

PEKING REVIEW

9

February 28, 1964

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報

China and Pakistan Forge New Ties of Friendship

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

MAO TSE-TUNG

Statement Opposing Aggression Against Southern Viet Nam and Slaughter of Its People by the U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem Clique

This is the full text of the statement issued on August 29, 1963, by Chairman Mao Tse-tung when he received the Delegation of the South Viet Nam National Liberation Front. In it he denounced the crimes of the U.S.-Diem clique, pledged the Chinese people's support to the struggle of the people in southern Viet Nam and appealed to people all over the world to take their side resolutely.

As an appendix, this pamphlet also carries the speeches made at the big rally held on August 30, 1963, in Peking in support of the people of southern Viet Nam. Here are the text of speeches by Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the Chinese People's Committee for World Peace; Liao Cheng-chih, Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity; the Ven. Chu-tsan, Vice-President of the Buddhist Association of China; Pan Li-hua, Vice-Chairman of the All-China Students' Federation; and Nguyen Thi Binh, Head of the Delegation of the South Viet Nam National Liberation Front, as well as the message adopted at the rally and sent to the people in southern Viet Nam.

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(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

February 28, 1964 Vol. VII No. 9

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February 28, 1964

THE WEEK

Among the major events of the week:

• Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Chou En-lai, Premier, are on a goodwill visit to Ceylon.

Premier Chou and Vice-Premier Chen Yi ended their visit to Pakistan. They received a tremendous welcome in Karachi, Rawalpindi and other cities.

• China and the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville) have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

• A national conference on agriculture held recently in Peking reports this year's prospects as most encouraging. It calls for greater efforts to raise a better harvest than last year.

The nation's farms are actively preparing for the spring ploughing and sowing, due to start soon.

• The Military Council of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party issued a directive calling on all units of the People's Liberation Army to learn from Captain Kuo Hsing-fu's training method. This method brings into full play the great traditions of the P.L.A.; it combines combat training with ideological and political work, implements the mass line and fosters a fine style in work.

For a Bigger Harvest

"The present situation in agriculture is most encouraging." This is the verdict of the national conference on agriculture which ended earlier this month in Peking. And with that it called on everyone concerned to do his best for a 1964 harvest that will put 1963's in the shade.

Taking stock of last year's agricultural achievements, the conference noted especially the all-round increase in output. The nation reaped bigger grain and industrial crops than in 1962, with particularly big increases in the output of cotton, hemp and other fibre plants, tobacco and sugar beet and cane. These higher outputs were obtained despite long dry spells in some parts of the south and serious floods in parts of northern China, and delegates were naturally interested in how the good overall results were got in the face of such difficulties.

The conference noted that the great successes of last year were the fruit of the hard work put in by the peasants and rural cadres who, guided

by Chairman Mao's teachings and the general line for building socialism, gave full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and perseverance in overcoming difficulties. The spread of socialist education centred on class education, the conscientious implementation of the Communist Party's policies and the unstinting aid given to agriculture by every other branch of the national economy were also listed as major factors contributing to last year's successes.

In mapping out plans for this year, the conference stressed the importance of the practical application of Chairman Mao's ideas and teachings and the strengthening of ideological and political work. Everyone was urged to learn from the example of the People's Liberation Army in carrying on ideological work, in combining revolutionary drive with a down-to-earth scientific attitude of studying the facts to get at the truth and in relying on our own strength and resources to make the country prosperous and strong.

A most productive part of the work of the conference was the swapping of farming experience gained in 1963. Delegates from Chekiang Province and Shanghai explained how they had brought about a rapid increase in agricultural production. Those from Kwangtung and Peking passed on their experience in irrigation and drainage to overcome long dry spells or torrential rains and raise and gather in a rich harvest. Delegates from Shansi, Kiangsu and elsewhere told how they successfully spread the campaign to "emulate the advanced, learn from and overtake them, and help the less advanced." This campaign, the conference unanimously agreed, was of key importance in getting and sustaining a steady growth in farm production; it would guarantee that this year's tasks would be fulfilled and overfulfilled.

There was detailed discussion of the question of developing farmland that would withstand prolonged dry weather or overabundant rains and give consistently high yields. Along with fulfilling current production plans, the conference listed the gradual extension of the area of such farmland as one of the most important tasks of 1964.

China-Congo (Brazzaville) Diplomatic Relations Established

The People's Republic of China and the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville) have decided to establish diplomatic relations and exchange representatives at ambassadorial level. This was announced in a joint communique issued on February 22 by the two Governments.

Premier Chou En-lai and Foreign Minister Chen Yi sent messages of greetings to Prime Minister Bascal Lissouba and Foreign Minister David Charles Ganao respectively, and expressed the hope that the friendly relations between the two countries would develop in the days to come.

Hailing this event in its February 24 editorial, *Renmin Ribao* said that the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the Congo (Brazzaville) "fully conforms to the

interests of the people of the two countries and is also conducive to strengthening Asian-African solidarity and safeguarding world peace." The editorial noted that the decision of the two countries to establish diplomatic relations took on special significance because it occurred at a time when friendship between the Chinese and African peoples was reaching new heights. It recalled Premier Chou En-lai's recent African tour which had made a great contribution to promoting this friendship. "The fact that China and the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville) enter into diplomatic relations with each other," said the editorial, "is a vivid illustration of the ever closer and ever wider ties of friendship between the Chinese and African peoples. China has friends all over Africa and the world. The Chinese Government has always cherished the sincere desire to establish and develop friendly relations with all independent and newly emerging African countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the Ten Principles of the Bandung Conference. During his recent African tour, Premier Chou En-lai said: 'As the national-liberation movement in Africa is winning one victory after another, it is most natural that the relations of friendship and co-operation between China and the African countries have developed and will continue to develop speedily.' This is exactly what is happening. China's friendship and co-operation with the African countries is becoming a mighty tide and no force on earth can break or stem it."

Chinese and French Charges d'Affaires Arrive

Sung Chih-kuang, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the People's Republic of China, arrived in Paris by train on February 23. He was welcomed at the station by Emmanuel de Casteja, representative of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Deputy Chief of Protocol.

On the same day, Claude Chayet, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Republic of France, arrived in

Peking by plane. On hand to welcome him at the airport was Wei Yung-ching, Assistant Director of the Protocol Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

Nepal's Democratic Day

On the eve of the 13th anniversary of Nepal's Democratic Day (February 18), Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai sent a joint message of greetings to King Mahendra, wishing prosperity to his country and well-being to his people.

The Nepalese Ambassador to China, Kaisher Bahadur, gave a reception in Peking. Chairman Liu and Vice-Premiers Po I-po and Tan Chen-lin were among the guests. The growing friendship between the Chinese and Nepalese peoples was the toast of the evening.

Speaking at the reception, Ambassador Bahadur stressed that all outstanding problems between Nepal and China had been solved amicably. He recalled the visits to China last year of various Nepalese delegations which, he said, had contributed to better mutual understanding and closer ties between the two peoples.

Vice-Premier Po I-po hailed the successes the Nepalese people, under the leadership of King Mahendra, had achieved in recent years in national construction and in defending national independence and sovereignty. "Firmly adhering to the policy of peace and neutrality," said the Vice-Premier, "the Nepalese Government has made positive contributions to promoting Asian-African solidarity and safeguarding Asian and world peace."

The Vice-Premier noted that Sino-Nepalese friendship had grown during the past year. He said: "In our mutual relations, both our countries have scrupulously abided by the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the Ten Principles of the Bandung Conference. We have truly respected each other and not tried to benefit one at the expense of the other. We have maintained mutual confidence and not deceived or mistrusted each other, and we have treated each other as equals."

(Continued on p. 19.)

Broad Prospects for China-Pakistan Co-operation

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

RELATIONS between Pakistan and the People's Republic of China have happily been always cordial. History and geography have provided our two countries with links which provide a sound basis for good-neighbourly relations in the interests of our two peoples. I would particularly like to recall our historical contacts going back over two thousand years, the records of which have come down to us. . . . It can thus be said that not only is there no evidence of any wars or disputes between our two countries, but that we have inherited rich traditions of goodwill and friendship on which to lay the foundations of our relationship today. Recent developments indicate that we are moving in the direction indicated by our history and by the will of our people."

These words were spoken by Pakistan President Ayub Khan at the state banquet on February 20 in honour of Premier Chou En-lai immediately after his arrival in Rawalpindi. They explain why the Pakistan people gave the Chinese guests so warm and grand a welcome everywhere.

