

PEKING REVIEW

7

February 14, 1964

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報

Premier Chou En-lai on Africa's Excellent Revolutionary Situation

Speech by the Chinese Premier at mass rally
in Mogadishu (p. 5).

A HISTORIC VISIT

Renmin Ribao hails the successful conclusion of
Premier Chou's African tour (p. 9).

The Anti-U.S. Tide in Japan

(p. 20).

Better Housing in Town and Country

Housing construction goes ahead in China on a scale
previously unknown in all her history (p. 23).

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

JOINT STATEMENT OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF NEW ZEALAND

This pamphlet also gives the speech given on May 25, 1963, by V.G. Wilcox, General Secretary of the Communist Party of New Zealand, at the Higher Party School of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in Peking.

Out to the People; On to the Offensive Against Monopoly

V.G. Wilcox

A report of the National Committee of the Communist Party of New Zealand to the Party's National Conference held in April 1963. A statement by the Party's National Secretariat is included.

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(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

February 14, 1964 Vol. VII No. 7

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THE WEEK

Among the major events of the week:

- Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi returned home after 55 days' tour of ten African countries and fraternal Albania.

Leading newspapers in China and other countries in Asia and Africa hail Premier Chou's successful tour as an important contribution to Asian-African solidarity in the common struggle against imperialism.

- Premier Chou En-lai has accepted an invitation to pay a visit to the Kingdom of Burundi at a time convenient to both sides.

- A campaign to emulate the advanced, learn from and overtake them and help the less advanced is gathering momentum as the nation readies itself for greater successes on the production front this year.

- The nation is celebrating a happy Spring Festival — the biggest traditional holiday in China.

- The Chinese press reported:

— the January 27 article by the editorial department of the Korean paper *Rodong Shinmoon* entitled: "Hold High the Revolutionary Banner of National Liberation!" It denounced the revisionists for their efforts to undermine the national-liberation movement in various parts of the world.

— a communique released by the Communist Party of Ceylon announcing that the Party's Central Committee, which met on January 25-26, had elected a Political Bureau, with Premalal Kumarasiri as General Secretary of the Party.

Premier Chou Returns Home

Premier Chou En-lai has returned to China from his extensive tour abroad. He arrived in Kunming on February 5 together with Vice-Premier Chen Yi and other members of his party. They brought back with them the friendship and greetings of the people of ten African countries and fraternal Albania.

During their 55 days' tour, Premier Chou and Vice-Premier Chen visited the United Arab Republic, Algeria, Morocco, Albania, Tunisia, Ghana, Mali, Guinea, the Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia. Their visits make a memorable page in the annals of international friendly relations; they have done much to promote mutual understanding and strengthen Asian-African solidarity and enhance fraternal relations between China and Albania.

On hand to greet Premier Chou and Vice-Premier Chen at the Kunming airport were Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and the local leaders and some 1,500 representatives of the citizens of many nationalities who live in this famous beauty spot of southwestern China. When Premier Chou and Vice-Premier Chen stepped from their

plane, beaming with smiles, thunderous applause swept the airport gay with flags. Vice-Chairman Soong Ching Ling warmly greeted and shook hands with them. The wave of cheers followed the course of the Premier and the Vice-Premier through the welcoming crowds. Young men and women of various nationalities, dressed in colourful costumes, beat drums and gongs in a typical Chinese welcome home.

Meeting of Comrades

Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met and had a cordial talk on February 9 with V.G. Wilcox, General Secretary of the Communist Party of New Zealand, and his wife. Later, he gave a banquet in their honour. Comrade Wilcox and his wife left Peking on February 10 on a tour of the country.

Chairman Mao Receives Cambodian Ambassador

Chairman Mao Tse-tung had a cordial and friendly talk with Prince Sisowath Sirik Matak, Cambodian Ambassador to China, on the after-



Premier Chou and Vice-Premier Chen receive a rousing welcome home in Kunming

noon of February 8, the day before the Ambassador left for home.

National Conference on Industry And Communications

The importance of the national conference on industry and communications which closed early last month was underscored by the attendance of leading officials in these fields from all over the country. During its 3-week session, Chairman Mao Tse-tung and other leaders of the Chinese Communist Party and Government received all its participants.

The conference, after reviewing the current situation in industry and communications, urged all concerned to work for an all-round overfulfilment of 1964 state plans. To achieve this, it called on everyone to learn from the Chinese People's Liberation Army in strengthening ideological and political work under the guidance of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's thought and implementing the general line of "going all out, aiming high and getting greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism." It also sent out the call to extend the campaign to emulate the advanced, learn from and overtake them, and help the less advanced; to carry the movement to increase production and practise economy to new heights, and achieve a further rise in technical-economic standards.

The conference characterized the strengthening of ideological and political work as a fundamental task in orientating socialist construction; it was, the conference noted, a question of organizing in a still better way a working class with a high level of political consciousness and scientific and technological knowledge. While stressing ideological and political work as the vitalizing factor in economic and all other work, the conference pointed out that the campaign to "emulate, learn from, overtake and help" was the best way to increase production and achieve economies, as well as an excellent method of implementing the general line for building socialism. It was at the same time a movement of technical reform and revolution and of ideological revolution. All enterprises whose technical-economic standards at the end of 1963 were still below the most advanced levels in China were urged by the conference to work to attain those levels this year, while those enterprises which had already attained the most advanced levels in China should strive now to reach the most advanced international levels.

A high appraisal was given to the socialist educational movement which started in industrial enterprises last year. It played a tremendous role in enhancing the workers' class con-

sciousness and in achieving an all-round fulfilment of state plans.

In reviewing achievements in 1963, the conference noted with satisfaction that inspiring successes had been achieved ideologically, politically and economically. 1963, it said, was marked by the most rapid improvement since liberation in the quality of products; it also saw the largest number of new products trial-manufactured as well as drastic cuts in production costs and bigger profits for the state.

Ceylon's Independence Anniversary

Ceylon celebrated the 16th anniversary of its independence on February 4. On its eve, Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai sent congratulatory messages to William Gopallawa and Sirimavo Bandaranaike, Governor-General and Prime Minister of Ceylon respectively.

In Peking, E.L.F. De J. Seneviratne, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Ceylonese Embassy, gave an anniversary reception. Among the guests were Acting Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien.

At the reception, both the Ceylonese Charge d'Affaires and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien spoke warmly of the friendship between China and Ceylon.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, in his speech, paid tribute to the Ceylonese people who had waged tireless struggles to safeguard their independence and sovereignty and build up their motherland, and had achieved great successes. He pledged the Chinese Government's support for Ceylon's policy of peace and neutrality.

The Vice-Premier condemned the U.S. Government's decision to extend the operations of its Seventh Fleet to the Indian Ocean as a new provocation to the people in the vast areas of Southeast Asia and around the Indian Ocean and as another threat to the peace and security of the world. Declared the Vice-Premier: "The Chinese Government and people firmly oppose the United States' action in sending its Seventh Fleet into the Indian Ocean to engage in armed threats and war provocations. We are sure that this outrageous act of aggression will result only in the greater isolation of U.S. imperialism from the people in Asia and Africa and the rest of the world, and will end in utter failure."

Premier Chou En-lai: Revolutionary Prospects in Africa Excellent!

The independent African people dare to be the masters of their house and manage their own state affairs; they dare to despise their enemies and fight all oppressors, old and new. This dauntless spirit constitutes the most valuable treasure of all new emerging countries.

In order to win complete independence, it is necessary to achieve independence economically. In national construction reliance must be mainly placed on the strength of one's own country and foreign aid is only auxiliary. This is the correct experience summed up by the Asian-African peoples from their actual struggles.

The imperialists will never be reconciled to their defeat in Africa. Some old colonialists have resorted to neo-colonialist tactics in an attempt to maintain their colonial rule; still others have again revealed their ferocious features as old colonialists after their neo-colonialist tactics were seen through by the masses. The neo-colonialists are even more sinister and cunning. By hypocritical means, they are trying hard to step into the shoes of the old colonialists.

The African people will certainly win complete victory so long as they heighten their vigilance, close their ranks and persist in struggles. An independent and prosperous new Africa will certainly emerge.

The Chinese people are for ever the reliable friends of the African peoples in the struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism and in the cause of developing the national economy and building up their own countries.

Premier Chou En-lai made a speech at a mass rally held in Mogadishu, capital of Somalia, on February 3. Following is the text of the speech. Boldface emphases and subheads are ours. — Ed.

Your Excellency, Respected Prime Minister Abdirashid Ali Shermarke,

Your Excellency, Respected Commissioner Extraordinary,

Dear Friends,

It is with great joy that we gather here with our Somali brothers and sisters. We have brought to you the cordial greetings and high respect of the 650 million Chinese people. The enthusiastic welcome given us by the Somali people these days is a vivid expression of the profound feelings of friendship between the Chinese and Somali peoples. In the name of Vice-Premier Chen Yi and myself, I extend our hearty thanks.

This is my first visit to Somalia. But to me and to the Chinese people, your country is not unfamiliar. As far back as more than five hundred years ago, the Chinese navigator Cheng Ho visited your country and came to Mogadishu, Brava and other coastal cities. Emisaries from your country also paid a number of friendly

visits to China. At that time, relations of trade and friendly contacts had already been established between our two peoples. The Chinese people have long known that Somalia is a country which abounds in frankincense and myrrh; and likewise, the Somali people have long known that China is famous for its silk and porcelain. The friendship between our two peoples has a long history. This long-standing traditional friendship was interrupted by colonial aggression after the sixteenth century. We are glad to note that since our two countries won victories successively, the traditional friendship between our two peoples has not only been restored but even developed under new historical conditions. The continuous consolidation and strengthening of the friendship between the Chinese and Somali peoples are both in the common interest of our two peoples, and conducive to Asian-African solidarity and world peace.

Somali People's Successful Struggle

The industrious and courageous Somali people have a glorious tradition of fighting imperialism and colonialism. At the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century, the Somali people, under the leadership of their national hero Mohamed Bin Abdulla Hassan, waged armed struggles against the

colonialists for twenty years. During World War II, the Somali people took part in the anti-fascist war and drove out the fascist rulers. In postwar years the struggle of the people of Mogadishu and the entire Somali people for independence and freedom continued to surge forward. The independence of Somalia was the result of the heroic struggles waged by the Somali people.

Since their independence, the Somali people have continued their unremitting struggles and efforts and won many successes in liquidating the colonial forces, opposing foreign intervention, safeguarding national independence and sovereignty, and building up their country. The Government of Somalia has pursued a foreign policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment, opposing imperialism and colonialism and the policy of racial discrimination practised by the colonial authorities of South Africa, and supporting those African peoples still under colonial domination who are struggling for independence. The Somali Government and people have made positive contributions to the strengthening of African solidarity and Asian-African solidarity and to the defence of world peace. We heartily wish the Somali people new and continuous successes in days to come.

Excellent Prospects of Revolution in Africa

Dear friends, we have come to your awakened continent bringing with us the sincere friendship of the 650 million Chinese people towards the African people. Our journey has lasted 50 days and covered tens of thousands of miles. We have visited ten friendly African countries. From North Africa to West Africa and from West Africa to East Africa, we have been given brotherly and warm welcome by the African peoples; we have witnessed the African people's strong will of fighting imperialism and old and new colonialism; we have seen the strong desire of the African people to build up their respective countries and the marked successes they have achieved. Although the Chinese people and the African peoples speak different languages and are thousands of miles apart, we have similarly experienced aggression and oppression by imperialism and colonialism, and we face the common fighting tasks of opposing imperialism and building up our respective countries. We understand each other best and we share each other's feelings. **We feel that our present visit to Africa is somewhat belated. But after all we have come and have achieved quite a few results. Through this visit, we have greatly enriched our knowledge and the comradeship-in-arms between the Chinese people and the African peoples has been greatly strengthened.** The African continent, which gave birth to a glorious ancient civilization and suffered from the most cruel colonial aggression and plunder, is now undergoing earth-shaking changes. More than thirty African countries have become independent, and those African peoples still under colonial oppression and partition are waging heroic struggles to win independence and freedom. Revolutionary prospects are excellent throughout the African continent.

During our visit to the new emerging African countries, we have been most deeply impressed by the courage and enthusiasm, energy and vigour shown by the people

of these countries, which bespeak the proud feelings of the people who have stood up on their own feet and become independent. They have smashed their colonial shackles and freed themselves from enslavement; they dare to be the masters of their own house and manage their own state affairs; they dare to despise their enemies and fight all oppressors, old and new. This dauntless fighting spirit constitutes the most valuable treasure of all new emerging countries. With such fighting spirit, they are able to defeat whatever the schemes and plots of the imperialists and old and new colonialists, and victoriously march forward along the road of independent development.

During this visit we have met many leaders of African countries and had extensive contacts with people of various circles and the broad masses in these countries. Many of them indicated to us their readiness to wage unremitting struggles against imperialism and old and new colonialism and continue to push the revolution ahead. They firmly oppose the activities of aggression, interference, subversion and infiltration by the imperialists and all foreign forces. They are determined to consolidate their national independence, defend their state sovereignty, build up their own countries, strengthen their defence capability and further eliminate the colonial forces. They are determined to carry on social reforms and oppose the reactionary forces which attempt to reverse the trend of history. They are proud of the successes already won and are looking into the future with confidence. **We are convinced that given correct leadership and by closely relying on the strength of the masses and carrying the national-democratic revolution through to the end, the new emerging African countries will certainly be able to create a bright future for themselves.**

A Correct Experience

The independent African peoples are building up their respective countries and removing step by step the backwardness and poverty caused by prolonged colonial domination. Many African friends have told us that in order to win complete independence, political independence alone is not enough, and that efforts must be made to develop the national economy so as to achieve independence economically. They have also pointed out that in national construction reliance must be mainly placed on the strength of their own countries and that foreign aid is only auxiliary. In our view, this is the correct experience summed up by the African people as well as the Asian-African peoples from their actual struggles. Africa has its diligent and courageous people, its vast and fertile land and inexhaustible resources. **We are convinced that the new emerging African countries will certainly become prosperous and strong so long as the boundless potentialities of their peoples are brought into full play and their own rich natural resources are adequately utilized.**

In each of the African countries we visited, we have deeply felt the African people's strong desire to promote the unity and solidarity of African countries in order to remove the obstacles caused by the colonialists' artificial division of Africa. This is a just desire which is fully

understandable. A foundation for the unity and solidarity of African countries will be built when every new emerging African country endeavours to consolidate its national independence, safeguard its state sovereignty, develop its national economy and culture and strengthen its defence capability, and actively supports other African peoples in their fight for independence and freedom. The Summit Conference of African States held last May has made important contributions towards the promotion of the African people's cause of unity against imperialism. **We are convinced that with the development of the African people's united struggle against imperialism and through persistent and unremitting efforts, final victory can certainly be won for the cause of unity and solidarity among African countries in the way chosen by the African peoples themselves.**

The imperialists will of course never be reconciled to their defeat in Africa. They do not like to see the African people standing up and becoming masters of their own house. Nor do they like to see the independent development and prosperity of the African countries. **Some old colonialists are continuing their bloody suppression of the African peoples fighting for independence and freedom; others have resorted to neo-colonialist tactics in an attempt to maintain their colonial rule; still others have again revealed their ferocious features as old colonialists after their neo-colonialist tactics were seen through by the masses. The neo-colonialists are even more sinister and cunning.** They are now stepping up their infiltration and expansion in the political, military, economic and cultural fields by hypocritical means, trying hard to step into the shoes of the old colonialists and place the new emerging African countries under their control. The imperialists and old and new colonialists are employing all sorts of despicable means to sow discord and create disputes among African countries in an attempt to defeat them one by one so as to sabotage the African people's cause of unity against imperialism.

