went to great trouble to make their stay in Japan happy and memorable. Dishes of Chinese food specially prepared for them were not the least of the thoughtful attentions they received.

Their 25 days in Japan included many happy hours spent with the members of the Japanese table tennis team. They swapped experience on table tennis tactics, learnt songs from each other and went sightseeing together. When the tour ended, the players of both countries were reluctant to part.

The Chinese players were eloquent on the subject of the kindness of the Japanese sportsmen. Ti Chiang-hua recalled the time when Mr. Kiyotaro Hasegawa, Chairman of the Special Board of Directors of the Japanese Table Tennis Association, came up to her while she was practising to show her the correct way to play a stroke she was having trouble with. She also told how her good friend Kimiyo Matsuzaki, who has won a special

place in the hearts of the Chinese players, gave her a tip on how to overcome the pre-match nervousness that troubled her. Chinese players, too, willingly passed on their experience to their Japanese friends.

These exchanges of visits between the players of China and Japan have improved the level of table tennis in both countries. The Chinese sportsmen are keen to have more such contacts. But, when Japanese sports circles asked about the possibility of China sending a team to the 18th Olympic Games, scheduled to be held in 1964 at Tokyo, the Chinese players had to tell them frankly that though China is all for closer contact between the world's sportsmen, she will not tolerate the plot to create "two Chinas" in sports.

As it was, while the Chinese table tennis team was in Japan, agents of the Chiang Kai-shek clique did their best to make trouble and cause a rift in friendly relations between the Chinese and Japanese peoples. But these schemes all failed. The Japanese people warmly greeted the Chinese team and displayed the greatest interest in the matches. Each of the matches in Nagoya, Tokyo, Tokushima, Osaka and Yokohama was preceded by an impressive ceremony of welcome. There was a huge demand for tickets and all contests were played to capacity houses. The Japanese spectators showed fine sportsmanship. Good play on either side was applauded with equal enthusiasm.

The Chinese players report that the Japanese players have mastered the technique of playing closer to the table to speed up their play and have strengthened their backhand strokes. This development in their style was especially noticeable among the new stars in Japanese table tennis. Comparing the relative strength of the players of the two countries, Fu Chifang, the Chinese coach, said that there was not much difference between the men players of the two countries. He was of the opinion that whichever side was able to produce its best form would win. He felt, however, that the Japanese women players still have a slight edge over

the Chinese girls. He predicted that the 27th World Championships to be held in Prague next year would be more keenly contested than ever before.

ART

A Mural About Cuba

The Artists' Union Gallery last month exhibited a series of photographs, general views and details, of the large 5×20 m. mural about the Cuban hero Camilo Cienfuegos which the Chilean painter Jose Venturelli recently completed in the great hall of Havana's Medical College. The mural is the fruit of six months' work and is devoted to one of the best loved leaders of the struggle in the Maestra Mountains that led to the downfall of the dictator Batista and the establishment of the socialist Cuban republic. But this mural is more than the portrait of a revolutionary; through him it projects the heroic image of the revolutionary people of Cuba and the revolutionary aspirations of Latin America.

It is in the form of a triptych; though depicting events that are separate in space and time, its three panels are thematically linked. This is an artistic convention that is familiar to us through our hand scrolls and many ancient wall paintings.

The left-hand panel introduces the struggle in the Maestra Mountains. It is a many-figured composition. A beautiful young woman bids farewell to a young peasant who is joining the guerrillas. There are no tears in her eyes, no expression of agony in her face. Instead, we seem to hear her affirmation of a solemn pledge and unshakable faith, eloquently expressed by her gesture: a hand placed on the bosom of her beloved. Behind them a mother kisses her son good-bye. Prominent in this group is a peasant woman handing a rifle to a guerrilla wearing an armband inscribed "July 26." One's attention is attracted to their hands, hands that once armed will never lay down their weapons except in victory. In the background guerrillas are seen climbing the mountains. Flashes of gunfire are vaguely discernible—here is the fighting front.

In the lower foreground lies a wounded soldier who is being attended to by a woman and a doctor.



Camilo Cienfuegos (detail)

By Jose Venturelli

They do their task calmly, with tender commiseration.