Premier Chou, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi and Madame Chen Yi made a week-long friendship visit to Pakistan at the invitation of President Ayub Khan and Foreign Minister Bhutto. They arrived in Karachi on February 18. Two days later they flew to Rawalpindi, the capital. Then they went to Lahore, the capital of West Pakistan Province, and from there to Dacca, the capital of East Pakistan Province, where they ended their visit on February 26.

High Esteem for China

All the cities visited wore festive airs and enthusiastic crowds lined the streets. Basking in the glorious late winter sunshine, Karachi hung out its flags to welcome the guests. The roads echoed with music. All along the eleven-mile route from the airport to the State Guest House, there were arches of welcome, decorated with roses and green leaves, streamers inscribed in Urdu, Chinese or English "Long live friendship between Pakistan and China!" and "Welcome



Premier Chou En-lai (left) and President Ayub Khan (right) at the Rawalpindi airport

to Premier Chou En-lai!", and portraits of President Ayub Khan and Premier Chou En-lai. In Rawalpindi, women on balconies, men standing on rooftops and on cars, and boys perched in trees shouted "Zindabad!" (Urdu for "long live") and "Huanying!" (Chinese for "welcome") while the party drove between rows of Chinese and Pakistan flags. The weather in Rawalpindi this winter has been rather cold and the city saw its first snow in more than 30 years. But people put on thick clothing and braved the chilly winds to extend a warm welcome to the Chinese guests. In both Karachi and Rawalpindi full-scale welcoming ceremonies were held.

"No visiting foreign dignitary has been more welcome to this country than Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi," said the editorial of *Dawn*.

"I hope you and your colleagues will enjoy this visit to our country and see and feel for yourselves the high esteem our people have for the great people of China," the Pakistan President said in his speech of welcome at Rawalpindi airport.

The Chinese visitors had an enjoyable tour of Pakistan. They met old friends and made new acquaint-

ances, they visited a cotton mill, the new capital under construction at Islamabad, colleges, scenic spots, historic and other places of interest. In Karachi, they laid a wreath at the Mausoleum of Mohammed Ali Jinnah, first Governor-General of Pakistan. Successful talks were held and a friendly spirit prevailed at the many functions attended.

Victory of the Bandung Spirit

Premier Chou En-lai's visit to Pakistan was his second. The first was in 1956. Since then great changes have taken place both in Pakistan and in the world. The Chinese visitors were gladdened to see the major achievements which have been made by the Pakistan people in developing their national economy and culture. As the Chinese Premier said, the Pakistan people who had waged unremitting struggle to safeguard their independence and sovereignty, were determined to continue their advance along an independent path. The international status of Pakistan was rising with each passing day.

With the daily growth of mutual understanding, important developments had also taken place in the relations of friendly co-operation between China and Pakistan, added Premier Chou. The Pakistan Government led by President Ayub Khan had contributed greatly to this development, a new page of which was opened last year when the two countries concluded a trade agreement, an agreement on the boundary question and an air transport agreement.

"This is a victory for the Bandung spirit and for the cause of Asian-African solidarity," said Premier Chou at the Rawalpindi airport.

At the state banquet given by President Ayub Khan, Premier Chou praised the valuable efforts and contributions which Pakistan had made in recent years towards the strengthening of its contacts and friendship with Asian-African countries and the promotion of Asian-African solidarity. He pledged the firm support of the Chinese Government and people for the stand of Pakistan, Indonesia and other countries for the holding of a second Asian-African conference.

In his speech President Ayub warmly welcomed Premier Chou, saying that as an old friend he was particularly well placed to assess the progress that Pakistan had made since his last visit. The President reiterated Pakistan's support for the Ten Principles of Bandung and emphasized the need to convene a second conference of Asian and African countries.

Friendly Relations With Neighbours

President Ayub stated that Pakistan had consistently adhered to the principles of peaceful settlement of disputes and had tried to maintain friendly relations with all countries, particularly its neighbours. "By concluding boundary agreements with several of its neighbours in the spirit of give and take," he said, "the People's Republic of China has demonstrated its desire to arrive at a peaceful settlement of international differences through negotiations. We believe that the Sino-Indian boundary dispute can also be resolved through peaceful

negotiations. Massive military preparations have never been the answer to international differences; they only create new tensions and bring added economic miseries to needy people."

Referring to this same question at the dinner given by Foreign Minister and Madame Bhutto, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi said it was entirely possible to settle the disputes left over by history between Asian-African countries fairly and reasonably in accordance with the Ten Principles of the Bandung Conference and in a spirit of equality and friendly consultation. "In the settlement of these disputes," Vice-Premier Chen added, "it is impermissible to adopt the truculent big-nation chauvinist attitude of imposing one's will on others. All countries in the world, big or small, should be equal; this should all the more be the case in the relations between the new emerging Asian-African countries. We believe that the peoples of Asia and Africa desire solidarity. The disputes between Asian-African countries will sooner or later be settled reasonably through peaceful consultations."

Fuller Understanding Reached

All the speeches made showed that the peoples of China and Pakistan encourage and support each other in the cause of safeguarding their national independence, developing their national economy and building their respective countries. This is also seen in the joint communique issued on February 23.

The joint communique states that a fuller understanding of matters of common interest to the two countries has been reached and that friendly co-operation between them should continue within the framework of the Ten Principles of peace enunciated at Bandung. It expresses firm opposition to colonialism wherever and in whatever form it exists and also the hope that it would soon be eradicated. It states that it is time to convene a second conference of Asian and African countries.

The communique states that the United Nations cannot be considered to be fully representative of mankind until the rightful place of the People's Republic of China in the organization is restored. It adds that, as the membership of the United Nations has more than doubled since its foundation, it is necessary to give more adequate representation to the countries of Asia and Africa in the organs of the United Nations and in the specialized agencies.

The communique states that the border dispute between India and China should and can be resolved peacefully through negotiations. It expresses the hope that the Kashmir dispute will be resolved in accordance with the wishes of the people of Kashmir as pledged to them by India and Pakistan.

President Ayub Khan has accepted an invitation to visit China at a time convenient to himself.

Both the successful visit of Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi to Pakistan and the agreement of views reached show that further broad prospects lie ahead for the development of the existing friendly co-operation between the two countries.

The Important Role of New Emerging Asian and African Countries in International Affairs

Following is the full text of Premier Chou En-lai's speech at a special session of the West Pakistan Provincial Assembly in Lahore on February 24. — Ed.

**Your Excellency Respected Mr. Speaker,
Honourable Members of the Assembly,
Dear Friends,**

I am greatly honoured to have the opportunity of addressing the West Pakistan Provincial Assembly. I would like to convey from this lofty forum the cordial greetings of the Chinese people to the people of West Pakistan and the whole of Pakistan.

The Pakistan people are industrious and courageous people who ardently love freedom. They had waged a long and heroic struggle to win their national independence. We are glad to see that in recent years the Pakistan people have carried out unremitting struggles and won many victories in defending their national independence and state sovereignty and in opposing foreign pressure and threats. The Pakistan Government and people have made positive contributions to the strengthening of Asian-African solidarity. Pakistan is making more and more friends, and its international status is rising with each passing day.

We are also glad to see that Pakistan has achieved marked successes in its economic and cultural undertakings. Its light industry, water conservancy projects and city construction have developed and it has also scored achievements in the fields of culture and education. President Ayub Khan has stated on several occasions that in order to attain self-reliance and self-sufficiency in economy, it is necessary to learn to rely increasingly on one's own resources. This expresses that earnest desire of the Pakistan people to build up their motherland in accordance with their own independent will.

Pakistan has a population of 100 million and has rich natural resources. We believe that through perseverance in its independent policy and the strengthening of its friendly co-operation with Asian-African countries, Pakistan can surely build up its own national economy. Nobody can prevent such a country from advancing along an independent path. An independent, prosperous and strong Pakistan will surely make greater contributions to the cause of world peace.

There exists a profound traditional friendship between the peoples of China and Pakistan. Our forefathers began friendly contacts as far back as 2,000 years ago. Trade and economic contacts and exchanges in art and culture between us make up many fine chapters in the history of our two countries. The

well-known silk road had its passage through the northern part of Pakistan. In modern times, owing to the aggression and oppression of imperialism and colonialism, our traditional contacts were interrupted for a time. But after our two countries successively won victory, we have restored and further developed our long-standing traditional friendship on a new basis. I would like to mention in particular the important contributions made by His Excellency President Ayub Khan and the government led by him to the development of Sino-Pakistan friendship. In the past two years, our two countries have worked in fruitful co-operation with each other in political, economic and cultural fields.