A New Africa Will Appear

In the face of these vicious enemies, the fighting task before the African peoples is undoubtedly an arduous one. However, times are different now. The dark days when the imperialists could carve up Africa at will are gone. No barriers built by the imperialists and old and new colonialists can check the historical currents of the national-independence movements in Africa. **The awakened and fighting African peoples will certainly win complete victory in their struggles for national liberation so long as they heighten their vigilance, close their ranks, persist in struggles and dare to seize victory.** No matter how tortuous the road of struggle and how long the struggle, an independent new Africa free from imperialism and old and new colonialism will certainly emerge; a prosperous new Africa with an advanced economy and advanced culture will certainly emerge. In the cause of creating a new human civilization, the African peoples who have created a glorious ancient civilization will certainly leave far behind the Western civilization which was

based on colonial rule over the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

China's Stand on Her Relations With African Countries

The Chinese people have always held that the vigorous development of the national-liberation movement in Africa is hitting hard at and weakening the forces of imperialism and that this constitutes a tremendous support for the Chinese people and all revolutionary peoples of the world. **In her relations with the African countries, China has consistently and unswervingly taken the following stand in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the ten principles of the Bandung Conference: One, it supports the African peoples in their struggle to fight imperialism and old and new colonialism and to win and safeguard national independence. Two, it supports the pursuance of a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment by the governments of African countries. Three, it supports the desire of the African peoples to achieve unity and solidarity in the way chosen by themselves. Four, it supports the settlement through peaceful consultation of disputes among the African countries. Five, it holds that the sovereignty of African countries should be respected by all other countries and that encroachment and interference from any quarter should be opposed.** Our present visit to ten friendly countries in Africa has convinced us even more that these five principles are in accord with the actual situation in Africa and with the common interest of the African and Chinese peoples. The brotherly African peoples can trust that the 650 million Chinese people are for ever the reliable friends of the African peoples in the struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism and in the cause of developing the national economy and building up their respective countries.

We Asian and African peoples are brothers sharing the same life-breath and destiny. Imperialism and old and new colonialism are our common enemies. It is our common fighting task to win and safeguard national independence and develop national economy and culture. In the face of the arch enemy, it is necessary for us to strengthen our solidarity and co-operation continuously. Since the First Asian-African Conference in 1955 tremendous development has taken place in the Asian-African peoples' cause of unity against imperialism. Now the time is ripe for the convening of a second Asian-African conference and active preparation should be made for it. We are convinced that the convocation of this conference will make new contributions towards the further promotion of the Asian-African peoples' cause of unity against imperialism and of economic co-operation.

In order to consolidate their national independence, it is necessary for the new emerging Asian-African countries to develop their national economies and gradually remove the state of poverty and backwardness caused by colonial domination. **In order to develop their national economies, it is necessary for the Asian and African countries to rely, first of all, on their own efforts, on the strength of their own peoples and on the full use of their own resources. Self-reliance does not preclude foreign aid and it is also necessary to have economic**

co-operation among all friendly countries. The important thing is that all foreign aid and economic co-operation should conform to the principle of equality and mutual benefit with no privileges and conditions attached. This aid and co-operation should really help to develop the independent national economy and should not be a means to control and manacle the Asian-African countries.

China's Eight Principles in Providing Economic Aid

In providing economic aid to other countries, the Chinese Government has always strictly abided by the following eight principles: One, the Chinese Government always bases itself on the principle of equality and mutual benefit in providing aid to other countries. It never regards such aid as a kind of unilateral alms but as something mutual and helpful to economic co-operation. Two, in providing aid to other countries, the Chinese Government strictly respects the sovereignty and independence of the recipient countries, and never attaches any conditions or asks for any privileges. Three, China provides economic aid in the form of interest-free or low-interest loans and extends the time limit for the repayment when necessary so as to lighten, as far as possible, the burden of the recipient countries. Four, in providing aid to other countries, the purpose of the Chinese Government is not to make the recipient countries dependent on China but to help them embark step by step on the road of self-reliance and independent economic development. Five, the Chinese Government tries its best to help the recipient countries build projects which require less investment while yielding quicker results so that the recipient governments may increase their income and accumulate capital. Six, the Chinese Government provides the best quality equipment and material of its own manufacture at international market prices. If the equipment and material provided by the Chinese Government are not up to the agreed specifications and quality, the Chinese Government undertakes to replace them. Seven, in giving any particular technical assistance, the Chinese Government will see to it that the personnel of the recipient country fully master such technique. Eight, the experts and technical personnel dispatched by China to help in construction in the recipient countries will have the same standard of living as the experts and technical personnel of the recipient country. The Chinese experts and technical personnel are not allowed to make any special demands or enjoy any special amenities.

At present, the mutual aid and economic co-operation between Asian-African countries are still limited in scale. However, inasmuch as we share the same experience and are in similar positions and so best understand each other's needs, our mutual aid and economic co-operation are dependable, conformable to actual needs, equitable and of mutual benefit, and helpful to the independent development of various countries. Along with the development of national construction in Asian-African countries, there is no doubt that this mutual aid and economic co-operation will continuously expand in scope and increase in quantity.

Dear friends, the present international situation is increasingly favourable to the revolutionary struggle and the cause of defending world peace of the peoples of the world and unfavourable to imperialism and the reac-

tionaries of all countries. Nuclear weapons can be prohibited, world war can be prevented and world peace can be safeguarded if all the peace-loving forces of the world, including the forces of the socialist camp, the forces of the national and democratic revolutionary movement of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the forces of the working class and all the revolutionary people of the world, and the forces of the world peace movement, unite and wage resolute struggles against the imperialist policies of war and aggression.

The revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries are not isolated. The oppressed nations and peoples all over the world, irrespective of race, colour, sex and belief, always sympathize with and support each other. Of late, the Panamanian people are carrying on an unflinching struggle to oppose U.S. aggression and demand the recovery of their sovereign rights over the Panama Canal. The Asian-African peoples have launched a huge protest campaign against the sending of the U.S. Seventh Fleet to the Indian Ocean. The Chinese people firmly stand on the side of the Panamanian people and on the side of the Asian-African peoples who oppose the new acts of aggression by the United States.

Newborn Force Is Invincible

Dear friends, where there is aggression, there is resistance; where there is oppression, there is struggle. The national and democratic revolutionary movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America have become a mighty force propelling the advance of human history. This is something which cannot be checked, exterminated or crushed by the imperialists and their followers. Though difficulties and obstacles of one kind or another may crop up on the path of the people's revolution in Asia, Africa and Latin America, our force, being a newborn one, is invincible. Though imperialism and old and new colonialism still has a huge body, it already is rotten inside. Just as an old Chinese poem says, "by the side of the wrecked ship a thousand sails pass; ahead of the withered tree a forest thrives." Imperialism is like the wrecked ship and the withered tree; its days are numbered. The ranks of the revolutionary people of the world are like a thousand ships majestically sailing on the sea. The revolutionary cause of the people of the world is like a forest thriving in spring.

So long as the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America unite, and the peoples of all continents unite, to wage resolute struggles against the imperialist policies of aggression and war, final victory can certainly be won in the cause of defending world peace and promoting human progress.

Long live the friendship between China and Somalia!

Long live Asian-African solidarity!

Long live the great unity of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America!

Long live the great unity of the people of the world!

Long live world peace!

Long Live Sino-African Solidarity! Long Live Afro-Asian Solidarity!

Following is a slightly abridged translation of "Renmin Ribao's" February 6 editorial reviewing Premier Chou En-lai's African tour. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

PREMIER Chou En-lai's friendship visit to African countries is the first official visit paid by Chinese state leaders to Africa. Since the First Asian-African Conference, mutual support and co-operation in the diplomatic field between China and many African countries and their economic and cultural exchanges have grown steadily. The aim of Premier Chou En-lai's tour is to seek friendship, enhance understanding and enable all to learn from each other so as to open up a new epoch in the relationships of friendship and co-operation existing between China and the African countries. It is, therefore, an important event in the development of China's foreign relations.

Africa today is no longer the "dark continent" of old. In the postwar years, more than 30 African countries have, following prolonged and heroic struggles by their peoples, broken the shackles of colonialism, hoisted their own national flags and begun to take their national destinies into their own hands. The peoples of these newly emerging countries are firmly striding ahead, full of confidence and vigour. They are striving to consolidate their national independence, uphold their national sovereignty, develop their national economies and wipe out the vestiges of colonial influence. In those countries yet to attain independence, revolutionary struggles surge forward with the irresistible power of thundering torrents.

The present developments in Africa show that imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism will inevitably and completely be swept out of the continent. Premier Chou En-lai has said: "An independent new Africa free from imperialism and old and new colonialism will certainly emerge; a prosperous new Africa with an advanced economy and advanced culture will certainly emerge.

Thus, on the strength of his first-hand knowledge of Africa, the Premier paints for the Chinese people and the world an inspiring picture of the continent in the full flush of its new awakening and its golden future.

Amazing Success

Premier Chou En-lai said at a Somali mass rally held in his honour that China and the African countries "understand each other best and we share each other's feelings." This was vividly demonstrated throughout the visit of the Chinese leaders to the African countries. In the communique issued after their talks, Premier Chou

En-lai and the leaders of the African countries agreed: In order to prevent world war, it is necessary to wage an unremitting struggle against the imperialist policies of aggression and war; the contemporary national-liberation movement is an important force in defence of world peace; imperialism and old and new colonialism must be completely liquidated in Africa; Asian-African solidarity must be strengthened with the utmost effort and, in the opinion of many countries, active preparations should be made for a second Asian-African conference; disputes among Asian-African countries should be settled through peaceful negotiations on the basis of Asian-African solidarity; national economies should be developed by mainly relying on one's own strength supplemented by foreign assistance.

During Premier Chou En-lai's tour, China established diplomatic relations with Tunisia and reached agreement with Ethiopia that measures be taken to normalize relations between the two Governments in the near future. All this has promoted mutual understanding, mutual trust and friendship and co-operation between China and the African countries. These amazing successes of Premier Chou En-lai's visit are the result of the common efforts of the Chinese and African leaders.

Five-Point Stand and Eight Principles

In his talks with the leaders of African countries, Premier Chou En-lai expounded China's five-point stand in its relations with the Arab countries, its five-point stand in its relations with African countries and the eight principles it strictly abides by in providing economic and technical assistance to other countries. Premier Chou En-lai and President Nkrumah of Ghana have jointly set forth the five basic principles of international life. All these principles embody the general line of China's foreign policy; they are the creative development of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the ten principles of the Bandung Conference.

The Chinese Government and people are guided by the following principles in their relations with African countries:

We regard our support for the struggle of the African peoples against imperialism and old and new colonialism as our bounden internationalist duty. China achieved victory in its revolution a few years earlier than most African countries. The country which wins earlier is duty bound to support those which win later. Moreover, support is always mutual. The struggle of the African peoples which weakens imperialism and old and new colonialism is a strong support for the Chinese people;

Itinerary of Premier Chou En-lai's African Tours*

United Arab Republic	December 14-21, 1963
Algeria	December 21-27, 1963
Morocco	December 27-30, 1963
Tunisia	January 9-10, 1964**
Ghana	January 11-16, 1964
Mali	January 16-21, 1964
Guinea	January 21-26, 1964
The Sudan	January 27-30, 1964
Ethiopia	January 30-February 1, 1964
Somalia	February 1-4, 1964

* The territories of the ten African countries which Premier Chou visited cover 32.5 per cent of the total area of the continent; 41 per cent of the entire African population lives in these countries.

** Between December 31, 1963, and January 9, 1964, Premier Chou and his party visited Albania.

The policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment pursued by the African countries is in the interests of their peoples and of peace in Asia, Africa and the world;

The struggle of the African peoples has achieved great victories. The main lesson, which is also the most precious lesson, drawn in the course of achieving these victories is that all forces should be united to wage resolute struggles. First and foremost, all the people of a country should unite because it is the whole country, the whole nation which imperialism wants to enslave. Secondly, the African peoples should unite because the whole of Africa suffers from aggression by imperialism and old and new colonialism. Furthermore, the people of Africa should unite with the people of Asia, Latin America and, indeed, the whole world because the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the people of the whole world, are engaged in a common struggle. Unity is strength and in the face of the united and resolutely fighting peoples, imperialism and old and new colonialism are merely a paper tiger;

The desire of the African people to remove the artificial barriers that have split up their continent and to promote unity and solidarity of African countries is understandable and justified. This desire of the African peoples can undoubtedly be realized in the form of their own choice and in their common cause of unity against imperialism;

The land of Africa is fertile and its people are industrious. The economic backwardness and poverty of

Africa are solely the result of its plunder and enslavement by imperialism and old and new colonialism. A new Africa, independent, prosperous and powerful, can certainly be built up by relying on the people and by following the policy of self-reliance supplemented by foreign assistance;

All countries in the world, big and small, strong and weak, are equal. We firmly oppose aggression and intervention in other countries by force or in the name of providing economic assistance.