Behind this group of three is a crowd of peasants in wide-brimmed straw hats, men of the soil who are being addressed by a revolutionary. The background is the Maestra densely wooded with orange trees, banana palms and mangoes laden with fruit. A vigorous banyan tree whose trunk is entwined with a large-leafed vine joins this panel to the next, central, panel. Here Camilo Cienfuegos is shown leading a group of revolutionary fighters. They are going to carry out the agrarian reform, to do battle. The artist has discarded all extraneous detail to achieve monumentality and a great simplicity in his image of the hero of his picture and the fighters he leads.

Cienfuegos is shown as he was in life: close to the people, in the van of the revolutionary armed struggle. Here he gazes straight ahead, his left hand holding upraised an automatic rifle, his finger on the trigger. This is the image of a revolutionary leader, infinitely loyal to the cause, wise and selfless, alert and resolute in the struggle. Those following him are distinct individuals each with his own character and temperament, yet steeled as revolutionary comrades. In the foreground, a man sits reading a pamphlet, a symbolic reminder that the revolutionaries of the Maestra have armed themselves with culture and revolutionary theory. This figure at once diversifies and anchors the whole composition. The background is the wide sky and the burning sugarcane fields of the latifundists and colonialists. Several pine trees set off

the figures and add to the impression of their strength and dignity.

In the third panel, facing the above group and headed by a robust woman holding high a red flag comes a column of men dressed in the diverse national costumes of the various Latin American peoples. Behind this militant, armed demonstration is a group of three

women lamenting over a shrouded body. One weeps, her face covered; the second hangs her head in sorrow; the third is lost in thought. They represent the sufferings of the Latin American peoples. Still further back, two men are firing at some counter-revolutionaries almost hidden behind a screen of smoke. This panel tells of the awakening of the whole of Latin America. Inspired by the Cuban revolution, the forces of revolution are rising to oppose the forces of counter-revolution. This is the central concept of the painting.

The whole is a deeply moving picture of the heroic Cuban people, an impressive visualization of the revolutionary potentialities of the Latin American peoples. It is epic in concept with a clearly defined rhythm, powerful, deep-running, told in images that are as solid as rock. Its separate details meticulously painted heighten the sense of aesthetic satisfaction. It leaves an indelible impression on one's mind.

The artist has concentrated all his powers to portray the characters, social background, past experience and mood of his subjects and sensitively describe their deepest feelings. There is a total of nearly 50 people in the painting; the key ones among them are clearly delineated. They are powerfully synthesized images. It is mainly by portraying the spiritual essence of these heroes, their temperaments and feelings that the artist builds up his atmosphere and tells us what is happening. No one is depicted in violent action, yet there is an unmistakable sense of militancy; there are no mass scenes with countless

multitudes, yet it clearly shows the power of the masses. With keen selectivity, the artist has left out all unnecessary descriptive details and characters. This economy conforms well to the decorative element demanded of all mural paintings.

In the unusual heaviness of form and solidity of his images and his touch, the artist in his technique has drawn heavily on the Latin American folk tradition. Chiaroscuro is used to create a sense of three-dimensional form and not merely to create light effects. This using of an art medium that is understandable to the masses is in the fine realist tradition of the progressive movement in mural painting which was initiated in the 1920s in Mexico by Diego Rivera and Siqueiros. Venturelli has also drawn on Renaissance painting as is indicated by his way of painting the heads of the beautiful young woman and the physician, heads that, although radically different in mood, are reminiscent of heads by the Italian master Botticelli.

The whole piece is alive with the artist's distinctive style, a style that is imbued with lyric poetry, a profound love for the Cuban people and the peoples of all Latin America. It is a pity that I was not able to see the mural in its original colours, but from what the artist has told me I can picture it in my imagination: scattered dots of golden fruit sparkling in the forest of dark green orange trees in the first panel; growing to the right gradually into the red, earth colour of the ground; then the burning flames of the central section—all combining to give a rhythmic development of colour which is also symbolic of the idea that "a single spark can start a prairie fire."