The Sino-Pakistan boundary agreement concluded last March is a major achievement in the relations of friendly co-operation between our two countries. This agreement is not only beneficial to the maintenance of tranquillity along the Sino-Pakistan border and to the consolidation of the friendly and good neighbourly relations between China and Pakistan, but is also of great significance to the defence of peace in Asia and the world. The Sino-Pakistan air transport agreement and the Sino-Pakistan trade agreement concluded later have further strengthened the friendly links and economic co-operation between the two countries. All this is the result of the joint efforts made by the Governments and peoples of our two countries.

In recent years, the Pakistan Government has opposed the imperialist plot to create "two Chinas" and stood for the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations. The Pakistan Government and public opinion have righteously refuted the slanders made by the forces hostile to China and pointed out that China is a peace-loving country. This constitutes a valuable support to China, for which the Chinese Government and people would like to express their sincere gratitude. The Chinese Government and people in their turn firmly support the Pakistan Government and people in their just struggle to defend their national independence and state sovereignty.

Dear friends! The development of the friendly relations between China and Pakistan is a victory of the Bandung spirit. As is known to all, Pakistan was one of the sponsors of the historic Bandung Conference; representatives from both China and Pakistan attended the conference and contributed to its success. Marking the awakening of the Asian and African people, that conference gave a strong impetus to the strengthening of Asian-African solidarity and the promotion of the Asian-African people's struggles to win and safeguard national independence, and exerted a far-reaching influence on the international situation.

Since the Bandung Conference, the face of the world has undergone a tremendous change. Dozens of Asian-African countries have successively embarked on the road of independent development through their own struggles. The struggles to win and safeguard national independence are spreading like a prairie fire in Asia and Africa. The just struggles of the people of these continents have become a mighty force in defence of world peace.

In Asia, the struggle of the peoples for safeguarding national independence and opposing foreign intervention and control have won continuous victories. The imperialist policies of aggression and war have met with ceaseless setbacks. The new emerging Asian countries are determined to take the road of independence and develop their own national economies. This represents the firm will of the people. This is an irresistible current of history. The imperialists, of course, will not reconcile themselves to their defeat in Asia. They are intensifying their activities of aggression, intervention, subversion and infiltration against the new emerging Asian countries. Innumerable facts show that the struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism remains the common fighting task of the people of Asia.

In order to carry on the common struggle, it is necessary for the Asian-African countries to further strengthen their solidarity and co-operation. The proposal for the convocation of a second Asian-African conference has won warm response from the governments and public opinion of many Asian-African countries. We believe that such a conference will surely make important contributions to the strengthening of Asian-African solidarity, the promotion of economic co-operation among the Asian-African countries and the defence of world peace.

We Asian-African countries share a common historical experience and have before us a common fighting task. It is entirely possible to settle the disputes left over by history among the Asian-African countries fairly and reasonably in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the Ten Principles of the Bandung Conference and in a spirit of equality and friendly consultation. In the settlement of these disputes, it is impermissible to act truculently and impose one's will on others, still less to bully

others by relying on outside forces. The China-Pakistan joint communique pointed out that "the border dispute between India and China should and can be resolved peacefully through negotiations." The joint communique also expressed the hope that "the Kashmir dispute would be resolved in accordance with the wishes of the people of Kashmir as pledged to them by India and Pakistan." Further, the peoples of Asia and Africa desire solidarity. We believe that the disputes among the Asian-African countries will sooner or later be reasonably settled through peaceful consultation.

The new emerging Asian-African countries which have stood up are playing an increasingly important positive role in international affairs. The imperialist or big-nation chauvinist attitude of ignoring the independent will of the new emerging Asian-African countries, of trying to negate their positions and of the big browbeating the small and the strong bullying the weak runs entirely counter to the trend of history and is doomed to failure and utter bankruptcy.

Dear friends! The peoples of China and Pakistan have always sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle to safeguard national independence and oppose foreign intervention and in the building up of their respective countries. The continuous development of the relations of friendly co-operation between China and Pakistan is in the common interests of our two peoples and beneficial to Asian-African solidarity and world peace.

During our present visit in Pakistan, we held cordial and frank talks with President Ayub Khan and other leaders of the Pakistan Government. We had a full exchange of opinions and reached agreed views on international questions of common concern to both parties and on the further developments of the relations of friendly co-operation between China and Pakistan. The China-Pakistan joint communique issued today has recorded the important results of our talks and shows that our relations of friendship and co-operation have made a big stride forward. Together with the Pakistan people, we warmly hail this new development in our relations of friendly co-operation.

Long live the friendship between the Chinese and Pakistan peoples!

Long live Asian-African solidarity!

Long live world peace!

Document

China-Pakistan Joint Communique

Following is the full text of the China-Pakistan joint communique issued in Rawalpindi on February 23, 1964. — Ed.

(1) At the invitation of Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan, President of Pakistan, His Excellency Mr. Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, paid an official visit to Pakistan. He was accompanied by Marshal Chen Yi, Vice-Premier and

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Madame Chen Yi and high officials of the Chinese Government. In the course of this visit, Premier Chou En-lai and his party were accorded a warm reception everywhere.

(2) The Prime Minister had a friendly exchange of views with the President of Pakistan. Their discussions covered the general international situation and the need for safeguarding world peace and, in that context, the importance of achieving general disarmament, including the

total prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons. They also reviewed the recent developments in this region and arrived at a fuller understanding of matters of common interest to the two countries.

(3) The Prime Minister and the President expressed satisfaction at the fact that the relations between the two countries had developed further since the Prime Minister's last visit to Pakistan in 1956, particularly since the signing of the China-Pakistan Boundary Agreement in March 1963. They agreed that friendly co-operation between them should continue within the framework of the Ten Principles of peace enunciated at Bandung.

(4) The Prime Minister and the President were gratified to note that the movement for national independence had made rapid progress in Asia and Africa and that in recent years many countries had achieved freedom and were now well on the road to independent development. They expressed their firm opposition to colonialism wherever and in whatever form it exists and hoped that it would soon be eradicated.

(5) The Prime Minister and the President recalled that the First Asian-African Conference held in Bandung in 1955 had opened new avenues of co-operation among the peoples of Asia and Africa and helped to strengthen the forces of national independence in their struggle against colonialism. Since that historic conference, more than 30 new nations had emerged in Asia and Africa and it was therefore time that a second conference of Asian and African countries should be convened. Such a conference could make a valuable contribution to the prevention of aggression, the striving for world peace and the development of friendly co-operation among the Asian-African countries.

(6) The Prime Minister and the President noted with satisfaction the fact that many newly liberated countries of Asia and Africa had been admitted to the United Nations. They believed however that the United Nations could not be considered to be fully representative of mankind until the rightful place of the People's Republic of China in the organization was restored. They agreed that, in any event, as the membership of the United Nations had more than doubled since its foundation, it is necessary to give more adequate representation to the countries of Asia and Africa in the organs of the United Nations and in the specialized agencies.

(7) The Prime Minister and the President agreed that the border dispute between India and China should and can be resolved peacefully through negotiations. They expressed the hope that the Kashmir dispute would be resolved in accordance with the wishes of the people of Kashmir as pledged to them by India and Pakistan. It would be of no avail to deny the existence of these disputes and to adopt a big-nation chauvinistic attitude of imposing one's will on others. Massive military preparations have never been the answer to international difference; they only create new tensions and bring added burdens to the people. An early settlement of these disputes they considered was necessary in the interest of world peace and the well-being of the peoples of Asia.

(8) On behalf of Chairman Liu Shao-chi and in his own name, Premier Chou En-lai extended an invitation to President Mohammad Ayub Khan to visit the People's Republic of China at a time convenient to him. The President accepted this invitation with pleasure.

人民日報
RENMIN RIBAO

Washington's China Policy In a Blind Alley

by OBSERVER

Following is a translation of a commentary published in "Renmin Ribao" of February 19 under the title "U.S. Policy Towards China Is in a Blind Alley." Subheads are ours.—Ed.