China's five-point stand in its relations with the African and with the Arab countries, its eight principles of providing economic assistance to other countries and the five basic principles of international life are worked out from the very principles mentioned above. These principles give expression to the general line of China's foreign policy and are a creative development of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the ten principles of the Bandung Conference. They will greatly promote our friendship, unity and co-operation with the Arab and African countries and smash the schemes of imperialism and its lackeys to sow discord between China and the African countries and undermine relations between them; they will at the same time provide criteria for the establishment of good international relations. All schemes and intrigues of imperialism and old and new colonialism to interfere in and control the Asian-African countries will be fully exposed, by the light of these principles.

Excellent Example of International Relations

With warm and sincere feelings of friendship for the African people, Premier Chou En-lai has made an extensive tour of the African countries, paid glowing tribute and given support to the African people's struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism, and had frank and cordial exchanges of views with the leaders of these countries. His tour has greatly strengthened the solidarity between the Chinese and African peoples and between the Asian and African peoples in general. It has also set an excellent example for relations among nations based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. It, therefore, will go down as a major event in the annals of Afro-Asian solidarity and those of international relations, and will certainly exert a far-reaching influence on the development of solidarity among Asian and African peoples and of international relations.

With the close of Premier Chou En-lai's goodwill tour of Africa, a new era in the development of China's friendship and co-operation with African states begins. Let us strive together with the African people to further strengthen friendship between the Chinese and African peoples, unity and co-operation between China and the African countries, and amity, solidarity and co-operation between the Asian and African countries and peoples. Given the solidarity of the Asian and African peoples and the solidarity of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples who account for the overwhelming majority of the world's population, no force on earth can arrest the historical advance of mankind.

Hailing Awakened, Advanced Africa

Premier Chou En-lai's Press Conference In Mogadishu

Premier Chou En-lai held a press conference on February 3 in Mogadishu during which he replied to questions put by journalists from a number of countries. Following is a report of his press conference. Emphases in boldface are ours. — Ed.

PREMIER Chou En-lai first dwelt on the main impressions he gained during his tour of Africa. He said: **When we were in China we felt that Africa was no longer backward but was an advanced continent.** After visiting ten friendly African countries, we are more firmly convinced that the African people have awakened and stood up. The African people have the burning aspiration to win and safeguard national independence, end colonial rule and break the shackles of colonialism in the political, military, economic and cultural fields. They have the firm resolve to oppose imperialist aggression and defend world peace. They have the determination and confidence to get rid of poverty and backwardness brought about by colonial rule and to build their own countries. They have the common desire to promote the unity and solidarity of the African countries. All this shows that **the awakened African people are no longer the African people of the 19th century or the beginning of the 20th century. The African people who have stood up dare to struggle, to be the masters of their own fate and to despise all oppressors.** Their victorious struggles have given a powerful impetus to the national-democratic movement in Asia and Latin America. The victory won by the people of the United Arab Republic in recovering the Suez Canal clearly inspired the Panamanian people and strengthened their confidence to fight for the recovery of their sovereignty over the Panama Canal. The African people who have suffered for centuries from endless enslavement, oppression, plunder and humiliation have stood up today to speak for themselves and become independent. This is a great cataclysmic event in the second half of the 20th century. That is why we say that an excellent revolutionary situation exists in Africa.

Africa has industrious, brave and intelligent people, vast territories, suitable climate and inexhaustible untapped subterranean wealth and abundant surface resources. We firmly believe that so long as the African countries can fully arouse and bring into full play the labour enthusiasm of the broad masses, make the best use of the subterranean and surface resources and co-operate with each other in amity, Africa will assuredly become rich, strong and prosperous. An independent, rich and strong Africa will be helpful to checking imperialist aggression, defending world peace and putting into practice peaceful coexistence

of countries with different social systems. On the eve of my departure from Africa, I should like to acclaim this awakened, advanced continent.

Answering a question about the revolutionary situation in Africa asked by a British journalist, Premier Chou En-lai said: The main content of what we refer to as the revolutionary situation in Africa is that the African peoples are demanding complete destruction of colonial rule and thorough elimination of the colonial forces and are working for the complete independence of all African countries. At present, a number of African countries have not yet achieved independence and the people of these countries are waging a struggle to achieve national independence and to win initial victories in the national-democratic revolution. The people of many African countries that have won independence are pushing the revolution forward, with the aim of carrying through the national-democratic revolution and building up their countries.

Premier Chou En-lai pointed out that the various forms of struggles waged by the African countries to win and safeguard national independence, oppose the aggression by imperialism and old and new colonialism and to fight against any control from the outside, all fell within the scope of nationalist revolution. He said that the Moroccan people in forcing the United States to remove its military bases from Morocco performed a revolutionary action.

Referring to what he saw during his visit in Ethiopia, Premier Chou En-lai said that the **U.S. Government applied pressure on Ethiopia not only in the political field but on public opinion as well in an attempt to obstruct further development in relations between China and Ethiopia. But contrary to the expectations of the U.S. Government, China issued a friendly joint communique with Ethiopia.** He said that on the eve of his departure from Asmara, he had stated that the signing and release of the joint communique would further promote relations between China and Ethiopia and frustrate the attempt of outside forces which tried to sabotage Sino-Ethiopian relations by spreading unfounded rumours. This was an international struggle between control and counter-control seen in Ethiopia. **To oppose control from the outside was also part of the national revolutionary movement in Africa.**

Answering a question raised by an American correspondent on whether the event in Zanzibar was the work of Communists, Premier Chou En-lai said that when the Asian, African and Latin American peoples rose to wage national-liberation struggles to drive out foreign aggres-

sors and overthrow reactionary rule at home, imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, always described these struggles as communist subversion or penetration. He continued: This has become a dogma of the U.S. Government for guiding public opinion. The Chinese Communists are indeed quite surprised at this unexpected honour. We had not the least idea in advance about the outbreak of many revolutionary events. In the case of the revolution in Zanzibar we only learnt of it from the newspapers. Is it not crediting us with others' merits to say that such incidents were caused by us? **Revolution can neither be exported nor imported. Only when the people of a country have awakened can they drive the aggressors out and overthrow their oppressors. Of course we do not conceal the fact that we sympathize with and support the revolutionary struggles of the peoples.** But when U.S. imperialism alleges that the national-liberation struggles in all places are the work of the Communist Party, it can only be doing publicity work for us Communists while it will never frighten away the peoples who want to rise in revolution.

Replying to a question by a Somali correspondent, Premier Chou En-lai said that disputes among African countries should best be settled in accordance with the Charter unanimously adopted by the summit conference of African countries. President Osman said at the banquet this evening that he stood for a fair and reasonable settlement of the border dispute between Somalia and Ethiopia through peaceful negotiations. Emperor Haile Selassie I of Ethiopia has repeatedly indicated to me that he was willing to hold negotiations any time for the peaceful settlement of the border dispute. Premier Chou said: **China's attitude towards disputes among African countries is that of non-involvement but it appeals to the countries concerned to settle their disputes peacefully.**

Premier Chou indicated to a correspondent of the Middle East News that **China supported the recent summit conference of Arab countries.** He said: **We are glad to see the growing spirit of solidarity and co-operation among the Arab countries.** China has always supported the Palestine people's just struggle for the restoration of their proper rights and return to their homeland.

An American correspondent asked whether China would exchange diplomatic representatives with France should the de Gaulle government recognize both the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chiang Kai-shek clique. Premier Chou said that there is only one China in the world, not two Chinas. Ever since its establishment in 1949, the Government of the People's Republic of China has been the sole lawful government representing the 650 million Chinese people. It is utterly preposterous that the Chiang Kai-shek clique, which was overthrown by the Chinese people and fled to a province of China, Taiwan, where it is under the protection of the United States, should claim itself to be the government representing all the Chinese people. Whether from the point of view of international law, international practice or logic, and whether in a country, in an international organization or at any one place, it is absolutely impossible for representatives of two governments representing

China to appear simultaneously. **When the Chinese and French Governments announced the establishment of diplomatic relations and the exchange of ambassadors, it goes without saying that the French Government no longer recognizes the Chiang Kai-shek clique as representing the Chinese Government. From the day when France announced the establishment of diplomatic relations with China, the personnel of the Chiang Kai-shek clique in Paris have lost their qualifications as Chinese diplomatic representatives. The Government of the People's Republic of China, as the sole lawful government representing the people of all China, is prepared to send its diplomatic representative to Paris. I can say definitely that in Paris, apart from the diplomatic representative of the People's Republic of China, it is impossible for any other person to act as diplomatic representative of China.**

Elaborating on a number of questions involving Sino-U.S. relations, the Premier said that the U.S. Government and some other people are very fond of saying that New China is warlike and stands opposed to peaceful coexistence. But what are the facts? The U.S. armed forces are occupying Taiwan, an inalienable part of Chinese territory, and the U.S. Seventh Fleet is menacing China's security in the Taiwan Straits. Under these circumstances, no country would enter into negotiations with the other party. It would insist on the withdrawal of the armed forces of the other party from its own territory before negotiations could take place. The U.S. Government not only remains in occupation of the Chinese territory of Taiwan, but even alleges that the Chiang Kai-shek gang represents China, and refuses to recognize the People's Republic of China. With the majority under its thumb in the United Nations, it shields the representative of the Chiang Kai-shek gang who usurps China's seat in the Security Council and other U.N. organizations, and opposes the restoration to China of its legitimate rights in the United Nations. All this proves that the United States persists in its policy of hostility to New China.

The Premier went on to say: What is China's attitude under the circumstances? As early as 1955, representing the Chinese Government, I publicly declared at the Bandung Conference that the Chinese people had friendly feelings for the people of the United States and that the Chinese Government proposed to sit down and negotiate with the U.S. Government for the settlement of the disputes between the two countries, including a peaceful solution, with no recourse to force, to the question of withdrawal of U.S. armed forces from Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits. This declaration led to the face-to-face talks between the Chinese and U.S. Ambassadors first in Geneva, and then in Warsaw, which began on August 1, 1955, despite the fact that the U.S. Government announced that it did not recognize the People's Republic of China. The talks have been going on for the past eight and a half years and have not yet yielded any results. Why?

Premier Chou En-lai then explained that China maintained that agreements in principle must be reached before any specific issues could be settled. China proposes that both sides come to two agreements in principle:

First, the Chinese and the U.S. Governments arrive at an agreement for peaceful coexistence on the basis of the Five Principles — respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. But the U.S. Government has repeatedly refused to come to such an agreement. So you can see who actually stands opposed to peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems. The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence put forward by China can all be found in the United Nations Charter, but the United States rejected them. So you can see who violates the United Nations Charter.

The U.S. Government, the Premier continued, refused to come to an agreement in this regard, because by any one of the Five Principles, the U.S. acts of aggression against China were untenable. Since ancient times, Taiwan has been a part of Chinese territory, and sovereignty over it was restored to China following the conclusion of World War II. Soon after August 1945, the then Chinese Government officially recovered its sovereignty over Taiwan and proclaimed that Taiwan is a Chinese province. It is still a Chinese province today. The United States seized the Chinese territory of Taiwan by force of arms and wants to detach it from China. This is encroachment upon China's sovereignty, violation of China's territorial integrity and interference in China's internal affairs. In the face of this U.S. armed aggression and threat against China, how can there be equality and mutual benefit or peaceful coexistence to speak of?

The second agreement in principle which China proposed, Premier Chou En-lai said, was that the U.S. Government agree in principle to evacuate its armed forces from Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits, and then China and the United States enter into negotiations on specific issues. This proposal was also turned down by the United States. The attitude of the United States is to drag the matter out by proposing to settle some minor questions. It proposed to exchange press correspondents with China, but it insisted that Chinese correspondents going to the United States must be subject to its unjustifiable restrictions. As we see it, how can China permit U.S. correspondents to come, since the United States is still hostile to China?

Premier Chou En-lai declared that **China could not come to an agreement in principle with the United States as long as the United States refused to evacuate its armed forces from Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits. China will never barter away principles; nor will it break the talks either. This is because China takes the consistent stand for settling international disputes by peaceful negotiations, and not by resorting to force. The day is bound to come when the U.S. armed forces have to get out of Taiwan, though they continue to hang on there now. The Chinese attitude may very well be described as one of utmost patience and restraint. However, should the U.S. Government take it as a sign of weakness and think that China could be bullied, and carry out its armed aggression further, then the whole Chinese population would rise to resist it and resist to the end.**

Condemning U.S. imperialism for its aggression and intervention in Indo-China, Premier Chou En-lai said that the U.S. Government wrecked the 1954 Agreements, embarked on armed intervention in south Viet Nam and conducted "special warfare" there. The U.S. Government has never ceased its subversive activities and sabotage against Cambodia and opposes Cambodia's adherence to the policy of peace and neutrality. This has been confirmed by a series of statements from Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The U.S. Government has also torpedoed the 1962 Geneva Agreements and has engaged unceasingly in armed intervention in Laos. Therefore, **if the situation in Indo-China is to develop in accordance with the requirements of the 1954 and 1962 Geneva Agreements, it is necessary, first of all, to press for the withdrawal of U.S. armed forces from south Viet Nam and the termination of U.S. aggression and intervention in Indo-China. Only then, peace and security in that area could be secured.**

Premier Chou En-lai emphasized that the Far Eastern policy of the U.S. Government was extremely unpopular. He said: the U.S. Government completely disregards the sovereignty of other countries and the self-respect and independence of other peoples; it pursues a colonial policy of interference and adopts an arrogant attitude in an attempt to control other countries. After World War II, this U.S. policy met its first defeat in China. To the U.S. ruling circles this was most heartbreaking and Dean Acheson admitted as much in his White Paper. For many years, U.S. imperialism has been fostering puppet regimes in the Far East for the encirclement of China and two other socialist countries, Korea and Viet Nam. But how does U.S. imperialism treat these puppets? When Syngman Rhee was out of favour, he was kicked out. When Ngo Dinh Diem and his brother were out of favour, they were both killed. When the new puppets replacing them still proved unsatisfactory they were replaced, and this will go on. Does not the fate of Syngman Rhee and the Diem brothers give Chiang Kai-shek the shivers? The U.S. Government is also pursuing a policy of interference in Japan, the Philippines and some other Asian countries. But one should realize that people cannot be held down by pressure. Not only the peoples cannot be held down, but even those in power in various countries sometimes find it unbearable. This applies in other places as well as in the Far East. Consequently, the whole thing will burst, and this is the sorrow of U.S. imperialism.