Finally, I see how the artist has bound together all the various parts of the composition into a single whole. It is like a well-composed symphony. The first movement: a rich and carefully woven web, with a warm lyric rhythm; the second: bright and open, a strong and lilting march; and the concluding movement: a deeply sonorous hymn to the revolution.

In Cuba the revolutionary people have given warm praise to this mural. Here in China, we too find much to learn from this work of Comrade Venturelli. The heroic exploits of our people in building socialism calls for a record in similarly powerful murals.

— YU FENG

Peking Review

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

"Japanese-South Korean Talks" Must Stop

On December 13, the Government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic issued a statement demanding that the Japanese Government put an immediate end to the U.S.-instigated "Japanese-south Korean talks" and declaring that any agreement that might be reached at the talks would be null and void. The statement also defined the position of the Government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic on the settlement of questions in Korean-Japanese relations. The Korean Government's position and its demands, writes *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (December 16), are completely just and reasonable. They accord not only with the common interests of the Korean and Japanese peoples but with the interests of peace and security in Asia.

In sponsoring the "Japanese-south Korean talks," Commentator points out, U.S. imperialism aims to introduce Japanese militarist forces into south Korea, so that they can work together to prevent Korea's unification, and also to rig up a Northeast Asian military alliance. This is a grave threat to peace in Korea, Japan and the rest of Asia.

The "Japanese-south Korean talks," as the Korean Government's statement pointed out, are absolutely illegal because today it is the Government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic that represents the interests of the entire Korean people while the south Korean regime is merely a puppet of U.S. imperialism and its instrument for aggression. The Japanese Government's negotiations with that puppet regime are an act of hostility to the Government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic. The people of Korea, Japan and the rest of Asia will under no circumstances tolerate the U.S. imperialist scheme of using the "Japanese-south Korean talks" for aggression against Korea and Asia.

The Chinese people completely endorse the Korean Government's statement and resolutely support its position on the settlement of Korean-Japanese questions. They demand that the Japanese Government stop

its talks with the south Korean regime, concludes Commentator.

Japanese-U.S. Trade Talks

The recent meeting of the Japanese-U.S. Joint Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs in Washington has done nothing to lessen Japanese-U.S. differences in trade; on the contrary, it has further exposed the contradictions between them and the ambition of the U.S. ruling circles to tighten their grip on Japan, says *Da Gong Bao's* Commentator.

The Japanese authorities had hoped that the talks would ease Japan's crisis of "overproduction" by increasing its exports to the United States. But the U.S. Government not only turned a deaf ear to Japanese requests in this regard; it asked Japan to further liberalize its trade policies so that an even larger amount of U.S. goods could pour into Japan without restriction.

The U.S. attitude during the Washington talks, Commentator points out, is in line with its whole postwar policy towards Japan. U.S. imperialism has played a major part in fostering the growth of Japanese

monopoly capital, and has given Japan a considerable amount of "aid." But this "aid" is geared to its overall strategy for world domination; it wants Japan to be a cat's paw in pushing forward its anti-communist and aggressive policy in Asia.

U.S. imperialism has certainly no desire to see Japanese growth when this comes into conflict with U.S. interests. This is the root cause of the current Japanese-U.S. differences in trade. Their contradictions have become increasingly sharp since the dollar crisis set in. To protect the dollar, the U.S. has restricted imports from Japan, compelled the Japanese Government to liberalize its foreign exchange and trade policies, and drastically reduced procurements in Japan by the U.S. International Co-operation Administration. At the same time the U.S. has time and again interfered with Japanese trade with the socialist countries. During the Washington talks, Kennedy personally intervened to put pressure on the Japanese Government in regard to Sino-Japanese trade.

What good can come out of Japan's policy of subservience to U.S. imperialism? That is a question which everyone in Japan with a sense of national self-respect is pondering, concludes Commentator.

THE PASSING SHOW

Exhibitionist

Kissing babies, pumping hands, offering bribes of jobs and then betraying the voter when you've got what you wanted—his vote, is the stock in trade of U.S. political campaign tactics and no one knows better than Texas politician U.S. Vice-President Johnson how to use them.