CLOSE upon each other's heels in the past three months, Dean Rusk, Averell Harriman, Roger Hilsman, Adlai Stevenson, and other responsible officials of the U.S. Administration have made speeches or statements on U.S. policy towards China and towards Asia in general. U.S. press reports disclose that the keynote of these speeches and statements was set by the Kennedy-Johnson Administration after three years of study. It can be summed up as follows:

1. China pursues "aggressive and lone-wolf policies" and is "an increasing threat to the rest of the world";

2. The "prime objective" of U.S. China policy is to prevent China from "subverting or committing aggression against its free world neighbours";

3. The United States will examine its China policy "dispassionately, objectively and coolly," attaching importance to "flexibility" and "keeping the door open to the possibility of change";

4. China would have to make "very fundamental and very far-reaching" changes before the United States could consider "the possibility of a break" in its relations with her;

5. The United States has seen "no modification of their [China's] attitude or policy," so "there is no present prospect for any significant change" in U.S. China policy.

It is almost 15 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China. During this period, the United

States has consistently followed a policy of hostility towards China. What, then, is the aim of the U.S. ruling group in suddenly unburdening themselves of this spate of empty words about their policy towards China?

New Anti-China Campaign

The matter is crystal clear. With U.S. China policy on its last legs and U.S. aggressive policy towards Asia running up against a stone wall, the policy-makers in Washington want to extricate themselves from a position of isolation and passivity by means of a new anti-China propaganda campaign.

The policy pursued by U.S. imperialism towards China in the past 15 years is known to all. The aim of this policy, as the late U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles publicly proclaimed in 1952, is to "seek to change the nature of their [China's] government" and "not to let Chinese Communists continue to control the Chinese mainland." In the past decade or more, successive U.S. governments have made persistent efforts to bring this change about. In order to deny the existence of the People's Republic of China, to "contain" China's influence and throttle New China, U.S. imperialism has stuck to its "policy of non-recognition," tried to prevent other countries from establishing diplomatic relations with China, illegally deprived China of its legitimate status in the United Nations and engaged in blockade and embargo, subversion and sabotage, posed military threats, carried out war provocations and even direct armed aggression against China. It has left no stone unturned in these efforts. To this day, U.S. imperialism still occupies China's territory of Taiwan and schemes to instigate the Chiang Kai-shek gang to launch an attack against the mainland. U.S. imperialism has resorted to every means, short of an open declaration of war, in its aggression against China.

Despite these nearly 15 years of anti-China campaigns by U.S. imperialism, the People's Republic of China has stood rock-firm on the Asian continent and become ever stronger, more firmly consolidated and developed. China's international prestige has grown steadily and the influence of the Chinese revolution has constantly increased. A growing number of countries have established and developed normal friendly relations with China; it has friends all over the world. Much as it desires to do so, U.S. imperialism cannot overthrow, "contain" or isolate China, nor deny its existence. Suffice it to point out that while Dulles, a fierce anti-China warrior who bore an inveterate hatred for the Chinese people, arrogantly declared seven years ago that communist rule in China was "a passing and not a perpetual phase," his disciple Hilsman had to admit reluctantly that "we have no reason to believe that there is a present likelihood that the communist regime will be overthrown." Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialist policy of hostility towards China has become more and more an object of derision and opposition in all parts of the world. U.S. policy towards China has been universally condemned as stupid. So it is not difficult to imagine the agony of mind and anxiety of

the U.S. ruling group as they dither in their anti-China blind alley.

U.S. Tactics

U.S. China policy is only part of the U.S. policy of aggression in Asia. In its bid to rule the roost in Asia since the end of World War II, U.S. imperialism has been following a policy of aggression and expansion in a most truculent form. Its tactics are varied but they may be boiled down to:

1. Buying over and fostering the most reactionary forces, putting its puppets in power, enslaving the people of the countries and territories concerned and reducing them to the status of U.S. colonies;

2. By means of military alliances and blocs, binding a number of countries to its war chariot, building military bases and posting aggressor troops to intimidate these countries and keep them under its control;

3. Political, military and economic infiltration and control over the lifelines of other countries through "aid";

4. Interfering in the internal affairs of other countries by political subversion, military threats and even direct armed aggression;

5. Intriguing to make "Asians fight Asians."

U.S. imperialism is carrying on the most flagrant and sinister activities in Asia violating the independence and sovereignty of various countries, suppressing the national-liberation movements, edging out the forces of other imperialist countries and replacing old colonialism with neo-colonialism. In a speech published posthumously, Kennedy laid particular stress on the need to maintain 3.5 million local troops in India, Pakistan, Thailand, Greece, Turkey, Iran, south Viet Nam, south Korea and Taiwan. He reckoned that at only one-tenth the cost of maintaining a comparable number of American soldiers the upkeep of these troops was very cheap. Eight of the nine countries or areas listed by Kennedy are in Asia. This is a blatant confession of the aggressive schemes of U.S. imperialism in Asia.

Anti-U.S. Storms Sweep Asia

In the last ten years or more, U.S. imperialism has invested heavily in Asia (more than one-third of total U.S. foreign "aid" goes to Asia), and has indulged in various criminal activities there (the biggest armed aggression committed by the United States since World War II took place in Asia). But it is precisely in Asia that it has suffered the most disastrous defeats. Nearly three years ago, soon after Kennedy became President, the American bourgeois commentator Walter Lippmann lamented over the serious defeat of the U.S. policy of aggression against Asia. He wrote, "Our present experience on the periphery of Asia is the American equivalent of what the British and French experienced during the liquidation of their colonial empires. For what we are witnessing is the dissolution of the Dulles system of Asian protectorates. . . . In Asia the policy of containment by American satellite states is breaking down." Since then, although U.S. imperialism has

continued to struggle, it has suffered still more serious setbacks. Bruised and battered, it sits on the horns of a dilemma in Asia today. Its pampered puppets have collapsed one after another; all the reactionary pro-U.S. regimes are tottering; the SEATO and CENTO military blocs which it rigged up single-handed are riddled with contradictions and on the verge of disintegration; the military bases it has established in various parts of the world have become, contrary to its wishes, nooses around its own neck; its "special warfare" experiment to suppress the national-liberation movement has met with ignominious defeat; its economic, political and military infiltration into various Asian countries under cover of economic aid, peace corps, and so on has aroused increasingly strong opposition from many peaceful, neutral countries; and its intensified efforts to elbow out other imperialist countries have left some of its allies with no alternative but to resist. U.S. imperialism is running into a package of troubles in south Viet Nam, Laos, Japan, Cambodia, Indonesia and Pakistan. It is, in short, surrounded by its enemies, forsaken by its friends and deserted by its followers in Asia.

The present situation in Asia is characterized by the irresistible momentum of the struggle of the peoples to win and uphold national independence and the outbreak of anti-U.S. imperialist storms everywhere. "U.S. imperialism, get out of Asia!" has become a catchword of the Asian peoples. No wonder responsible officials in Washington cry out in alarm that in the Asian countries "the passions of nationalism . . . are at flood tide."

Precisely because the U.S. ruling circles are confronted with the irreversible situation in China and Asia described above, they are compelled to defend the U.S. policy of aggression against China and Asia and to make excuses for its defeat. They attempt to shift on to China the responsibility for strained Sino-U.S. relations and for the threat to peace in Asia.

The Chinese and Asian peoples are only too familiar with such U.S. imperialist tricks.

U.S. imperialist aggression against Asian countries is invariably carried out under the pretext of opposing Chinese "aggression" and "threats." And when U.S. imperialism suffers setbacks in its aggression in Asia it also invariably ascribes them to China's "instigation" and "subversion." It hopes that by so doing it can cover up its crimes of aggression and scare the Asian peoples into meek submission to the United States.

Breach in Imperialist Chain

Understandably, China has become a thorn in the side of U.S. imperialism. The existence, consolidation, prosperity and development of the People's Republic of China is a main obstacle to U.S. imperialist schemes for the domination of Asia and the whole world. The victory of the Chinese people's revolution opened a wide breach in the imperialist chain of colonial domination over Asia. This has not only given great encouragement to the oppressed nations in Asia and other parts of the

world and to all peoples struggling against imperialism; it has also changed the balance of forces on a global scale. The Chinese people's experience in revolution and their achievements in construction are a great inspiration to the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Holding high the banner of opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, the Chinese people resolutely support the patriotic anti-U.S. struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and the revolutionary movement of all oppressed peoples and nations. This makes it more and more difficult for U.S. imperialism to push ahead with its policies of aggression and war anywhere in the world and, most of all, in Asia.