In conclusion, Premier Chou En-lai extended his regards to the American people and the people of other countries through the correspondents. He said the people of the world should unite and be friends with one another. A great anti-imperialist unity of the people throughout the world will be able to prevent wars of aggression and safeguard world peace. We are deeply convinced that that day is sure to come, Premier Chou En-lai said.

CORRECTION: For "unholding" in line 7 from the bottom of the right-hand column on page 12 of *Peking Review* No. 6, 1964 read "upholding."

Premier Chou En-lai's Interview With French Correspondent

• The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and France is important in the development of the international situation. The fact that France has established diplomatic relations with China naturally implies that she ceases to recognize the so-called "Republic of China" represented by the Chiang Kai-shek clique. The U.S. Government has continually plotted the creation of "two Chinas," seeking vainly to transform Taiwan into another China or an independent political entity. The entire Chinese people will never agree to this.

• China's legitimate rights in the United Nations should have been restored long ago. This is what an increasing number of countries, particularly the new emerging countries of Asia and Africa, insistently demand. This is an irreversible tendency which people throughout the world desire.

• China completely supports the proposal to increase the seats of the Asian and African countries in the U.N. organs. Any attempt to distort this position deliberately and to sow discord in relations between China and the Asian and African countries will be in vain.

• China has always stood for peaceful reunification of Viet Nam in conformity with the 1954 Geneva agreements. All countries interested in peace in Indo-China should join efforts to check U.S. aggression and intervention in that region.

• It is the common aspiration of the Chinese and Japanese peoples to restore Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations. We are convinced that Japan will eventually arrive independently at a decision corresponding to her own interests. The prospects of Sino-Japanese relations are bright.

• The Chinese people resolutely oppose nuclear war. It is with ulterior motives that the imperialists and certain other persons unscrupulously have distorted China's position and made widespread propaganda about it.

• We are deeply convinced that the differences in the international communist movement will eventually be settled on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. Whoever seeks to profit by exploiting these differences will certainly meet with failure.

Premier Chou En-lai of the State Council of the People's Republic of China gave an interview to Bernard Tesselin, Editor-in-Chief of the Agence France Presse, on February 3 in Mogadishu, Somalia. The full text of the questions and answers follows.—Ed.

1. Question: What importance do you attach to the recognition by France of the Government of the People's Republic of China?

Answer: The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and France is an important event in the development of the international situation. China is a great socialist country and France a great capitalist country. The establishment of Sino-French diplomatic relations not only accords with the interests of the two peoples and helps the development of relations between the two countries in the economic, commercial and cultural fields, but is also favourable to the realization of peaceful coexistence among nations with different social systems and to world peace. On this occasion when China and France have established diplomatic relations, I would like to address my felicitations to the French people in the name of the Chinese people.

The People's Republic of China has always been desirous of establishing diplomatic relations with all countries on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual benefit, and mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity. However, the United States and those in its tow, adopting a head-in-the-sand policy, have always refused to recognize the People's Republic of China. In spite of this, for 14 years China has existed and has been developing. In the international arena, she has seen her role and her influence grow day by day, and her international position and prestige are rising daily. In adopting a different attitude from that of certain Western countries by deciding to establish diplomatic relations with China, the French Government under the leadership of General de Gaulle has set an example of one who dares to face reality and to act with independence.

There is only one China in the world and not two. The Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government representing 650 million Chinese. The fact that France has established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China naturally implies that she ceases to recognize the so-called "Republic of China" represented by the Chiang Kai-shek clique which has long

since been overthrown by the Chinese people. The representative of the Chiang Kai-shek clique in Paris has therefore lost his qualification as diplomatic representative of China as from the day when France announced establishment of diplomatic relations with China. This is the universally recognized international practice.

The U.S. Government has always plotted the creation of "two Chinas," seeking vainly to transform Taiwan into another China or an independent political entity in order to legalize the U.S. occupation of the Chinese territory of Taiwan. The entire Chinese people will never agree to this. More and more facts show that any plot aiming at creating "two Chinas" or any other variation of the plot is doomed definitely to failure. Taiwan is an inalienable part of Chinese territory and was restored to China by Japan in 1945 after the war. China's sovereignty over Taiwan does not need anybody's approval and tolerates no intervention by anyone.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and France is a good thing which is welcomed by all countries and peoples in Africa, Asia and the whole world who cherish peace. Nevertheless, the U.S. Government is not at all pleased with it. The United States not only has openly interfered in the matter but has exercised all kinds of pressures on countries desiring to develop further their relations with China. Such insolent arrogance cannot but impel the countries which have been victims of the aggression, domination, intervention and bullying by the United States gradually to unite against it. China cannot be isolated. In the course of our visit to Africa, we found even more clearly that we have friends everywhere in the world. Attempts of the United States and its followers to isolate China can only lead to their own isolation.

2. Question: Do you expect that this recognition will lead to the entry of People's China into the United Nations?

Answer: China's legitimate rights in the United Nations should have been restored long ago. This is what an ever increasing number of countries, particularly the new emerging countries of Asia and Africa, insistently demand. This is an irreversible tendency which people throughout the world desire. The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and France is an evident expression of this. It goes without saying that it is the duty of every country that maintains diplomatic relations with China to support the restoration to her of her legitimate rights in the United Nations and not tolerate any longer the continued stay of the representative of the Chiang Kai-shek clique in the United Nations. As to when the abnormal situation in which China is kept out of the United Nations can be changed it depends on when the U.S. tricks of manipulating the United Nations majority completely go bankrupt.

3. Question: In such an eventuality what would be China's demands inside this organization?

Answer: China has always upheld the United Nations Charter. She demands that the United Nations fulfil its mission in accordance with the Charter and opposes any act in violation of it. This is China's attitude while she is outside the United Nations. This will be her attitude when she resumes her place inside this organization.

4. Question: Do you consider it desirable that, in spite of the absence of your country from the United Nations the

communist countries should hereafter support the proposal for revision of the Charter presented by a certain number of Afro-Asian nations?

Answer: The present distribution of the seats in the main organs of the United Nations is most unjust and most inequitable to the countries of Asia and Africa. Such a situation must be changed. Not long ago a number of Asian and African countries put forward the proposal of revising the relevant clauses of the U.N. Charter in order to increase the seats of the Asian and African countries in the U.N. organs. This demand is justified and we support it with everything in our power. We have pointed out on many occasions that this question must not in any way be linked with the question of the restoration of the legitimate rights of China in the United Nations. This position of ours has been understood and appreciated by the countries of Asia and Africa. Any attempt to distort this position deliberately and to sow discord in relations between China and the Asian and African countries will be in vain.

5. Question: With what countries does China now maintain the most important trade relations? With what countries does China seek especially to develop its trade? What exchange does she envisage with France?

Answer: The Chinese Government has always been desirous of developing its economic and commercial relations with all countries and meeting each other's needs on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. China's foreign trade has never ceased to grow in scope. Today, we have already established economic and trade relations with more than 100 countries and regions. With the continued development of the building of socialism in China and the complete repayment of our foreign debts — which will be achieved in the near future — there will be even wider prospects for the development of commercial relations between China and other countries, including France and other West European countries.

6. Question: What is the position of China with regard to proposals for the reunification and neutralization of Viet Nam?

Answer: China has always stood for the peaceful reunification of Viet Nam and the guarantee of peace and stability in Indo-China in conformity with the 1954 Geneva agreements. It is the United States which is obstructing the peaceful reunification of Viet Nam, carrying out armed aggression against the southern part of Viet Nam and openly opposing Laos and Cambodia following the road of peace and neutrality. The new coup d'etat which broke out recently in south Viet Nam shows that there can be no peace or tranquillity where the United States has extended its influence. We hold that all countries interested in peace in Indo-China should join efforts to check U.S. aggression and intervention in that region.

7. Question: How do you envisage the future of China's relations with Japan?

Answer: During the past two years, trade and cultural exchanges and friendly contacts between China and Japan have developed considerably. This is the result of the joint efforts of the Chinese and Japanese peoples. It is the common aspiration of the Chinese and Japanese peoples to restore Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations. But the U.S. Government has been striving to control Japan and doing its utmost to prevent the normalization of

Sino-Japanese relations. We are convinced that a country like Japan, which has always been an independent and sovereign state throughout her history, will not tolerate foreign control for long and that eventually she will arrive independently at a decision corresponding to her own interests. The prospects of Sino-Japanese relations are bright.

8. Question: Is it true that in the event of a nuclear war China feels she is less vulnerable than any other country on the globe and that she would hope to emerge victorious from such a war which might destroy the rest of the world?

Answer: This is fabrication, pure and simple. There is one Chinese out of every four persons in the world. If a nuclear war breaks out, China would lose more people than would other countries. The Chinese people, like the French people and the other peoples of the world, resolutely oppose nuclear war. It is with ulterior motives that the imperialists and certain other persons unscrupulously have distorted China's position and made widespread propaganda about it. The Chinese Government has con-

sistently stood for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and has proposed that a conference of heads of government of all countries be convened to discuss this problem. We are deeply convinced that so long as all peace-loving countries and peoples in the world unite and wage an unremitting struggle against the imperialist policies of aggression and war, nuclear weapons can be prohibited and nuclear war can be prevented. If imperialism should dare to defy world opinion by imposing a nuclear war on the people of the world, it will only destroy itself.

9. Question: Do you think that present difficulties inside the communist world could lead to a split?

Answer: In the international communist movement at present, important differences of principle do indeed exist over the understanding of Marxism-Leninism and the approach to it. But we are deeply convinced that these differences will eventually be settled on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. Whoever seeks to profit by exploiting these differences will certainly meet with failure.

Premier Chou in Somalia

Welcome, Friendship and Solidarity

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

PREMIER Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi concluded their current tour of Africa in Somalia, the "Horn of Africa." During their four-day stay in Mogadishu, the capital, they were received by the Somali people and Government with warm hospitality. When they

arrived on February 1 Mogadishu turned out en masse to give them a magnificent welcome. All other traffic on the main thoroughfare was halted, while tremendous crowds lining both sides of the streets greeted the Chinese Premier with deafening cheers. Once again there took place scenes characteristic of Premier Chou's visit to Africa, which has been an inspiring manifestation of the spirit of Afro-Asian solidarity.



Premier Chou En-lai receives a bouquet from a Somali girl on landing at Mogadishu airport. Standing smiling on the right is Somali Prime Minister Shermarke

Roots of Solidarity

Somalia was one of the first countries in East Africa to win its independence after World War II. Its brave and industrious people threw off the colonialist yoke after a protracted and heroic struggle against the imperialist exploiters, and established their Republic in 1960. In the past three years they have had to fight hard against foreign pressure to preserve their new national independence, combat colonialist influence and build up their country. During their visit, Premier Chou and his party had the opportunity of seeing the achievements of the emancipated Somali people, and giving them the best wishes of the Chinese people in their further advance.

Today, on the African continent new emerging and independent countries like Somalia press ahead whether in North Africa,

or in West, Central, or East Africa. This is the measure of the common victory of the African peoples. The Chinese Premier in his speech at the banquet given in his honour by Prime Minister Abdirashid Ali Shermarke acclaimed the tremendous progress of the national-liberation movement in Africa. "We Asian and African countries," he said, "all suffered from prolonged imperialist and colonialist enslavement and oppression; now we are all of us facing arduous tasks: opposing imperialism and old and new colonialism, consolidating and safeguarding our national independence, and building up our respective countries. It is, therefore, only natural that we Asian and African countries need to strengthen our unity and co-operation, and support and assist each other. It is necessary for Asian and African countries to settle their disputes fairly and reasonably through peaceful and friendly consultation, and care must be taken that these disputes are not exploited by imperialism and colonialism. As the national-independence movement in Africa wins one victory after another, China has established and developed relations of friendly co-operation with more and more independent African countries. This is a powerful manifestation of the steady development of the cause of Afro-Asian solidarity."

Friendship and Understanding

The traditional bonds of friendship which bind China and Somalia have roots set deep in history. The emissaries exchanged between the two countries centuries ago sowed the seeds of a friendship of which many interesting stories have survived to the present day. To strengthen those bonds, the Somali President declared at a dinner party given by him in honour of Premier Chou, has been the policy of the Somali Government since gaining its independence. This has found expression in the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries and in the frequent visits to each other's country made by

political leaders and representatives of various popular organizations.

"The friendship and understanding," President Aden Abdulla Osman added, "which characterizes the relations between our two Governments and peoples draw their strength from the common ideas and aspirations which we both share."

During his short stay in Mogadishu, Premier Chou En-lai was guest of honour at a state banquet given by Prime Minister Shermarke, at a dinner party given by President Osman, and at a reception given by Kenadit Ahmed Yusuf, Commissioner Extraordinary of Mogadishu, who conferred on him the freedom of the city, and presented him with a carved ivory key. Two other receptions were given respectively by Somali generals and the Foreign Minister. A mass rally was held to welcome Somalia's distinguished Chinese guests which Premier Chou was invited to address (full text see p.5).

The Chinese and Somali government leaders held cordial and friendly talks. They discussed current international problems and reached complete identity of views on questions relating to the maintenance of peace and security in Asia and Africa. On February 4 a joint communique was issued. In Peking the Chinese press all carried editorials hailing this new development in the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries. *Renmin Ribao's* editorials said: "This fully demonstrates the common desire and determination of the Chinese and Somali Governments and people to defend and preserve peace."

Premier Chou's visit to Somalia was a return visit to Prime Minister Shermarke who visited China last August and now the Somali President has accepted an invitation from Chairman Liu Shao-chi to visit China. These visits exchanged between the leaders of the two countries have played and will play an important role in promoting friendship and co-operation between the two peoples.

Document

China-Somalia Joint Communique

Following is the full text of the Sino-Somali joint communique issued in Mogadishu on February 4. Boldface emphases are ours. — Ed.