Voicing disagreement with those U.S. diplomats who think that he shouldn't use similar tactics during his overseas trips, he said: "'Politics,' American style, is—for all the disdain it invites and receives—one of the free world's greatest assets and sources of strength." He criticized those U.S. diplomats "who would rather keep out of sight under the mistaken impression that our ways of political leadership are a national liability."



"TIME"-Style "Reform"

Time magazine reports that President Betancourt of Venezuela "has doggedly pursued a policy of reform . . . (he) suspended constitutional guarantees of assembly and free speech, imposed radio and press censorship, suspended the right of habeas corpus and privacy of the home. More than 300 known enemies of the regime were rounded up."

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Fraternal Co-operation

The 1963-64 executive plan for the implementation of the Sino-Albanian Cultural Co-operation Agreement and a protocol on Sino-Albanian scientific and technical co-operation were signed last week in Tirana.

The executive plan for cultural co-operation provides for exchanges of visits and data in science, education and culture, including the fine arts, cinema, broadcasting, journalism, publications and sports.

Under the scientific and technical protocol, the two countries will exchange data in various fields, technical experts and trainees.

The Albanian Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries gave a banquet to mark the signing of the executive plan. In his banquet speech, Tsao Ying, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries who had come to Tirana for the talks, praised the firm struggle of the Albanian people, under the leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour, against imperialism and modern revisionism, and the Albanian people's achievements in socialist construction.

T. Deljana, Albanian Vice-Minister of Education and Culture, said in his speech that the new executive plan of the cultural agreement marked a further stage in the fraternal co-operation between Albania and China and strengthened their great and militant friendship. He highly assessed the Chinese people's great achievements in socialist construction, in raising the three red banners under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, and their firm determination to oppose imperialism, headed by the U.S., and modern revisionism. The heroic struggle of the Chinese people was an example to the people of other countries, he declared. The Albanian people held the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung in the highest esteem, he said.

Albania is currently extending warm hospitality to a cultural delegation and a scientific and technical co-operation delegation from China. The Albanian leaders Enver Hoxha and Mehmet Shehu gave a banquet in their honour.

Cuban Cultural Congress

The First Cuban National Cultural Congress, held from December 14 to 16 in Havana, was attended by 1,700 cultural worker delegates. A Chinese cultural delegation and cultural delegations from other socialist countries attended the congress.

Addressing the congress, Chou Yang, head of the Chinese delegation, said that the holding of the congress reflected the militancy of the Cuban revolutionary cultural workers. He described the Cuban cultural workers as active fighters in uniting the people and inspiring them to struggle against imperialism and to defend the independence of their fatherland and the people's freedom, and as the builders of a new, revolutionary and socialist culture.

Chou Yang said: "A popular, revolutionary new culture is developing vigorously in Cuba. The Cuban cultural workers have made tremendous contributions to the cause of the revolution. To win new, greater successes for Cuban revolutionary culture you have mapped out at this congress a cultural development programme which is in conformity with the interests and needs of the people."

The Chinese delegate declared that Chinese cultural workers were taking the path charted by Comrade Mao Tse-tung that culture should serve the masses of the people — workers, peasants and soldiers. On the ideological front, Chinese cultural workers had resolutely eliminated the harmful influences resulting from foreign cultural aggression and had waged struggles against modern revisionist and bourgeois ideas.

"A new socialist culture," said Chou Yang, "can be developed only on one's own soil and through the practice of the people's struggles. We should inherit and carry forward the fine traditions of our own national culture and also select and absorb the good fruits and advanced experience of the culture of other nations, so as to build up a new socialist and national culture under the ideological guidance of Marxism-Leninism."

NEW DELHI FEARS TRUTH

The Indian Government, in a deliberate attempt to prevent the Indian people from getting to know the truth about the Sino-Indian border question, has issued an order banning the import into India of *Peking Review*.

A December 1 notice of the Indian customs published in a recent issue of the *Gazette of India*, states that the Indian Central Government has banned the bringing into India by land or sea of any issue of *Peking Review*, any translation or reprint, or any other document reproducing material printed in that journal.

The Indian Government had earlier banned the circulation in India of several issues of *Peking Review* which carried articles and other material on the Sino-Indian boundary question.