In order to conquer Asia, U.S. imperialism must oppose China; in order to oppose China, it must turn the other Asian countries into its tools and bases of aggression, and, first of all, commit aggression against and enslave these countries. The chieftains of the U.S. ruling circles are once again yelling at the top of their voices about the U.S. obligation to offer "protection" to the Asian countries against China's alleged "threats" to and "aggression" against its neighbours. But what kind of "protection" have the U.S. imperialists offered the Asian countries? One has only to take a look at this record of "protection" to find the answer. For instance, by means of SEATO, the United States unilaterally imposed its "protection" on the countries of Indo-China with a view to sabotaging the 1954 Geneva agreements and extending its grip over these countries. The "protective umbrella" the United States has offered India is in fact to facilitate the large-scale penetration of U.S. influences into India and strengthen U.S. control of that country. Under the pretext of giving "protection," the United States has conducted a series of subversive activities and acts of sabotage against Cambodia. To "protect" Southeast Asia, the U.S. Seventh Fleet has extended its operations into the Indian Ocean, threatening the security of Southeast Asian countries. In their speeches and statements on U.S. anti-China policy, the U.S. imperialist chieftains are once again selling U.S. "protection" to Asian countries. This is certainly no good omen.

What the "Open Door Policy" Is

The U.S. imperialists have tried to force others to believe that their policy towards China is not stiff. They have lately made a special effort to appear "flexible," pretending that they have adopted a "policy of the open door" towards China. From "burying its head in the sand" to "keeping the door open to the possibility of change," the United States seems to have taken a step forward. But, just a minute. Let's see what kind of stuff is this "policy of the open door" advocated by the U.S. ruling group.

The "open door" policy is still fresh in the memory of the Chinese people. In 1899, the then U.S. Secretary of State John Milton Hay first put forward the so-called "open door" policy for China, which meant that China should throw open its door and that the other imperialist countries which had already seized certain

"spheres of influence" in China should make room for the United States, first giving it an equal opportunity and later letting it monopolize China. From 1899 to 1949, the Chinese people were subjected to endless insults and oppression. How can they forget about all this? Now again one hears of an "open door" policy. One is told that this time it is not China that is asked to "open its door," but that the United States itself will "open its door." What strange talk this is! It turns out that though the door seems to open in a different direction, there is, in essence, no change whatsoever in the nature of U.S. aggression against China. It is not a door of friendship such as is desired by the Chinese and American peoples that the United States has opened. That door has long been shut tight by the U.S. Government. What it has opened is a door for accepting surrender—a demand that China should completely change its policy towards the United States. First of all, it demands that China should accept a situation of "two Chinas" in which the United States will be permitted to occupy China's territory of Taiwan permanently; and secondly, China should drop its support for the national-liberation movements in the other Asian countries. In short, the U.S. policy of hostility to China and aggression against Asia will remain unchanged while China must capitulate to the United States.

These conditions have on one occasion been explained fairly clearly by Adlai Stevenson. He said: "Our position is very clear. The Chinese Communists still claim Taiwan. They still are bombarding the islands. They are still encouraging the Viet Cong. They are still at war in Korea. They are still stirring up the Pathet Lao. These are all policies that originate in Peking. Until this attitude changes, until the present aggressive position of the Chinese People's Republic is altered, there can be no change in our policy toward them."

Daydreams

The preconditions advanced by U.S. imperialism for improving Sino-U.S. relations are utterly preposterous. Everybody knows that the tension in Sino-U.S. relations stems from the forcible occupation by U.S. imperialism of China's territory of Taiwan and its threats against China. Therefore, to improve Sino-U.S. relations, it is necessary for U.S. imperialism to get out of Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits, and not for China to relinquish its sovereign rights and territory. Likewise, tension in Asia derives from the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war there. Therefore, to relax tension in Asia, it is necessary for U.S. imperialism to get out of Asia and not for China to refrain from supporting the peoples in their struggles to win and uphold national independence.

We want to tell the chieftains of U.S. imperialism in all seriousness: You are either daydreaming or carried away by your wishful thinking when you ask the Chinese people to give up their territory of Taiwan. The Chinese people will liberate Taiwan without fail. They firmly oppose any scheme to detach Taiwan from

China and to create "two Chinas." You want to hang on in Taiwan, but you won't be allowed to!

We want to tell the chieftains of U.S. imperialism in all seriousness: You are also either daydreaming or carried away by wishful thinking when you ask the Chinese people to refrain from supporting the national-liberation movements in Asian countries. The struggles waged by the Asian, African and Latin American peoples against the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and for national independence and democratic rights are completely just, and the Chinese people are duty-bound to support them actively. Should they fail to fulfil this sacred obligation or fulfil it irresolutely, then they would actually be conniving at U.S. imperialist aggression against the peoples and would have to face the accusations of posterity. You want the Chinese people to barter away their principles. This is absolutely impossible.

In the past, the chieftains of U.S. imperialism pinned their hopes on the "democratic individualists" in China. And today they are dreaming about the "second echelon of leadership" in China eventually abandoning the "rigid class view" and "accepting again a world of diversity, in place of the grey monolith which seems to be communism's goal for human society." This amounts to a public declaration by U.S. imperialism of its intention to promote a "peaceful evolution" in China, subvert its people's regime and restore capitalism. In this self-delusion, U.S. imperialism is trying to satisfy its hunger with a paper cake. The Chinese people are determined to build socialism and advance towards communism. No scheme can either alter this determination or arrest this advance.

Lessons by Negative Example

In a word, the recent voluminous speeches and statements by Dean Rusk, Averell Harriman, Roger Hilsman and their ilk have merely made it clear to the whole world that though U.S. imperialism has suffered serious defeats in pursuing its policy towards China and towards Asia in general, it is as determined as ever to continue and even intensify its efforts to carry on its policy of hostility to China and of aggression in Asia. This is no surprise to the Chinese people and the awakened peoples in Asia. As Chairman Mao Tse-tung has pointed out, the logic of the imperialists is to make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again, till their doom. The speeches and statements by those in power in Washington—in which they reluctantly admit their defeats and swear to go on making trouble—can serve as excellent lessons by negative example. Their only effect is to enhance the confidence and determination of the Chinese and other Asian peoples in the fight against U.S. imperialism.

Let the Chinese people unite more closely! Let the peoples of Asia unite more closely! Let the peoples of Africa, Latin America and the world over unite more closely! Let them all unite and fight the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war to the finish!

Asia and the world of today belong not to U.S. imperialism but to the people!

The 7th Fleet in the Indian Ocean

by LIANG SHAN

A DAY after U.S. President Lyndon Johnson told the world in his State of the Union message that he wanted "to bury no one" and sought "a world without war" American soldiers were slaughtering Panamanians in cold blood. Ten days later U.S.S. *Providence*, the flagship of the U.S. Seventh Fleet steamed up the Saigon River in south Viet Nam—a prelude to the fleet's invasion of the Indian Ocean. Both events evoked strong condemnation around the world. Thus, before 1964 was a month old U.S. imperialism stood more exposed than ever as the No. 1 enemy of peace and progress everywhere.

When the flagship with its Terrier missiles arrived in Saigon, U.S. marines were at battle stations and attack fighters flew close cover over the ship. Although the official U.S. explanation called it a "courtesy call," any Vietnamese knew this action was taken to overawe the patriots of south Viet Nam. Even the *New York Times* had to admit (January 13) that the "principal reason was to 'show the flag' of United States power in the area."

Few Asians saw the *Providence* as an isolated incident but rather the curtain-raiser in Washington's efforts to extend the Seventh Fleet's operations into the Indian Ocean.

The plan was officially surfaced last November shortly after the formation of the new U.S. "Middle East-Africa-South Asia Command," which was set up for the specific purpose of containing the mounting national-independence movement in countries around the Indian Ocean. General Maxwell Taylor, Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, announced it in New Delhi after his December talks with Indian Prime Minister Nehru. Later, President Lyndon Johnson personally confirmed this aggressive scheme at his press conference.

Worldwide Protest

The announcement touched off an explosion of official and public protest in Asian countries.