HIS Excellency Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, accompanied by Marshal Chen Yi, Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and other high officials, paid an official visit to the Somali Republic from February 1-4, 1964, at the invitation of His Excellency Abdirashid Ali Shermarke, Premier of the Government of the Somali Republic. Premier Chou En-lai and his party were hospitably received and warmly welcomed by the Somali Government and people.

Premier Chou En-lai warmly praised the marked achievements scored by the Somali Republic in their continued opposition to the colonial forces, safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, and in building the nation,

and wished the Somali people greater successes in the days to come.

Current international problems were examined by the leaders of the two Governments, and a complete identity of views was reached by them on matters relating to the maintenance of peace and stability in Asia and Africa.

The leaders surveyed developments which had taken place on the international scene since the Bandung Conference, and agreed that the time was appropriate for the convening of a second conference of Afro-Asian countries, and that active preparations should be made for its convocation.

Both Governments confirmed their belief in the principle that the peaceful coexistence of countries with different political, social and economic systems was indispensable for the maintenance of world peace and for the promotion of understanding. In order to prevent a further world conflict, an

unrelenting struggle must be waged against the imperialist policies of aggression and war.

The leaders advocated the complete prohibition and total destruction of nuclear weapons, and, as a step towards this end, agreed that both their Governments should continue to give support to all measures which would make Africa a de-nuclearised zone.

The struggle of the African peoples for freedom and independence was reviewed, and both leaders reaffirmed their Governments' determination to intensify efforts for the complete liquidation in Africa of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism in all their manifestations.

It was the opinion of the leaders that the existence of foreign military bases on the continents of Africa and Asia constituted a serious threat to international peace and understanding, and it was agreed that both their Governments would continue to press vigorously for the removal of such bases.

The Somali leaders reiterated their Government's whole-hearted support for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations and reaffirmed their Government's intention of pursuing the issue until it is settled. The two parties reaffirmed their unequivocal support for greater representation of the Afro-Asian nations in the principal organs of the United Nations so that their views in the international field may be reflected equitably and commensurate to their importance.

The leaders deplored and strongly condemned the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa and reaffirmed their resolute support of the South African people in their struggle for equal rights and national liberation. They also condemned racial discrimination in the other regions of Africa and elsewhere.

The leaders exchanged views on the ways and means of increasing economic and cultural relations between their two

countries. On the question of foreign aid it was agreed that such assistance must accord with the principle of equality and mutual assistance, and that no political conditions or privileges must be attached to it.

Premier Chou En-lai solemnly stated that in her relations with the African countries, China has consistently and unswervingly taken the following stand in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the ten principles of the Bandung Conference:

1. It supports the African peoples in their struggle to fight imperialism and old and new colonialism and to win and safeguard national independence.
2. It supports the pursuance of a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment by the governments of African countries.
3. It supports the desire of the African peoples to achieve unity and solidarity in the manner of their own choice.
4. It supports the settlement of disputes through peaceful consultation by the African countries.
5. It holds that the sovereignty of African countries should be respected by all other countries and that encroachment and interference from all quarters should be opposed.

The leaders were convinced that the friendly visit of Premier Chou En-lai to the Somali Republic, like that of His Excellency Premier Abdirashid Ali Shermarke to China in 1963, had made important contributions to the further strengthening of the friendship between the Chinese and Somali peoples as well as to the development of relations of friendly co-operation between the two countries.

Premier Chou En-lai, on behalf of Chairman Liu Shao-chi, extended an invitation to His Excellency President Aden Abdulla Osman to visit the People's Republic of China. His Excellency the President accepted the invitation with pleasure.

AFRICA TODAY

SINCE the end of World War II, and particularly since the 1955 Bandung Conference, the African people's national-liberation movement has made great headway. Of Africa's 59 countries and regions, 34 have achieved independence, comprising 84.2 per cent of the total population and 78.4 per cent of the total area. In the remainder of Africa still under colonial rule, the struggles for national liberation are going full steam ahead.

INDEPENDENT AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Name	Date of Independence	Population
Before World War II		
United Arab Republic	1922	26,578,000
Ethiopia		21,800,000
Liberia	Founded in 1847	1,250,000
After World War II		
Libya	December 1951	1,216,000
The Sudan	January 1956	12,109,000
Tunisia	March 1956	4,254,000
Morocco	March 1956	11,925,000
Ghana	March 1957	6,943,000
Guinea	October 1958	3,000,000
Cameroon	January 1960	4,097,000
Togo	April 1960	1,480,000

Malgache The Congo	June 1960	5,577,000
(Leopoldville)	June 1960	14,450,000
Somalia	July 1960	2,030,000
Dahomey	August 1960	2,050,000
Niger	August 1960	2,870,000
Upper Volta	August 1960	4,400,000
Ivory Coast	August 1960	3,300,000
Chad	August 1960	2,680,000
Central African Republic	August 1960	1,227,000
The Congo (Brazzaville)	August 1960	780,000
Gabon	August 1960	448,000
Mali	September 1960	4,100,000
Senegal	September 1960	2,980,000
Nigeria	October 1960	36,473,000
Mauritania	November 1960	640,000
Sierra Leone	April 1961	2,500,000
Tanganyika	December 1961	9,560,000
Algeria	July 1962	11,020,000
Rwanda	July 1962	2,665,000
Burundi	July 1962	2,224,000
Uganda	October 1962	6,845,000
Zanzibar	December 1963	315,000
Kenya	December 1963	8,800,000

(Main source of materials: The U.N. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, October 1962.)

COLONIES IN AFRICA

Name	Population
British	
Gambia	301,000
Nyasaland	2,890,000
Northern Rhodesia	2,480,000
Southern Rhodesia	3,150,000
Bechuanaland	350,000
Basutoland	697,000
Swaziland	295,000
Mauritius	658,000
Seychelles	43,000
St. Helena	5,000
French	
Somaliland	70,000
Reunion	336,000
Comoro Islands	185,000
Portuguese	
Angola	4,642,000
Mozambique	6,282,000
Portuguese Guinea	515,000
Cape Verde Islands	195,000
Sao Tome and Principe	64,000
Madeira Islands	267,000
Cabinda	46,000

Spanish

Spanish Sahara	25,000
Spanish Guinea	216,000
Canary Islands and others	973,000

South African*

Southwest Africa	534,000
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* South Africa is ruled by white racists; its population exceeds 16 million including 3 million whites.

AFRICAN COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE ESTABLISHED DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH CHINA

Name	Date Established
United Arab Republic	May 1956
Morocco	November 1958
Algeria	December 1958
The Sudan	February 1959
Guinea	October 1959
Ghana	July 1960
Mali	October 1960
Somalia	December 1960
Tanganyika	December 1961
Uganda	October 1962
Zanzibar	December 1963
Kenya	December 1963
Burundi	December 1963
Tunisia	January 1964



Japanese People's Anti-U.S. Struggle

by WANG WEI-MIN

WITH the Panama issue still unsettled, another angry tide against U.S. imperialism has surged up. This time on the other side of the Pacific, in Japan, to free that land of U.S. militarism and imperialism. An immense, ten-day nationwide united action culminated on January 26 in great demonstrations around 40-odd U.S. military bases in that country. 300,000 Japanese people from all walks of life took part. They opposed the entry and stationing of U.S. F-105D fighter-bombers and nuclear submarines; they protested against the Japan-south Korea talks and told the U.S. troops to "get out of Japan!"

Worst Enemy of Japan

Under the San Francisco "Peace Treaty" and the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty," the United States has converted Japan into its biggest base for aggression in Asia. It has more than 200 military bases and some 80,000 troops, including those on Okinawa, in this island country. G.I.s in Japan act in utter contempt of the national dignity of the Japanese people. According to figures compiled by the Japanese Ministry of Justice, every day an average of four Japanese are beaten up by U.S. servicemen while three are killed or injured by U.S. military vehicles. Robberies committed by U.S. soldiers average one every two days and assaults on Japanese women, one every four days. U.S. officers and men, enjoying extraterritorial rights on bases and a privileged position outside, get away scot free with crimes that would put ordinary people in jail.

The Japanese people suffered the most excruciating agonies and deaths when the United States dropped the first atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki 19 years ago. Deaths resulting from these atrocities are taking place even to this day. The hydrogen bomb tests over Bikini in March 1953 caused loss of life to Japanese fishermen. Reckless of the interests of the Japanese people and intent only on its own aggressive global strategy, the U.S. imperialists have already posted in Japan F-105D jet fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear arms and they are attempting to introduce Polaris-carrying nuclear submarines into Japanese ports in a feverish effort to transform the whole of Japan into their biggest base for nuclear warfare. The United States exercises control over the Japanese armed forces and, under the "Security Treaty," imposed on them the obligation to undertake, whenever required, joint operations with the U.S. armed forces, that is, to serve as cannon fodder in any war of aggression which the United States may unleash.

Faced with mounting Japanese resistance, the U.S. and their Japanese ruling class agents are manoeuvring. On December 31, 1963, the U.S. and Japanese Governments

issued a joint statement declaring that there would be a redeployment of U.S. military forces in Japan. On the same day, Maurice A. Preston, U.S. commander in Japan, declared that 75 of the F-105D fighter-bombers would be transferred from the Itatsuke base in Fukuoka City, Kyushu, to the Yokota base in Tokyo while 57 of the B-57 bombers stationed in the Yokota base, and the F-100 fighters and C-124 transport planes stationed in Misawa and Tachikawa bases would be withdrawn to the United States. Much play was made with this "reduction" of U.S. forces in Japan. But Preston revealed that the reason for such a redeployment was "for stationing high-performance aircraft at the periphery of Japan." As *Akahata*, organ of the Japanese Communist Party, pointed out, the United States, by reducing the size of the Itatsuke base, intended to divert the attention of the Japanese people from the right target of struggle against all U.S. military bases. This new U.S. move of replacing outmoded bombers and fighters with new-type fighter-bombers is actually aimed to strengthen its military forces in Japan and increase the nuclear potential of the United States in Japan.

The first five F-105D aircraft landed at the U.S. base at Yokota on the western outskirts of the Japanese capital in early January and they immediately started shooting and bombing exercises at the Mito bombing range in Ibaraki prefecture. Last year, more than 200 accidents occurred at the Mito bombing range. Dud bombs were dropped wide of their targets and ordinary houses were shot up with live shells. On January 18, the Japanese Government decided to turn Mikurajima, one of the seven islands of Izu near Tokyo, into a bombing range for the U.S. F-105Ds. Remembering this, one can fully understand the dangers that now threaten Izu. The seas around these islands are one of the three richest fishing grounds of Japan. A Japanese professor has written that "the remains of the Japanese people dating six to seven thousand years back are buried on Mikurajima. If this island becomes an American bombing range, precious remains of great scientific value will assuredly be destroyed."

The United States is also taking advantage of the occupation to control Japan economically and culturally. While squeezing some three to four hundred million U.S. dollars a year out of the Japanese people in the form of profits, patent licensing fees and interest on loans and credits, the United States has also formed joint Japan-U.S. committees for "scientific co-operation" and joint cultural and educational activities to facilitate U.S. interference and cultural penetration. As Chairman Mao Tse-tung said in his January 27 statement giving all-out support to the Japanese people's patriotic struggle against



At daybreak, Japanese youth head for demonstration at a U.S. base

U.S. imperialism, by subjecting Japan to political, economic and military oppression, U.S. imperialism is the most ferocious enemy of the Japanese nation. But Chairman Mao has also pointed out that Japan is a great nation which will never allow U.S. imperialism to lord over it for long.

Mass Demonstrations

Thus it was that early in the morning on January 26, columns of workers, peasants, youth, women and other sections of the people poured from all directions towards Yokota. The rally site was packed to overflowing by 125,000 people carrying red flags and posters. The popular slogan was "U.S. imperialists, Get out of Japan and Asia!"

Addressing the rally, Sanzo Nosaka, Chairman of the Japanese Communist Party, said: "The present era is one of the decline of the U.S. imperialists and the onward march of the people. If we can successfully unite tens of millions of the people, we shall not only be able to drive out the F-105D aircraft, but we shall also be able to abolish the Japan-U.S. 'Security Treaty' and drive all U.S. troops out of Japan!"

The rally unanimously passed a resolution proclaiming the Japanese people's determination to fight to the end against U.S. imperialist plots for nuclear war. It also issued an appeal to the people of the world, denouncing the U.S. imperialists as the mainstay of world imperialism and the forces of war and the common enemy of the world's people. It declared: "Now is the time for the broad masses to strengthen their solidarity, extend their struggle, strip the U.S. imperialists of their mask of 'peace' and 'liberty,' resolutely oppose all nuclear war forces, develop the national-liberation movement, work for the abolition of all military bases and all aggressive military pacts and strive for an overall ban on nuclear weapons." Pledging support to the Panamanian people and demanding the return of Okinawa to Japan, the rally in its appeal called for unity in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, for the complete independence of all nations and for world peace.

After the rally, the participants divided up and took three routes encircling the Yokota base. The Americans closed the gates of the base and kept to themselves but there was no getting away from the shouts of "Yankees, Go Home" and the militant notes of Japanese revolutionary songs.

On the afternoon of January 26, over 70,000 indignant Japanese encircled the U.S. base at Itatsuke for three and a half hours.

As a part of this great united action, similar meetings and demonstrations took place before and after January 26 at Sasebo, Kure, Iwakuni, Nagoya, Osaka and other points all over the country. The Osaka rally on January 29 was attended by some 15,000 workers and city residents. After the rally, the paraders marched past the U.S. Consulate shouting "Go Home, Yankees!"

Chairman Mao's Statement Welcomed

This first nationwide joint action of 1964 was the largest patriotic mass movement in Japan since the struggles against the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" of 1960. Leaders of organizations which formed the working committee for the united action praised it as a great inspiration to the Japanese masses. Katsuko Komatsu, Secretary-General of the Tokyo Metropolitan Headquarters of the New Japanese Women's Association, declared: "In the course of these struggles we have learnt that if we remain silent, our children will be deprived of their lives by U.S. imperialism, that we must fight as an integral part of the world anti-imperialist front. This is the reason why the broadest sections of women took part in this January 26 nationwide demonstration."