Sino-Tanganyikan Ties

Chinese Ambassador Ho Ying on December 14 presented his credentials to Julius Nyerere, the First President of the Republic of Tanganyika. In his speech on the occasion the Chinese Ambassador reaffirmed the support of the Chinese Government and people for the Tanganyikan people in their courageous struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for winning and safeguarding their national independence. Ho Ying hailed the recent signing of the Sino-Tanganyikan cultural co-operation agreement as a sign of the growth of cultural and friendly relations between the two peoples.

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A Chinese cultural and goodwill delegation headed by Chu Kuang ended a two-week visit and left Dar-es-Salaam for Uganda on December 14. While in Tanganyika, in addition to signing a cultural co-operation agreement with the Tanganyikan Government, the delegation attended the celebrations marking the founding of the Tanganyikan Republic and the swearing in ceremony of the First President of the Republic. They were also received by President Nyerere and Vice-President Kawawa.

China Welcomes Indonesian Sports Initiative

In a friendly talk with President Sukarno last week, a Chinese sports delegation expressed their support for

the President's proposal for games of the new emerging forces. President Sukarno said that if imperialism still made trouble over the 4th Asian Games, Indonesia would organize and hold the games of the new emerging forces. By the "new emerging forces," he meant progressive, anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist forces.

Huang Chung, head of the visiting Chinese sports delegation, said that this initiative was in line with the vigorous development of the present Asian-African independence movement, with the Bandung spirit, and the desire of the new emerging forces to promote unity and friendship.

After friendly talks, the Chinese sports delegation and the Indonesian sports delegation headed by Maladi,

Sports Minister, signed a joint communique on December 18 expressing the hope that the games of the new emerging forces would be held at an early date.

President Sukarno instructed the Indonesian Sports Minister to discuss the matter with the Chinese delegation.

Briefs

Teng Hsiao-ping, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, had a cordial talk with the visiting Japanese Communist Party leaders. They are Yashiro Ii, Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee; Nobuyuki Hiraashi, Member of the Central Committee; Susumu Fukaya, Member of the Central Committee and head of its

Rural Work Department; Jin Nishidate, Member of the Central Committee and Chairman of the Hokkaido Committee; and Hiroyuki Okamoto, Member of the Central Committee and deputy head of its Propaganda, Education and Cultural Department.

The Chinese-Nepalese Joint Boundary Committee is holding its 6th session in Kathmandu. A Chinese-Nepalese boundary protocol is being drafted in pursuance of the provisions of the Chinese-Nepalese Boundary Treaty and with reference to the joint reports on the work of the joint boundary marker-erecting teams this year. This protocol is expected to be signed shortly.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

HIGHLIGHTS OF CURRENT ENTERTAINMENT, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

The following programme scheduled for the coming week is subject to change.

PEKING OPERA

▲ **ORPHAN OF THE CHAO FAMILY** Prime Minister Chao Tun of the ancient State of Ts'in is killed by the ruthless minister Tu An-ku who orders the wholesale execution of all his kith and kin. The play tells how Chao's two faithful friends save his infant grandson, sole heir of the Chao family. Peking School of Operatic Arts.

▲ **THE YEN YANG TOWER** Kao Teng, son of an evil prime minister of the Sung Dynasty, takes advantage of his father's position to kidnap Hsu Fei-chu, daughter of a brave general treacherously killed by his father. Fei-chu's brother, with the help of his friends, rescues his sister and avenges his family. Peking School of Operatic Arts.

SHAOSHING OPERA

▲ **LIANG SHAN-PO AND CHU YING-TAI** Otherwise known as *Butterfly Lovers*, a tragedy based on an ancient folk tale. The story has come to symbolize the people's resistance to feudal marriage conventions in ancient China. Performed by the Youth Group of the ShaosHING Opera Troupe from Tientsin.

BALLET

▲ **FOUNTAIN OF BAKHCHISARAI** This classical ballet composed by B. Asafiev tells the tragic fate of a young Polish girl captured and loved by a khan of the Crimea. Performed for the first time in China by the Experimental Ballet Troupe of the Peking School of Dancing.