President Sukarno of Indonesia on December 24 categorically stated: "Let there be four or five U.S. Seventh Fleets in the Indonesian Ocean [Indian Ocean], we will not be afraid and one day the so-called Malaysia will be smashed." And Ceylon's Prime Minister Madame Bandaranaike on

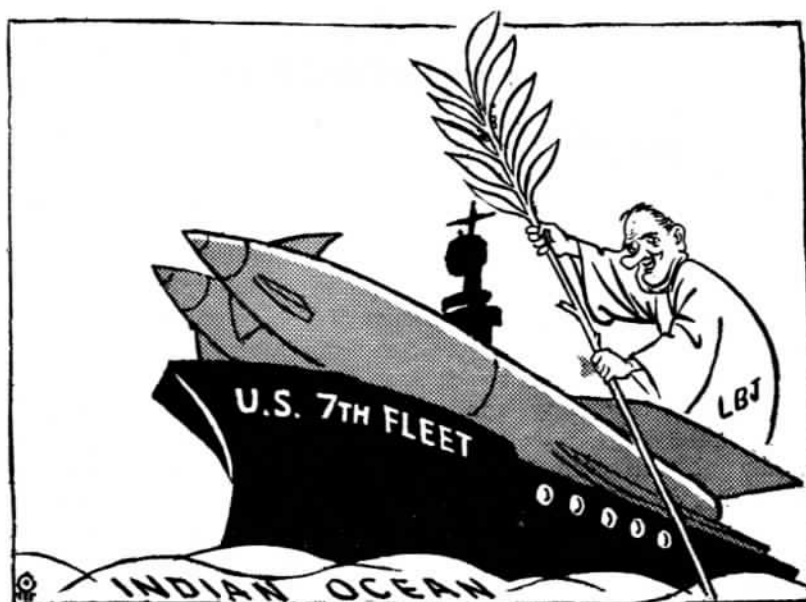
December 24 in a statement in the Senate called on the United States not to send its navy into the Indian Ocean. She made it clear that the Ceylonese Government "will, in the future, deny the entry into our seaports, airports, and territorial waters of naval vessels and aircraft carrying nuclear weapons as well as those equipped for nuclear warfare."

Mass demonstrations took place in Indonesia and protest meetings were held in Pakistan. Denunciations were heard from Tokyo to Baghdad. In Japan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Laos, Pakistan, Nepal, and Iraq and elsewhere the press and radio assailed Washington's aggressive and warlike policy.

A "Common Action Week" beginning January 20 was observed in Asia and Africa. The common action was called for by the Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization in Cairo. Solidarity committees, peace organizations and other mass organizations in many countries issued statements indicting the United States for jeopardizing the security of Southeast Asia and world peace.

Washington's Scheme

Washington's scheme to extend its naval forces to the Indian Ocean is nothing new. As early as 1958



What he means when he says

"For our ultimate goal is a world without war, a world made safe for diversity, in which all men, goods and ideas can freely move across every border and every boundary."

— Johnson's "State of the Union" message

Cartoon by Ke Chao-chuan

when its invasion of the Lebanon ran aground, the U.S. Department of Navy began blueprinting a "fifth fleet" for the Indian Ocean. Strong Asian opposition at the time set the plan back. However, the idea was never dropped.

Towards the end of last year the Western and Indian press revealed American intentions to enlarge the Seventh Fleet's theatre of operations into the Indian Ocean. The American press openly advocated the action.

The *New York Herald-Tribune* on December 31, 1963, wrote: "It is 3,600 miles from Aden, at the end of the Red Sea, to Singapore, at the foot of the Malay Peninsula—3,600 miles of Indian Ocean controlled by no one," and "this vacuum accounts for the United States Navy's long-standing desire to put an American force into the Indian Ocean."

Urging the dispatch of the Seventh Fleet the *New York Times* said on December 23 that "the British fleet in this part of the world has become a token force," and "there are some sound strategic reasons for providing some military power to a huge area."

The same paper called for increasing U.S. naval power in the vast ocean "from east of the Suez to Singapore." It added, "To the west [of India], in Somalia and elsewhere in Africa, communism is attempting to gain a foothold in the new lands and among the tribal groupings of Africa . . . it seems clear that naval power of some sort must ultimately be assigned to the Indian Ocean. And today this can only mean the United States naval power."

The Seventh Fleet is cut out for the job. For the past decade or more it has served as an instrument of U.S. aggression in Asia, ranging from the Korean War and the occupation of China's territory Taiwan to the present "special warfare" against the south Vietnamese people. (For the inglorious record of the U.S. Seventh Fleet see box.)

Part of U.S. Global Strategy

Washington's new provocative move has been hatched at a time when the anti-U.S. imperialist struggle of the people of the Southeast Asian countries is at a new high. In Indonesia, the people are stubbornly fighting against "Malaysia," a product of new colonialism, and Cambodia is combating American subversion. The people of Ceylon are steadfast in their struggle to uphold national dignity and develop their national economy. Defying U.S. coercion, Pakistan is expanding friendly relations with China. In south Viet Nam the indomitable people are further setting back the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen. And the national-liberation movement is sweeping the African continent. All this is a nightmare to U.S. imperialism.

With the Seventh Fleet in the Indian Ocean Washington hopes to turn back the tide. Since many countries will be brought within range of the fleet's striking power it seeks to intimidate Asian countries into jettisoning their independent foreign policy of

peace and neutrality and toeing the U.S. line. By having a so-called "long-term deterrent" in the Indian Ocean, the United States dreams of smothering the mounting struggle against imperialism and colonialism in that part of the world. With the capability of carrying out "Lebanon-styled landings" and "special warfare," Washington imagines it can extinguish the surging movement of national liberation in Southeast Asia, Middle East, and Africa. In a nutshell, it wants to subject more nations to its nuclear blackmail, to its aggression, control, intervention and bullying. Sending the Seventh Fleet, therefore, is a calculated move in Washington's "global strategy" for world domination.

Aggressive Action Against Asian Peoples

Despite all its camouflage (noisy propaganda about so-called "Chinese aggression," for example), the Pentagon's motive is easily discernible. From the beginning press opinion in many countries has not minced words in denouncing Washington's provocative action:

"The policing of the Indian Ocean by the U.S. Seventh Fleet means that the U.S. is enforcing a political order of its own choosing over the nations of this area."

—*Indus Times*, Pakistan (December 19)

The U.S. plan "is not only to threaten Pakistan, but also to carry out aggression and intervention in those countries with which the U.S. is dissatisfied. This is an open piratical act."

Mirror, Burma (December 17)

The cruising of the U.S. Seventh Fleet in the Indian Ocean would "pose a threat to the security and peace of Southeast Asia."

—*Samaj*, Nepal (December 20)

"Do the imperialist now intend to use India, instead of Japan, to attack China as well as Asia and Africa?"

—*Meatophum*, Cambodia (December 25)

"Wherever the Seventh Fleet sails, military provocations by U.S. imperialism are bound to follow. . . . The Seventh Fleet is a vanguard detachment of U.S. imperialism in its aggression in eastern Asia."

—*Akahata*, Japan (December 27)

Nehru's Sell-Out

Amid this powerful chorus there was one jarring note—from Indian Prime Minister Nehru. First pleading innocent, he said that the Seventh Fleet was only sending "two or three ships" to "get acquainted with the waters" of the Indian Ocean. Then trying to get off the hook, he remarked, "We had no information on the subject."

It is an open secret that New Delhi and Washington have made a deal after much bargaining. Both the American and Indian press reported the link between expanding U.S. military aid to India and the latter's agreement for the deployment of the Seventh Fleet in the waters of the Indian Ocean.

The *Washington Post*, for instance, said in a report from New Delhi on December 18 that "the acquiescence of India in the navy move would imply acceptance of a correlation between U.S. global strategy and Indian defence planning. This would presumably improve the political climate for continued U.S. military assistance."

"The tentative thought of the United States after the Taylor mission was that arms aid to India might be put on a long-term basis . . . three to five years . . . subject to some conditions," the *Indian Express* admitted on December 26 in a Washington dispatch quoting a *Baltimore Sun* report. The Indian daily added, "The present estimate of the American ability to help India in the military field is 40 million dollars to 60 million dollars per year."

In making his shady deal with Washington the true face of Nehru's "non-alignment" has once more been exposed. The result will be India's being more tightly lashed to the American war chariot.

Commenting on Nehru's role in the Seventh Fleet gambit the Indonesian paper *Bintang Timur* of December 17 pointed out that having set up an "air umbrella" in India, the United States was now trying to rig up a "sea umbrella" by sending the Seventh Fleet into the Indian Ocean. This was definitely connected with the Indian Government's attempt to strengthen its naval forces backed by the United States. The editorial went on to say that India which tried to

hide under a cloak of "non-alliance" had "degenerated into an appendage of aggressive imperialist forces in Asia."

Thus in Asian eyes, as with earlier hat-in-hand efforts by New Delhi to obtain Washington aid and money, the Seventh Fleet conspiracy further points up Nehru's sellout of his own people as well as those of Asia and Africa.