Added to their strength is Chairman Mao Tse-tung's January 27 statement which has been warmly welcomed by the Japanese people. *Akahata*, in its February 1 leading article hailed it as a manifestation of the militant friendship and unity between the Chinese and Japanese peoples. Many Japanese public leaders, peace champions, representatives of Japanese government workers, women, youth and the Japan-China Friendship Association have published statements thanking Chairman Mao Tse-tung for his support. Tokumatsu Sakamoto, Director-General of the Japanese Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, said in his statement that the call made by Chairman Mao gave a correct direction to the Japanese people in fighting against imperialism and colonialism. He concluded with an expression of determination to fulfil the expectations of Chairman Mao.

Hailing the statement, Shoji Ogata, Director-General of the Japanese National Peace Committee, said, "the Japanese people's struggle is not isolated. It has the support of the Chinese and other Asian peoples." Indeed, the people of the whole world stand four square behind the Japanese people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism. For this reason, Massao Kitazawa, Japanese member of the Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, expressed his belief that "as Chairman Mao has said, we Japanese people will surely drive U.S. imperialism from our soil!"

Four Amulets Against Four Demons

Resolution of Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party on Revolutionary Situation in Southeast Asia

The December Second Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party passed a resolution on the revolutionary situation in Southeast Asia entitled "Use Four Amulets to Overthrow Four Demons to Win the People's Revolutions in Southeast Asia." The full text of the resolution follows. — Ed.

THE Second Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party held in Djakarta from December 23 to 26, having discussed the political report made by Comrade D.N. Aidit, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party, and having heard the views of speakers at the session, affirms that Southeast Asia is one of the focal points of the world's regions of main contradictions.

In this region, numerous contradictions exist among the imperialists; imperialist and colonialist oppression is intense; the reactionary forces are weak, and the national bourgeoisie has a dual character and is also weak. The people have attained a high level of political vigilance and are rich in experience in revolutionary struggle, including armed struggle.

In this region, there is also a large area where the capitalist system has already been overthrown and the socialist system firmly established. In this region the

revolutionary situation is surging steadily forward and ripening. The victory of the national-independence revolutions in Southeast Asia will be of great significance to the victory of the world socialist revolution.

The plenary session is aware of the tremendous responsibility shouldered by Indonesian Communists in view of the very great importance of the Indonesian revolution in the national-independence struggle in Southeast Asia. The plenary session underlines that the Marxist-Leninist parties of Southeast Asia which are still struggling for national independence have the same basic tasks, namely: (1) to attract the broadest possible masses and to organize them into a national front; (2) to enter the villages as deeply as possible in order to consolidate the worker-peasant alliance; (3) to strengthen the leadership of the Party over the broad masses and to be skilful in utilizing all forms of struggle; and (4) to strengthen co-operation between the peoples and the Marxist-Leninist parties of Southeast Asia.

In order to win the people's revolutions in Southeast Asia, the plenary session reaffirms the use of these four amulets to make possible the overthrow of four demons: imperialism, feudalism, comprador capitalism and bureaucrat-capitalism.

Revisionist Leading Group Expelled From Peruvian Communist Party

THE Fourth National Conference of the Peruvian Communist Party, convened by the majority of the Central Committee members and representatives from 13 out of 17 regional committees, met from January 18 to 19. Representatives of the Peruvian Communist Youth League attended as observers.

The honorary presidium was composed of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin, Mao Tse-tung and several leaders of the Peruvian Communist Party who had worked for the Party until their deaths.

An analysis of the domestic and international situation and the crisis within the Party was made in the Central Committee's political report to the conference.

Proceeding from the standpoint of Marxism-Leninism, the international section of the report refuted the erroneous theses of modern revisionism on the questions of war and peace, peaceful coexistence, disarmament and national liberation. It condemned the revisionist theories

of Tito and his followers, and laid emphasis on the correct stand of the Chinese Communist Party in the ideological controversy with the revisionists.

In the section on the domestic situation, the report examined the sharpening class struggle in Peru, paid special attention to the insurgent movement of the peasantry, and denounced its brutal repression by the landlords. The report called for the founding of a strong anti-imperialist, anti-feudal national front uniting all forces which can be united, including the bourgeoisie.

Referring to the situation within the Party, the report exposed the acts of betrayal by the group headed by Raul Acosta, General Secretary of the Central Committee, Jorge Del Prado, secretary for organizational work of the Central Committee, and Juan Barrios. It said that this group, Browderist yesterday and revisionist today, had degenerated politically and morally to an unheard-of extreme.

This group was now working as informers against the Marxist-Leninist leaders of the new directorate of the Party.

The report was unanimously approved by the conference.

The more than 70 representatives attending unanimously voted for the expulsion of the following corrupt elements: Jorge Del Prado, Juan Barrios de Mendoza, Victor Raul Acosta Salas, Ruben Molleapaza Bilbao, Alfredo Abarca, Carlos Vega, Rodolfo Dias, Felix Arias Schreiber and Cesar Levano La Rosa, because of their

betrayal of Marxism-Leninism, their political degeneration, their misuse of Party funds, their recourse to splitting the Party and creating parallel organizations in a truly sectarian and divisive manner.

Subsequently a press conference was held by Saturnino Paredes, the newly elected First Secretary of the Party Central Committee. Paredes told representatives of the Peruvian press and foreign news agencies that the Party would staunchly defend Marxist-Leninist principles and oppose the degenerated revisionist group which had been expelled.

People's Livelihood

Better Housing in Town and Country

by YEN TZU-HSIANG

Housing construction has gone ahead in China on a scale unknown in all her history. New cities are being built. Old cities are being rebuilt and enlarged. With the formation of the rural people's communes in the countryside, the faces of her villages are being transformed.

SINCE the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, more than 2,100 Chinese cities, towns and industrial communities have been the scene of extensive urban construction including dwellings, public buildings and utilities. Of these, 167 are new cities and towns built from scratch, while 124 are old urban centres which have been radically reconstructed and expanded. Tens of thousands of new modern factories have been built with workers' housing estates attached. Hundreds of millions of square metres of residential housing have been erected to house workers and dependents and other city dwellers, together with schools, hospitals, cinemas, shops, cultural palaces, libraries, gymnasiums, kindergartens and other public buildings. Streets have been paved and widened; sewage and water supply, lighting and telephone systems have been laid on or extended. Nearly every built-up area has an open green space, and many new parks add to the beauty and amenities of the urban areas. There has been a marked improvement in housing conditions in the countryside too.

Urban Housing

Urban housing comes under the state economic plan and practically all of the new houses in the cities have been built with state funds. In many cities the floor space of new housing built since liberation far exceeds that left over from the old society. In Peking, for instance, in the 500 years from the time of the Ming Dynasty's Emperor Yunglo to liberation, 13 million sq. m. of residential floor space were built while 14 million sq. m. of new residential floor space were built in the first 14 post-liberation years. Chengchow, Honan Province, has built over 2.1 million sq. m. of residential floor space since liberation; this is 2.7 times the residential area it had in 1949. Liberated Shanghai has built more than 30 fine

workers' housing estates with a floor space of 6 million sq. m. and rebuilt or repaired over 14 million sq. m. of dilapidated housing. This has provided better homes and living conditions for 2 million people. Most of those who lived in slums or near slums before liberation have been decently rehoused.

Houses built by the state are the property of the nation and are owned by the whole people. All are under the unified management of the state housing administration and its local authorities, and are leased to workers and staff of factories, mines and other enterprises, government functionaries and ordinary city dwellers. Including light and water, the rent charged for houses, flats or flatlets is very low, being only a few per cent (and seldom above 10 per cent) of the tenant's monthly wages. A tenant paying rent according to regulations has full security of tenure. Maintenance is the responsibility of the state.

A number of returned overseas Chinese and other individuals have built new residences with the help of the state. Such urban houses (as well as those privately owned at the time of liberation) are all owned by private individuals. Through the appropriate state department any private owner may rent his extra house or rooms to a government organization or enterprise or to individuals and collect an appropriate rent according to state regulations.

Urban housing developments are guided by citywide plans. Each residential district as a rule has its own cultural, educational and commercial establishments with the necessary access roads, landscaped grounds and recreational centres providing residents with quiet and healthful surroundings, public services and conveniences.

The Changmiao residential district in Shanghai is fairly typical. Its layout is planned for a population of 30,000. At its heart is its cultural and shopping centre with many public buildings, such as a department store, a bazaar (or covered market), a club, and other service establishments. The whole area is subdivided into three neighbourhood units each with its own service establishments (tailors, laundries, barbers, cobblers, etc.). Each neighbourhood is further divided into three or four com-

pounds again with their own local service establishments. Landscaped grounds have been laid out between the neighbourhood units and compounds.

Residential districts in other cities, such as the steel workers' living quarters in Shihchingshan on the outskirts of Peking or the workers' and staff living quarters of the No. 1 Motor Works in Changchun, are all laid out according to this general model with comprehensive public facilities and built in accordance with the local citywide plan.

The design and standards of urban housing vary in the light of the different localities and groups of people they cater to. A typical workers' family flat consists of two or three bedrooms, a kitchen, built-in cupboards, running water, electric lights, flush toilet and sometimes a balcony. The professional needs of residents are also taken into consideration. For instance, dwellings with more rooms and a garden courtyard have been specially designed for professors and scientists, giving them ample space and congenial surroundings in which to carry on their writing and research work at home.

Rural Housing

Great attention is being given the housing problems of the peasants. Effective steps can be taken in this respect now because, thanks to the expansion in agricultural production, there has been a steady rise in the peasants' living standards. A great deal of rural construction is going forward with the state giving active support to the peasants in building new dwellings. Rural building got going especially after the switch-over to the people's communes in 1958. Since then the peasants have renovated or built a large number of houses in a planned way with state assistance. In 1962 alone, incomplete figures record over 1.6 million new rooms built in China's rural areas with a total floor space of over 24 million sq. m.

Hsinhui, a village of 400 households in Hsinhui County, Kwangtung Province, built 24 blocks of houses in the winter of 1959 to rehouse one-fifth of its population of over 1,000. In Shensi Province, the three counties of Weinan, Pucheng and Tali have built over 80,000

new houses since 1959. Members of two people's communes in Mienyang County, Szechuan Province, built over 300 rooms for themselves in the three months following the autumn harvest of 1961.

It is nowadays a common sight in China's countryside to see new houses being built or old ones being reconstructed.

The quality of houses has also been greatly improved compared with those of the old days. The bigger commune centre housing estates are especially well built. One example is the village built in 1959 by Changzheng People's Commune on Shanghai's western outskirts. This has 24 multistoreyed residential buildings and public buildings to go with them. All were built to architect's plans.

In face of the great need to rehouse China's peasant millions, to build more and better rural housing, faster and more economically, the state has allocated large amounts of cement and other building materials and accessories and organized a great number of designers and building workers for the job. Reinforced concrete prefabricated sections are now being used in quite a number of villages. In the last two years, houses constructed in this way have been built on an experimental basis in more than 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions all over China. In some areas this method is already being popularized.

Rural housing is financed by the peasants themselves, though in certain cases the state may advance or supply part of the funds or building materials. Peasant homes, both old and newly built, are owned by the peasants themselves.

Housing in National Minority Areas

Another area of special interest in housing is in the national minority regions of China. The masses of China's many national minorities suffered the most brutal exploitation and oppression in the old days and lived for the most part in appalling conditions of poverty. Since liberation special attention has been given to their needs. Along with steps to help them increase production and build up their local economies, better housing has been

a high priority. In Paotow, for instance, the big new industrial centre in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, the amount of new housing is 3.4 times what existed at the time of liberation. Yung-chinghung, capital of Hsishuangpanna Autonomous Chou of the Tai people in Yunnan Province, consisted at liberation of a few score bamboo sheds, one courtyard-type house and three Western-style buildings occupied by American



New housing estate built by the Changzheng People's Commune on Shanghai's outskirts

missionaries. Today its main street boasts brand new multistoreyed residential buildings, government offices, shops, schools, factories, a cinema, a hospital and a bank.

At the other end of the country the Olunchuns, one of China's smallest minorities in the Heiho Region, Heilungkiang Province, not so long ago led the primitive nomadic life of forest hunters. Whole families lived in rough shelters formed of bark and branches. After liberation they were helped to set up seven new hamlets with 800 houses and so for the first time in their history begin to live a settled life.

Housing Policy

The policy of building the country industriously and thriftily and on a self-reliant basis also guides housing developments in China. Thus in allocating national investment funds, priority goes to developing production in order to build an independent economy. It is on the basis of agricultural and industrial growth, that energetic and planned housing efforts are being made. With the overall growth of the national economy, the state has steadily increased its investment in housing and enlarged the scale of construction. If the total urban residential floor space built with state funds in 1950 is taken as 100, the figure for 1953, the first year of the First Five-Year Plan, was 530; and that for 1958, the first year of the Second Five-Year Plan, was 1,050. The construction of rural housing is also advancing in line with the growth of agricultural production.

The state insists that new housing conforms to actual conditions in China, that neither shoddy work nor wild extravagance be countenanced, and that the houses conform to China's present economic and technical conditions and the people's living standards. While seeing that quality is up to standard, economies are zealously encouraged. There is a constant drive to save on costs, materials, and manpower in the course of designing and construction and make the best use of space. To this end and to shorten construction time as well as to enhance quality building workers are doing all they can to improve the traditional brick and timber structure and at the same time energetically popularizing the use of reinforced concrete in combination with brick and timber construction. They are also introducing new techniques and materials such as large silicate blocks to replace ordinary bricks. As far as possible, builders are encouraged to use building materials locally available and good traditional techniques.

In building houses both in town and country the ways of life, customs, habits and preferences of the people of different localities and nationalities are fully taken into consideration. Traditional styles of architecture are studied and adopted when feasible. Thus, in keeping



Newly built houses for the Tai people in Yunnan Province

with the local people's habits, new houses in the Uighur regions in Sinkiang, in the Korean region in Kirin Province, and in Heilungkiang Province have flues for heating built under the house or inside its walls. Due to the damp climate, the Tai people of Yunnan Province normally use their ground floor to store farm implements or household utensils and stable livestock; they use their second floor for bedrooms. New Tai houses are built accordingly. The reinforced concrete houses recently built for the farmers around the Miyun Reservoir near Peking are strictly in north China tradition—each house has three rooms side by side with the middle room serving as sitting-room and kitchen and those on either side as bedrooms.