OPERA

▲ **STORM ON THE YANGTSE** An opera about the heroic struggle of Shanghai stevedores against the Japanese invaders in 1932. Libretto by Tien Han; music by Nieh Erh. Also revolutionary songs composed by Nieh Erh and Hsien Hsing-hai. Central Opera and Dance-Drama Theatre.

▲ **LA TRAVIATA** Verdi's famous opera. Produced in Chinese by the Central Opera and Dance-Drama Theatre.

MODERN DRAMA

▲ **THE CAPTURE OF THE WEI HU MOUNTAIN** Adapted from Chu Po's novel *Tracks in the Snowy Forest*. A tale of action and suspense. A People's Liberation Army man in disguise wins his way through the labyrinth of traps laid by the Hawk, a

notorious bandit chief in the Wei Hu Mountain, to test newcomers to their band. He succeeds in becoming the confidant of the Hawk and then brings about his capture. Peking People's Art Theatre.

▲ **THUNDERSTORM** A tragedy of incest written in classic form in 1933 by the famous playwright Tsao Yu. A damning exposure of the family of semi-feudal and semi-colonial society in pre-liberation China. Peking People's Art Theatre.

▲ **RED CRAG** Adapted from the popular new novel by Lo Kuang-pin and Yang Yi-yen. It describes the bitter struggle inside the notorious SACO prison between the political prisoners and the U.S.-Chiang agents and gaolers on the eve of Chung-king's liberation. Peking People's Art Theatre.

▲ **THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO** A comedy of intrigue by the 18th-century French dramatist Beaumarchais. Performed for the first time in China by the China Youth Art Theatre.

▲ **SHEEP'S WELL (Fuenteovejuna)** The Spanish classic by Lope de Vega about a peasant rising in Spain. Performed by students of the Central Drama Institute on the occasion of the 400th anniversary of the birth of its author, the great 17th-century dramatist.

▲ **THE NEXT SPRING** A new play by the visiting Liaoning Art Theatre. It tells how officers and engineers of the Chinese People's navy together with the shipyard workers build a modern warship.

FILMS

▲ **LOCUST TREE VILLAGE** A feature in colour mirroring life in China's new countryside as the peasants make their way along the road from the mutual-aid team to the people's commune. "August 1" Studio.

▲ **FIVE DAYS AND NIGHTS** A Soviet-G.D.R. joint production. It tells how in 1945 after the German city of Dresden was liberated, Soviet officers and artists helped the German people to rescue the precious paintings of the Dresden Museum from destruction.

▲ **AT THE BEGINNING OF THE CENTURY** A Soviet feature film. Episodes from Lenin's life. It tells how Lenin tirelessly carried on revolutionary activities even while exiled in Siberia and how later he

got the famous *Iskra* (The Spark), organ of the Communist Party, published in Munich.

▲ **LEAP OVER THE CHASM** A Soviet feature. A haughty engineer learns a bitter lesson from an accident caused by his neglect of the safety of the workers.

▲ **THEY ALSO FOUGHT** An Albanian feature film about the Resistance in World War II. The "they" are a group of dauntless Albanian children who help the guerrillas against the Italian fascists.

▲ **ALGERIAN GIRL** A U.A.R. feature film. The life and martyrdom of an Algerian girl-student who becomes a revolutionary heroine in the fight for Algeria's independence.

▲ **LA P... RESPECTUEUSE** A French feature film about a girl of the streets who stands up with the Negroes against the wealthy forces of "law and order" in the fight against racial discrimination in a southern state of the U.S.A.

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **HOME-MADE RADIO AND TV EXHIBITION** Home-made miniature transistor radio and television sets, electronically controlled automatic machines, precision and surgical instruments made by amateur and professional radio engineers. Daily, 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. till Jan. 9, 1963. At the Peking Indoor Swimming Pool Building in Peking Gymnasium.

▲ **NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART EXHIBITION** Daily (except Mon.), 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. till Dec. 24. At Artists' Union Gallery.

▲ **G.D.R. INDUSTRIAL ART EXHIBITION** Daily (except Mon.), 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. till Jan. 2, 1963. At Peking Exhibition Centre.



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