Another Noose

Washington's venture into the Indian Ocean will have to be paid for. The heyday of imperialism—when it could dictate to other nations by gunboat diplomacy—is gone for ever. World opinion has been harshly questioning its right to send warships into waters over 8,000 nautical miles from the American west coast which do not contain an inch of U.S. territory. The Seventh Fleet will serve only to reveal further American imperialism as an international gendarme and the mortal enemy of people all over the world. Its invasion of the Indian Ocean and the provocations which are bound to follow will cause those subject to U.S. aggression, domination, intervention and bullying, to unite more closely and fight back with redoubled force. By extending John F. Kennedy's "new frontier" to the Indian Ocean Lyndon Johnson has enabled the people of the world to place another noose around the neck of U.S. imperialism.

The 7th Fleet—Tool of U.S. Aggression

THE Seventh Fleet was put into active service as part of the U.S. Pacific Fleet during World War II. Consisting of more than 120 aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, submarines and minesweepers, it has a total tonnage of over 500,000, some 650 planes and more than 60,000 men (including a 24,000-man marine division).

Pentagon plans call for remodelling the fleet with Polaris submarines and Militiaman I.C.B.M.s as its backbone. At present there are two Polaris submarines using Guam as their intermediate base.

The fleet breaks down into a number of "task forces" serving specific purposes. Among six existing "task forces" are Task Force 72 which "patrols" the Taiwan Straits and Task Force 77 which is "poised against" the Chinese mainland. With main bases in Japan and the Philippines, the fleet roams about 30 million square miles of sea surface—around one-fifth of the earth's total sea surface—from the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands in the north down to Australasia and the South Pole, from 600 miles east of Guam in the east up to the Indian Ocean in the west.

The Seventh Fleet has an ignominious record. For the past decade or more it has taken an active part

in every aggression carried out by the United States in Asia.

In 1950, the Seventh Fleet served in the war of aggression against Korea, and entered the Taiwan Straits to occupy China's Taiwan. In 1955 it helped Chiang Kai-shek troops evacuate the Tachen Islands and has repeatedly assisted the Chiang clique's harassment of the coastal areas of the Chinese mainland. Ships and aircraft of the fleet have time and again invaded China's territorial air and water. Together with SEATO forces it frequently has staged provocative manoeuvres in the South China Sea. This week the Seventh Fleet and Chiang's naval forces are holding a joint amphibious landing exercise in the western Pacific code-named Operation "Backpak." More than 80 ships of the fleet and some 20,000 U.S. marines are taking part in this new manoeuvre.

In 1958, the Seventh Fleet stationed warships near Sumatra to back up Indonesian rebels there in order to prevent Indonesia recovering West Irian. As an armed threat to Laos its marines landed in Thailand in May 1962.

The Seventh Fleet has helped trample Japan's sovereignty under foot by establishing bases in Yokosuka, Sasebo and Okinawa. In recent years it has augmented U.S. military forces in their war of aggression in south Viet Nam.

Chinese Medicine: Progress and Achievements

by CHIEN HSIN-CHUNG*

New China's medical sciences have come a long way in the past 14 years. The liberated nation inherited from the old days an appalling legacy of poverty, ill health and the merest skeleton of a health service. Epidemics and other diseases were rampant — schistosomiasis victims alone numbered millions. The first task, therefore, was to bring under control the major diseases menacing health and simultaneously create a real public health service. This has been done and China's medical workers are now advancing to new tasks.

WITH the War of Liberation over, the People's Government launched new offensives on the fronts of peaceful construction. One of the most important was for better health for the people.

Soon a nationwide health campaign was in progress centring on the wiping out of the "four pests" — rats, bedbugs, flies and mosquitoes. In this campaign the Communist Party and Government applied the experience gained during the revolutionary wars in organizing the masses for health work. The basic idea was to get everybody to take a hand in the fight to exterminate disease-carrying pests, to improve environmental sanitation and create better health conditions all round as a basis for the fight against all diseases. At the same time, more than 2,000 anti-epidemic stations were established in cities, towns and countryside to supervise sanitation work, particularly in industrial communities and farms. "Prevention is better than treatment" — the aim in all cases was and still is to eliminate the causes of disease or at any rate detect diseases at an early stage and prevent them from developing.

Scientific Method Combined With Mass Action

This concentration of mass action and scientific method has been found to be the most effective way of protecting the people's health. Take tuberculosis for instance. This, together with trachoma and venereal disease, ranked as the three biggest social diseases in old China. Now over 300 special institutes are combating T.B. The number of personnel directly and exclusively engaged in anti-T.B. work is well over 20 times the figure at the time of liberation. As a result of B.C.G. inoculations for infants, regular check-ups for children and adults, proper treatment in its early

stages, better treatment of all T.B. patients, better hygiene in homes and public places, and other measures, the T.B. morbidity and mortality rates have been considerably reduced compared with pre-liberation days.

In the case of infantile paralysis, a Chinese-made oral vaccine was introduced and the incidence of poliomyelitis among city children has been greatly reduced.

Problems of health in industry, of course, received their due attention. Immediate steps were taken to improve working conditions and investigate key problems of labour protection; research was started on occupational diseases and their prevention and treatment. Among the problems now being tackled are prevention of silicosis of the lungs and protection from industrial poisons, ways of moderating high temperatures in workshops and protection of workers handling furnaces and other hot installations. Work done in these fields has already given good results.

While these general and special measures went steadily ahead to protect the health of the masses and improve their physique, the People's Government, shortly after liberation, initiated research work to prevent and eliminate such acute infectious diseases as smallpox, cholera or plague. In addition, six fairly well staffed and equipped research institutes have been set up to produce various types of bacterial vaccines for prevention and serums for diagnostic and therapeutic use as well as one institute exclusively devoted to testing biological products. At the present time scores of Chinese-made biological products are available and are fully able to meet the needs of the country both in quality and quantity.

Parasitic Diseases Brought Under Control

By 1955 acute infectious diseases had been brought under control in China's countryside. The nation's medical scientists then concentrated their main attention on some of the then prevalent parasitic diseases like schistosomiasis, filariasis, ancylostomiasis and kala-azar. Here, too, very effective results were soon achieved; effective techniques of diagnosis and treatment were worked out in these fields of epidemiology. And when a national congress on parasitic diseases was called in 1958 to sum up the experience gained, participating specialists from other countries had high praise for the results recorded. The practical measures devised in recent years to prevent and eradicate these

* The author is Vice-Minister of Public Health.

diseases open new perspectives in these branches of science and technique.

Schistosomiasis is a disease which ravaged whole areas in the Yangtse valley and caused untold suffering to great numbers of peasants. We have now devised a whole series of methods for its diagnosis, treatment, prevention and eradication. We have found that mass action in implementing preventive measures is effective in eliminating the snails which are the intermediate hosts to the disease-causing schistosomes. Once the problem has been explained to them whole villages set about this task of killing the snails. Mobilization of the masses also ensures that preventive measures taken either individually or collectively in the course of agricultural production can be done more intensively and on a bigger scale. Methods of diagnosis and treatment have been steadily improved. For example, the antimony-potassium-tartrate treatment used to take 21 days but this has now been reduced to seven or even three days. More effective cures have been found for schistosomiasis in its late stages. The upshot is that of the several million schistosomiasis victims whom we found at the time of liberation, over half have been completely cured while the rest have made marked progress towards complete cure. Most of them can now continue with their farm jobs. In the old days entire villages were depopulated by the disease or deserted by the frightened peasants. Such terrible scenes are seen no more.

The control of acute infectious diseases and our success in treating parasitic diseases within such a short period is mainly due to the carrying out of the mass line under the Party's leadership. Guided by this policy, we have mobilized the people to tackle disease in an organized way on a mass scale; at the same time, medical workers have worked devotedly on research, linking it with urgent practical medical problems of the country.

Basic Research Aids Medical Practice

Organized on this basis, progress in basic medical theoretical research and the study and mastering of new medical techniques has been very rapid. In the last few years, many research departments have been established for the study of pathophysiology, biophysics, biochemistry, radiologic medicine, endocrinology, virology, immunology and other basic medical sciences. Such new techniques of histochemistry, tissue culture, electrophysiology, various methods of chromatographies, electrophoresis and isotope tracers are also being used. A great deal of research has been done on microbiology, pharmacology and pathomorphology in the light of the prevention and treatment of infectious, parasitic, and various local diseases. This research has provided important theoretical guide lines for planning the prevention and treatment of various diseases.