As the above illustrates, urban houses are designed according to the principle that they should be "practical, economical and as attractive as possible"; while rural houses are designed according to the principle that they should be "convenient, practical and economical, as well as hygienic and attractive." To put these principles fully into practice and better meet the needs of the people, architects go out regularly to the workers' residential quarters in the industrial and mining areas, and to the countryside or the national minority regions, to study at first hand the people's ways of life, old and new building methods and traditional building techniques. In 1960 and 1961, architects all over China visited 323 old and new residential areas in 84 cities and made a survey of urban housing there. In the two years that followed, while continuing their survey of urban housing, they investigated 385 residential areas in the countryside. With this preparation, 857 new designs for rural houses were worked out. The peasants give high praise to houses built to these designs.

Housing construction in China proceeds in a spirit of self-reliance. In old China, most modern houses were

built according to the building codes and standards of foreign countries. Nowadays institutes of architectural design have been set up in every province and big city. Drawing on their own surveys and experience, they have worked out new design codes and building standards suited to China's specific conditions. Many design contests have been held and the best entries adopted. State building companies have been set up all over China. They have parks of building machinery and equipment as well as a large number of skilled workers experienced in the demanding job of large-scale housing construction.

Pen Probes

Clean Neutrality

Verbatim report of a recent Senate committee investigation into neutrality. (All characters are fictional. Any resemblance to living persons is pure coincidence.)

- Q. Dr. McGoebbels: You are a specialist in State Department cliches and double-talk?
- A. Well, — er — yes and no.
- Q. With that established, could I ask you to enlighten this committee on our Administration's recent thinking on the question of neutrality?
- A. Off the cuff, and in confidence, I am prepared to answer authoritatively as a well-informed source or inspired leak.
- Q. Dr. McGoebbels, my first question is: What is neutrality?
- A. Neutrality is no longer a dirty word.
- Q. What sort of advance does this represent in Administration thinking?
- A. A decided advance. Naturally, attended by calculated risks.
- Q. How many types of neutrality are there?
- A. Since there can be no neutrality between God and the Devil, there is only one real neutrality: it favours the U.S.
- Q. Let us suppose a state in Southeast Asia desires to be neutral: What is the first reaction of our Administration?

A. We have only read about it in the press so we can't comment.

Q. Then . . . ?

A. We call in the C.I.A. . . .

Q. Just a moment, Dr. McGoebbels. . . .

(The following four pages of testimony are deleted from the record.)

The building materials industry has also made great progress. Today it has the facilities to produce any normal item needed by builders and is stepping up output to meet domestic demands. It also produces a number of items for export.

Thanks to all these efforts, after 14 years of hard work, housing conditions for the working masses in both town and country have markedly improved. But there won't be any slackening of effort in this important sphere for a long time to come — rather the opposite. It is a big problem that has to be licked.

- Q. (Resuming interrogation) . . . and then?
- A. Having failed in this attempt, we next try persuasion: an economic blockade, withdrawal of aid, an attempt on the life of the President. . . . Things like that.
- Q. What do we do next?
- A. (Crescendo) We express disquiet and point out that since this new move will upset the balance of forces and pose a threat to our security and that of the whole Free World, we feel obliged to move units of the Seventh Fleet into the Indian Ocean, arrange a trial deployment of three airborne divisions immediately into the troubled area, and in view of the fact that it is impossible to foresee the consequences of threats to peace in a region of the world that is so sensitive to pressures of any kind and not least because this is a region of general trade and interest to the Free World, considerably complicating the situation in consequence thereon. . . . In a word, we tell the C.I.A. to have another try and then consult with our Allies.
- Q. After the C.I.A. has failed again, what is our next move?
- A. We take the matter to the U.N. and get a Committee of Investigation appointed.
- Q. Do we agree to hold a conference to assure the neutrality of the country that wishes it?
- A. On no account. Such a conference being entirely uncalled for as the neutrality of all countries is guaranteed under international law and the U.N. Charter and we are, of course, pledged to the defence of the neutrality of all nations, big and small.
- Q. In a word: such a conference is. . . ?
- A. Clearly a communist plot designed to subvert the Free World which is dedicated to the. . . .
- Q. (Hurriedly) Thank you, Dr. McGoebbels. Your replies are most enlightening!
- A. Thank you, Senator Debunker!



ROUND THE WORLD

Cuba

Washington Gives No Respite

The latest Yankee crime against Cuba has been both mean and ridiculous—yet characteristic of U.S. imperialism. In the open sea, U.S. naval vessels detained four Cuban fishing boats engaged in their normal peaceful occupation and abducted 38 Cuban fishermen, taking them and the boats to Key West.

Washington, playing the now familiar "thief crying 'stop thief'" game, raised a hue and cry about Cuban "invasion" and "violation" of U.S. territorial waters—as if the world does not remember the Giron Beach fiasco. But the facts are clear. The fishing boats were seized off the Dry Tortugas Islands and were two miles outside U.S. waters. The Cuban Government, precisely in order to avoid just such an incident, had informed Washington of their whereabouts through the Swiss Embassy in Cuba. And the U.S., being the big bully it is, dispatched post-haste a destroyer, a gunboat, two cutters and several aircraft to do their dirty work.

This bare-faced piracy stirred up instant and widespread anger in Cuba. As protests from the people flooded into the Havana newspaper offices, the Cuban Foreign Ministry accused Washington of "consistent hypocrisy, effrontery, perfidy, blackmail, brutality and piracy." Foreign Minister Raul Roa, in a letter to U.N. Secretary General, U Thant, demanded the immediate release of the fishing boats and fishermen. And Fidel Castro, denouncing this "out and out U.S. gangsterism," noted that the blood shed in Panama had hardly dried before the Gringos committed another foolish crime and further exposed themselves. He announced that Cuba would cut off the water supply to the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo until the fishermen were released.

Invasion, sabotage, embargo and piracy. All have been tried unsuccessfully to strangle revolutionary Cuba. Imperialism being what it is,

there will be no respite from Washington's trouble-making.

Ghana Hits Back

U.S. Imperialism Exposed

For two days in succession, the U.S. Embassy in Accra was the scene of angry demonstrations by Ghanaians opposing American rumour-mongering and other subversive activities against their Government.

"Down with U.S. imperialism!" "Yankee rogues, pack up and go home!" and "We condemn American dollar politics!" shouted the paraders. They also carried placards bearing the inscriptions—"Stop your lies, stop your rumours," "Ghana yes, Yankees no," "You killed Lumumba, we know," and "You have interfered in Laos, Viet Nam, Cuba, Korea, the Middle East, and the Congo—leave Ghana alone!"

The protest campaign developed after President Nkrumah had broadcast to the nation condemning the "forces of intrigue, subversion and violence" trying to deflect Ghana from its chosen goal. He called on the Ghanaian people to close their ranks against their enemies, both external and internal. The President's office also issued a statement drawing attention to the rumours and lies now being circulated against the Government and President Nkrumah himself.

Cloak-and-dagger Yankee imperialists were exposed in all their nakedness by the Ghanaian press. In a commentary which named U.S. imperialism as "the worst enemy of the Ghanaian people" and "the chief organizer of the murders of democratic leaders," the Accra *Evening News* wrote: "We now know U.S. imperialism to be the chief spreader of rumours against the Ghanaian revolution and the most desperate source of opposition to the People's Convention Party and its aims. We have traced the rumours saying that President Nkrumah is no longer in a position to lead our revolutionary struggles to the American Embassy in Ghana." And the *Ghanaian Times* noted angrily: "The history of Yankee

foreign policy and diplomacy has been a long story of murder and assassination, of gun-running and coups d'etat, of sabotage and subversion on a scale beyond the comprehension of decent mankind. Today, the dopes and drunks who run the murder corporation called C.I.A. are after the blood of President Nkrumah. . . . We cannot forgive them. We shall deal with them. The people of Ghana must work firmly to destroy them at their base and have the courage to tell these Yankee rogues that this cannot be a country of blood-suckers and gun-running cow-boys."

It is clear that having sown the wind in Ghana, U.S. imperialism is reaping another whirlwind.

Congo

Heirs to Lumumba

Lumumba has been three years dead and Gizenga is languishing in jail. The national government formed at the time of Congo's independence has long been subverted. But if the U.S. imperialists thought they had strangled the Congolese nationalist movement in the cradle and could for ever more ride roughshod over the people of that



country, they have now had a severe jolt.

What shook them is the news coming out from Kwilu region, 300 miles east of Leopoldville. Based in the jungle and armed with bows and arrows, spears and pangas, hundreds of Congolese patriots have risen and are fighting a guerrilla war against the Adoula troops officered by U.S. and Belgian "advisors." Their

slogan is: "Liberate our country from the imperialists, the neo-colonialists and their hangers-on." They now control an area half the size of Belgium and are besieging several government posts, including Idiofa and Gungu.

Panic-stricken, the Adoula regime has rushed more troops to the area and proclaimed a state of emergency there. And the U.N. forces, continuing their role as U.S. mercenaries, are also on hand to "evacuate American missionaries." All the same, these foreign and domestic oppressors, armed as they are with modern weapons, are lamenting the fact that the guerrillas are "well organized" and have the "following" of the local people.

Now, at the beginning of their armed struggle, the Congolese people have only primitive weapons. But like others before them they will wrest arms from the hands of the imperialists. The most important thing is that they have learnt from bitter experience they must fight to overthrow U.S. neo-colonialist rule. Thousands and thousands more Congolese patriots will take the place of their national hero whose name is Lumumba.

Zanzibar

On Guard Against Intervention

Life in Zanzibar has returned to normal. Despite the usual fairy tales of "indiscriminate killing" put out by Washington and London, popular support for the revolution is enthusiastic. The new government has smoothly taken over the administration, and still more countries, including Tanganyika, the U.A.R. and Ethiopia, have recognized it.

Supreme authority of the people's republic is in the hands of the 30-member Revolutionary Council, comprising the President, the Vice-President, ministers, the heads of the police and armed forces, trade unionists and youth leaders, as well as representatives of peasants, technicians and others. Swahili has replaced English as the official language. Another measure has been the takeover of the local luxury club, its doors now being open to the people.

A new united trade union, the Federation of Revolutionary Trade Unions (F.R.T.U.), has been formed.

This and other mass organizations, which fully support the new government, have called on the people to be vigilant against U.S. intervention and sabotage of the revolution. "We know for certain that U.S. imperialism will never stop causing confusion and carrying out counter-revolutionary activities in Zanzibar, just as it has not stopped causing trouble in other countries. Therefore, we must be prepared to fight against these U.S. manoeuvres," declared the first F.R.T.U. communique.

Laos

Behind the Clamour

The fuss Washington and its underlings are making about Neo Lao Haksat and Vietnamese attacks in Cammon Province, central Laos, is a smokescreen to distract attention from their own military operations.

In the first place, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam has no troops in Laos. This has been previously stated in repeated official Vietnamese announcements and, this time, was reiterated by the Vietnamese Embassy in Laos. Further, Nhom Ma Lat, Kam Keut and Na Kay, where the attacks are alleged to have taken place, have been under Neo Lao Haksat control since 1960 and form an integral part of the liberated areas. There have been outbreaks of fighting in central Laos, but these were provoked by Savannakhet which had concentrated as many as ten battalions in Cammon Province alone.

For more than a year now, the Savannakhet forces have staged one campaign after another to nibble away at the positions of the Neo Lao Haksat and the genuine neutralists. Commanded by American officers, provisioned by the U.S. para-military outfit "Air America" and beefed up with Thai, south Vietnamese and Chiang Kai-shek troops—which despite the clear stipulations of the Geneva agreements are still hanging around in Laos—these Rightist forces stepped up their attacks as soon as the dry season returned in November. They have occupied Muong Long, Muong Nong, Tha Thom in upper Laos, encircled Xieng Khouang City in the Plain of Jars, and staged several "mopping-up" operations in lower Laos. How-

ever, they have paid a heavy price in manpower and materiel.

These costly operations have caused the Johnson Administration to resort to intrigue. By its propaganda, Washington seeks to justify its increasingly open interference in Laotian affairs. It also hopes by its onslaught of words to sabotage the results of recent negotiations between Princes Souphanouvong and Souvanna Phouma and preparations for the tripartite talks in the Plain of Jars already agreed upon.

North Kalimantan

Youth Forum

Djakarta provided a forum for the youth of 44 countries and regions of the world (with all the five continents represented) to demonstrate their solidarity with the struggle against the British-created and American-backed Malaysia. The meeting known as the International Youth Conference in support of North Kalimantan opened on January 23 and lasted four days. It is a reminder that Southeast Asia remains one of the storm centres of the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. President Sukarno and members of his cabinet attended the opening ceremony.

"We will continue our confrontation against Malaysia," the President said. "The goal to eliminate the British-created Malaysia will not be affected no matter how the tactics may change." He told the meeting that the new emerging forces the world over stand solidly behind both the people of North Kalimantan in their efforts to achieve freedom and the Indonesian people in their struggle to smash Malaysia.

The resolution adopted at the closing session pledged full support for the people of North Kalimantan in their armed struggle against British aggression and for national independence. It condemned the U.S. and British imperialists for trying to use Malaysia to encircle Indonesia and thus endanger peace in Southeast Asia and the world as a whole. It also denounced U.S. imperialism for its decision to extend to the Indian Ocean the operational scope of the U.S. 7th Fleet whose activities bode no good for the people of Asia.

MUSIC

Revolutionary Song Movement

Revolutionary China has always been a land of militant mass singing. Currently it is seeing the blossoming of a "sing revolutionary songs" movement. This has been gathering momentum steadily over the past few months. Half a million youngsters took part in a "Red May" singing contest run last year for Peking's primary schools. A recent singing contest at the capital's No. 3 Cotton Mill attracted 3,000 entrants. Shanghai, Wuhan and other cities have been holding a series of similar mass concerts. The Spring Festival this year has been welcomed in with revolutionary songs — militant, socialist and internationalist. They are being sung by unprecedented numbers of people — in the factories, and people's communes, in government offices, army units, colleges and schools.

In Peking, choirs up to 160-strong took part in the two evening concerts held in the Peking Workers' Club over the weekend. The Peking People's Printing Press sent a 100-man choir to sing *Well Done, Panama!* and other songs they composed. Revolutionary folk songs sung by the choir of a production brigade of the Banqiao People's Commune near Peking were particularly well liked. Climax of the evening came when 160 athletes in gym clothes — students of the Peking Teachers' Institute — marched on stage to sing the *Athletes' Song*.

Singing went on with hardly a minute's pause; even between numbers impromptu songs were performed by one group or another as they were challenged with shouts of "We want a song from . . . !"



A line from Chairman Mao Tse-tung's poem "Huichang": "The landscape here is beyond compare"

Cut by Wu Pu

Just as the mass revolutionary songs of the 20s, 30s and 40s grew out of the militant revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses, so those of today are the fruits of and in turn inspire the revolutionary enthusiasm of the people in socialist construction.

ART

Updating Seal Carving

The venerable Hsi Ling (Seal Engraving) Society, centre of the study and fostering of the ancient craft of seal carving in China, recently celebrated its 60th anniversary. Party and government officials were there to offer congratulations or sent in many messages of greetings.

The Hsi Ling Society was founded in 1904 by a group of seal engravers and calligraphers with Wu Changshih, an outstanding painter and calligrapher, as its first chairman. Its headquarters, housed in a group of lovely old pavilions on Kushan Hill above picturesque West Lake, is one of the noted sites and beauty spots of Hangchow. Its collection of seal carvings, calligraphic scrolls and rare antiquities is one of the finest in China. Its members today include most of the nation's leading calligraphers and many of its traditional painters. They gather from all parts of the land twice a year in spring and autumn at their Hangchow headquarters to discuss and appraise new finds and works.

The society has published several hundred titles: reference books, reproductions of seals and rubbings and other books on seal making, painting and calligraphy. These are greatly valued both in China and abroad.

The making of seals in China is of great antiquity; the art has developed in close relation to painting, calligraphy and literature for some 2,500 years. In painting and in calligraphic scrolls the seal is used not only as the artist's signature but as an integral part of the composition. Most of the celebrated seal engravers have also been accomplished painters and calligraphers as well. The seal engraver pays great attention to composition as well as to the technique of engraving so that a seal is, in effect, a unique synthesis of sculpture and calligraphy.

The modern seal engraver highly prizes the classical traditions.

Before liberation, the reactionary Kuomintang government, which paid little attention to the country's cultural heritage, naturally gave no support to the Hsi Ling Society. It built its premises in Hangchow, began its collection and enlarged it solely on members' donations. It was members' donations and sales of their work that helped bring off the rescue operation of which the society is particularly proud — the preservation for the nation of a rare inscribed stone monument. This 1,900-year-old treasure was raised to three noted scholars in the Han Dynasty. Unearthed in 1852, it was considered invaluable for the study of Han calligraphy and culture. It was many times stolen and sold inside the country, but in 1921, the Hsi Ling members discovered that plans were afoot to sell it abroad. In a rush campaign, they succeeded in raising enough money to buy back the monument.

With the birth of New China, its Hangchow headquarters and collections have been listed as a major historic relic and as such is under the



"Let a hundred flowers blossom"

Cut by Lou Shih-pai

special care of the Chekiang Provincial Government. Its gardens have been renovated and extended with a government grant.

No less noteworthy is the radical change that has taken place in its activities. Its members are cutting seals in new styles to suit the revolutionary content of new names and inscriptions. The latest development, incidentally, has been to cut the Chinese characters in the now widely used simplified forms, to bring the art closer to the people. The society also organizes popular exhibitions of its collections and demonstrations of techniques to encourage interest in seal making and calligraphy, and provides opportunities for instruction.

ACROSS THE LAND

Electric Pumping and Rice

DESPITE the worst drought in 60 years, Pearl River Delta counties in Kwangtung Province last year reaped a good rice harvest—12 per cent above 1962. Surplus rice sales to the Government by Chungshan, Nanhai, Hsinhui, Punyu and Tungkun Counties alone sufficed to feed a city of 2 million for two years. Annual rice rises since 1960 for the five counties averaged 8 per cent. Sugar cane, silk cocoons, and jute in the delta area all registered increases last year.

Primary credit for the impressive gains of 1963 must go to the area's 2,500 electric pumping stations—the muscles pumping water in and out of 80 per cent of the farmland in the delta and its surrounding counties. Built by the people's communes with government aid over the last four years, these stations are far faster and more efficient than the treadle water-wheels which formerly took up 30-40 per cent of the peasants' work load. Another 2,000 stations are being added in 1964.

Several years of government aid for reservoirs, irrigation channels, dams and dykes were also instrumental in overcoming last year's eighth-month drought.

Because the three tributaries of the Pearl—Tungkiang, Sikiang and Peikiang—converge near Canton and

flow to the sea via many rivulets, the delta has been subjected to constant waterlogging and drought following seasonal rises and falls in water level. Heavy rains from typhoons pose another menace to rice paddies. The expanding web of electric pumping stations and water conservancy works will modify the encroaches of nature and pave the way for more significant progress in coming years.

Grain Quotas Surpassed

CHINA'S 1963 improved grain harvest has quickened the tempo of grain deliveries (agricultural tax in kind) and sales of surpluses to government granaries.

From last April to mid-January, annual quotas were surpassed by 1.3 per cent two and a half months ahead of schedule. Compared with the same period in the previous year, the state received 8.8 per cent more grain. The faster accumulation of government grain will further aid the general overall turn for the better in the national economy.

Equipping Major Industrial Projects

CHINA is producing machines and complete equipment for several hundred major projects in over 20 industries: iron and coal mines, iron and steel plants, power stations, fertilizer factories, chemical works, tractor and machine-building plants and textile mills. Manufacture of such basic materiel in a year points to solid progress in the machine-building industry. It also aids the gradual establishment of a comprehensive industrial system based on self-reliance. Today, the nation makes some 85 per cent of its machines and equipment.

Machine-building plants are now able to produce precision and heavy items such as big steam turbines,

high-pressure boilers and compressors and large hoists. Complete equipment includes products for iron and steel plants turning out 1.5 million tons of steel annually and vertical coal shafts with a yearly capacity of 900,000 tons.

In 1957 China manufactured only about 55 per cent of its needed machines and equipment—mainly small and medium-sized. When the building of complete sets of equipment began in 1958, most designs were lacking in technical data and reference materials.

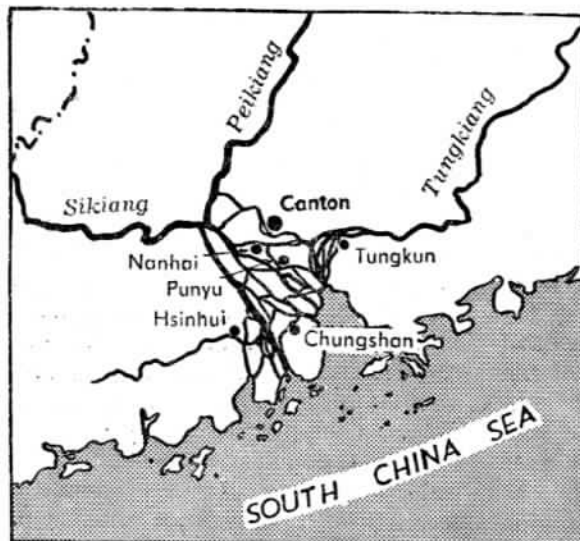
More Consumer Goods From Shanghai

MORE Shanghai-made consumer goods are on the market. Goals in 1963 for paper, cigarettes, soap, bicycles, sewing machines, fountain pens, enamelware and more than a score other items were reached a month ahead of schedule with many items showing big increases over 1962.

There was also a wider range of products. Last year nearly 3,000 new varieties and patterns were turned out in China's leading industrial city, including such "firsts" as twin-lens reflex cameras and a bicycle fitted with a motor which can be used alternately with the pedals. A new fountain pen model has a smooth flow of ink even if left uncapped for ten minutes.

Shanghai light industrial goods are well known for their fine workmanship and excellent performance, and last year more than 70 categories showed further marked improvement. Enamel wash basins are smoother and brighter, and the famous "Dauntless" flashlight batteries now last more than 1,000 minutes.

Since 1958 the nation's largest city has concentrated on development of high-quality, precision and new products. It has grown into a light industrial base with more than 40 branches producing consumer goods of over 20,000 designs and patterns—half of these have been added in the last three years. The growth of the bicycle industry typifies development. After complete retooling, Shanghai has increased output many times and is manufacturing a wide range of products—standard models, sports models, roadsters and racers.



Pearl River Delta

Sketch map by Su Li

Many new industries have been started with Chinese made equipment. The synthetic perfume and film plants are two examples. Materials for the rising new industries, such as optical glass for cameras and sensitizers and colour formers for manufacturing photo-sensitive materials, have been successfully manufactured. Shanghai is getting an ample supply of domestic raw materials for its cigarette, leather-tanning, match and cosmetics industries which before liberation depended on imports.

Hospitals Honoured

HEADING the list of five hospitals honoured by the Ministry of Public Health in Peking is an old one with a newly made national reputation. This is the Shanghai Guangci Hospital whose staff in 1958 made medical history by upsetting the belief that burns extending over 70 per cent of the body surface are fatal. That was the year the hospital successfully treated a steel worker suffering burns on 89 per cent of his body.

More recently, a seven-year-old boy with burns on 90 per cent of his body—26 per cent third-degree—left the hospital alive and well.

Guangci Hospital has accumulated much experience in combating burn shock, infection and toxemia, as well as in skin grafting and nursing patients with serious burns. To the hospital goes the distinction of writing China's first major book on the treatment of severe burns. Another book, a 100,000-word volume on the subject written by Guangci's nurses, is now at the publishers.

Case histories at the hospital reveal a fascinating story of medical achievements, excellent team work and a spirit of revolutionary humanism. All this has placed Guangci high on the list of China's foremost hospitals.

Also commended were: the 261 Hospital of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Peking Children's Hospital, the department of gynaecology and obstetrics of the Peking Union Hospital and the record room of the People's Hospital in Peking.

Socialist "Quyi"

THE projection of socialist content into ballad singing and story-telling was the theme of a recent meeting in Peking. Gathering from

all parts of the country, performers of this well-known art, especially popular in rural China, emphasized the need to serve workers, peasants and soldiers better.

Known as *quyi* (the tuneful art), ballad singing and story-telling consists of reciting or singing to the accompaniment of castanet-like clappers, drums or strings. Performances often are highlighted by voice inflection, dramatic gestures and dancing. An important component of *quyi* is its socially significant dialogue given by way of comical and satirical lines.

The meeting noted that many new ballads and stories on revolutionary and current themes have been written or adapted from famous novels, films and plays. The combination of these themes and fine performances have won audience praise all over.

In addition to many *quyi* professionals constantly touring factories, people's communes and army units, new amateur artists in the field have appeared on the scene, a large part of whose repertoire is made up of socialist themes.

In early February a *Renmin Ribao* editorial called for the development of socialist *quyi* and more *quyi* reflecting socialist revolution and construction.

Visits to P.L.A.

AS Spring Festival or Chinese New Year (which fell on February 13 this year) drew near, celebrations were being prepared everywhere. In line with tradition in socialist China, people were not only thinking about customary family gatherings, but of many others including their armed forces—the People's Liberation Army. Constantly standing guard to defend the motherland, they warrant first compliments of the season.

Since the latter part of January, provinces and municipalities have formed large delegations, consisting of many groups, to visit units stationed in their respective areas. Delegates have set out for posts on plateaus or in grasslands, high mountains and far corners of the country. Troupes of performers generally go with the delegations.

Apart from expressing the people's respects and regards and congratulating the units on new gains in the past year, the visitors will be able to give

first-hand reports on the improved situation in town and countryside.

Scenic Mountain Resort

THE beauty of Hengshan, one of China's scenic mountains, has been enhanced by large-scale landscape planting, renovation of historical monuments and the building of an artificial lake and a winding motor road.

Long a Buddhist holy place and an ideal resort, Mount Hengshan rises 1,366 metres above sea level in the midst of the rolling hills of Hunan Province. Once rundown temples have been restored to their former splendour and forests cared for through government efforts. Coin-leaved golden pines, Japanese black pines, Hunan bamboo and trees from 16 provinces have been planted on 3,400 hectares in the past five years. All told, there are 548 different species of trees.

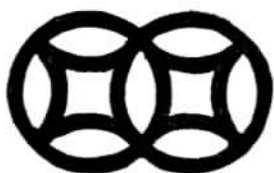
Newly built hotels and restaurants around Hengshan provide growing numbers of tourists with excellent accommodations and cuisine. Rest homes and sanatoria built by trade unions for their members have added something new to the natural beauty of Hengshan.

Briefs

Good harvests enabled people's communes to repay agricultural loans equivalent to three-quarters of the more than 1,000 million yuan they borrowed from the government last year. The money was mainly used to buy draught animals, farm tools, pumping equipment, chemical fertilizers and agr-chemicals.

An 8.5-ton heavy-duty truck designed by young Chinese technicians has just gone into mass production at the Tsinan Motor Vehicle Plant in Shantung Province, east China. Powered by a diesel engine, it has a maximum speed of 70 km. (43.5 miles) per hour.

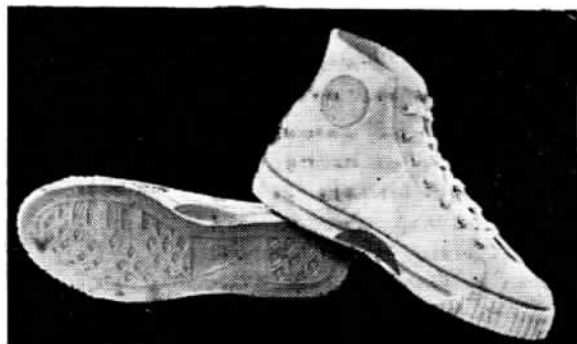
In January, 194 trade and service workers in Peking were officially made master craftsmen or technicians. They included fashion designers, chefs, pastry cooks, hairdressers and watch repairers. A best seller written by these newly upgraded masters is the 263-page *Renowned Recipes of Hotel Peking*, which includes 300 recipes of China's more famous dishes.



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