Our aim is to reach advanced world levels in clinical studies in internal medicine, surgery, gynaecology and pediatrics in our country. Take surgery for example.

The 8th National Congress on Surgery held last September reviewed China's considerable experience and noted some outstanding achievements in this field. In traumatic surgery we have made rapid progress in the treatment of burns. In 1958, the Guangci (Kwangtzu) Hospital in Shanghai successfully treated the steel worker Chiu Tsai-kang who was burnt over 89.3 per cent of his body surface. Since then surgeons everywhere have taken this case as a model and they have saved the lives of many burnt patients whose cases would formerly have been considered hopeless. Successful treatment has been given to quite a number of patients with burns involving 80 per cent of their body surfaces. Our medical scientists have used the experience gained to work out a set of reliable treatment for burns. This has provided a good scientific basis for further advance.

Encouraged by this progress in traumatic surgery, surgeons have also made notable progress in surgery of the hand. Clinic reports on treatment of hand injuries show that the infection rate has been cut to less than 3 per cent principally as a result of the application of three surgical measures: completely removing dead tissue and suturing wounds at an early stage, and using skin grafts.

A Severed Hand Rejoined

Surgical circles give high praise to recent successes in reconstruction of thumbs and in plastic surgery after hand burns. In January 1963, the young surgeon Chen Chung-wei and others of Shanghai's No. 6 People's Hospital rejoined to the machinist Wang Tsun-po's arm his completely severed hand. This must be considered a major success of Chinese medical science. Technically speaking, it was an extremely complicated operation. Muscles, tendons, nerves and blood vessels had to be sutured one by one and arteries and veins rejoined very neatly to ensure a normal blood flow. Now after a year, Wang can already use his rejoined hand for many normal purposes. (See *Peking Review*, No. 34, 1963.) This brilliant example of Chinese surgery was highly commended by fellow surgeons at the world surgery congress in Rome last year.

Abdominal surgery is another field in which China has gone ahead in recent years. Many of the successful surgical treatments adopted have been widely applied in hospitals all over the country. In treating duodenal ulcers which need surgery, partial gastrectomy (removal of most of the stomach) leads to satisfactory cures in 90 per cent of the cases treated. The mortality rate in such operations is less than 1 per cent. Improvements in the techniques of abdominal surgery have made it possible to treat successfully certain complicated cases which would have been considered hopeless before. Our theoretical knowledge of abdominal diseases has also been enhanced.

Surgical treatment for mitral stenosis (a disease in which the mitral valve contracts, interfering with the passage of blood between two chambers of the heart. This leads to higher blood pressure in the vessels of

the lungs, difficult breathing and lowered working ability.) was first done in China in 1954, and since then cardiovascular surgery has made big strides. In 1957, direct vision intracardiac surgery for congenital heart disease was first done under conditions of hypothermia. The scope of operations has been steadily enlarged and its efficacy has been steadily improved over the last six years. In the case of common congenital heart diseases our surgeons can now successfully handle it by the method of intracardiac repair. The heart-lung machines designed and made by Chinese medical workers and technicians function efficiently during direct vision intracardiac surgery. There have also been rapid developments in neurosurgery, urologic surgery, plastic surgery and other surgical specialties.

Our medical scientists have already acquired a basic understanding of tumours, their regional distribution and other characteristic features, as a result of efforts made in recent years. They are continuing their research in line with world knowledge in this field to get more detailed knowledge and evolve better methods of prevention and treatment. In this connection, we are for the combining of Western* and Chinese traditional methods in clinical treatment.

Noteworthy progress has also been made in treating high blood pressure and neuropsychiatric diseases by means of modern scientific methods integrated with Chinese traditional methods. This is evidenced by the cases of complete and rapid cures on record.

This rapid development of clinical medicine and basic medical science in China is the fruit of strict observance of democracy in academic discussion, encouragement of the spirit of "respect for science, for the masses and practice." These principles have opened a broad way for the advance of new ideas in science and made clear what are the goals for all our medical workers.

Research in Traditional Medicine

Chinese traditional medicine has a long history reaching back far into the past. With the remarkable rich fund of experience it has accumulated, it naturally plays an important part in the development of Chinese medical science today.

The Communist Party and People's Government have directed that this body of medical knowledge and experience be taken over and developed as a valuable inheritance; and that the abilities and skills of both doctors trained in Western medical science and in Chinese traditional medicine be united in a common effort to serve the people's health. In accordance with this policy, since 1956, many Western-style doctors have made a study of traditional medicine and used modern scientific methods to study its accumulated clinical experience and theory. Traditional-style doc-

*The term Western medicine as used in China means the modern scientific medical methods adopted from Western medical science and now being used and developed in New China.

tors have also been enabled to study modern scientific methods. In this way the scientific level of traditional medicine has been raised.

The combined efforts of doctors of the two schools have achieved some notable successes. This is especially so in the case of chronic diseases like neuralgia, arthritis, neurasthenia, sequela from infantile paralysis and diseases of the nervous system.

In some cases of fractures of extremities, the use of the integrated method devised for treatment shortens the period of healing by one-third, speeds the recovery of functions and relieves pain. Working along these lines of integration of the two schools, experts have been organized to study the principles of treating neuralgia and relieving inflammation by acupuncture and combustion.

As a result of the research work done in the past few years medical experts have discovered what physiologic mechanism is involved when acupuncture and combustion are used to effect cures of certain diseases.

The simple yet effective methods of acupuncture and combustion have been known and appreciated by the masses for centuries. Yet much of this skill remained empirical. It lacked a scientifically worked out theoretical basis. Now the theoretical basis of these methods is being established and it will be possible to attain even better results in medical treatment with these means.

Clinical experience in our traditional medicine was already very rich, especially in internal medicine, gynaecology and pediatrics. Its application to the common diseases in these three departments has been greatly improved since modern scientific methods were used in recent years to analyse and sum up this experience. China also has rich resources in medicinal herbs and extensive knowledge of their use. Here too modern scientific method is giving fruitful results. Regional catalogues have been compiled on the basis of scientific research carried on over many years. These list thousands of useful herbs. Over a thousand are in common use and have been proved to be efficacious.

Medical Personnel Trained

In old China, there were only about 20,000 doctors trained in the Western medical school and these practised principally in the big cities. Throughout the vast rural areas, the peasants depended on the medical services of hundreds of thousands of traditional school physicians whose medical qualifications varied greatly. The medical care available to the vast majority of the people was utterly inadequate. Under such conditions, raising the level of medical science was out of the question.

Such being the situation, the People's Government has made it one of the central tasks the training of large numbers of medical workers and specialists. As a result there are now more than 80 medical and pharmaceutical colleges in China as against about 20 at the

time of liberation. The number of medical students has risen from 11,000 to over 100,000. More than 110,000 doctors and pharmacists have graduated from these colleges in the last 14 years. In addition to the medical and pharmaceutical colleges there are over 200 training schools which every year send out tens of thousands of graduates to the nation's health services. In recent years more and more medical graduates have been assigned to work in the countryside, in county and commune hospitals and clinics. At the present time China's cities, counties, communes and production brigades have hospitals and clinics with a total of 660,000 beds and 1,400,000 trained medical personnel.

This increase in the number of medical personnel has raised the level of clinical treatment and facilitated the advance of theoretical research with a great amount of valuable clinical records. We have mentioned above how China's medical service has dealt with schistosomiasis and other parasitic diseases, infectious and occupational diseases by devising reliable methods of prevention, diagnosis and treatment. This was in large part the result of the strenuous efforts and meticulous research done by the many well-trained medical personnel who have worked devotedly in factories and farms to relieve the labouring people of the burden of ill health and disease.

Besides research done in clinical practice, there are around 170 special medical research institutes

located in China's big cities. Quite a number of them are attached to specialized hospitals. The handsome and well-equipped Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences and Chinese Academy of Traditional Medicine in Peking are the main bases for studying modern and traditional medicine. The state gives them a high priority in manpower, equipment and financial resources.

The principle guiding research work is everywhere the same. According to the needs and possibilities of the state, the staff in these academies map out their research plans after democratic discussion. The specialties and interests of the scientists are fully respected, and their practical scientific work receives support from the state and from the whole community. Meanwhile, medical researches have also been aided by China's expanding pharmaceutical industry and the industry producing medical instruments which have developed to the point where today they make most of the medicines, materials and instruments used in research work, as well as those used in clinical practice.

Medical science in China, along with health work in general, has made great achievements and rapid progress in the last 14 years. Chinese medical scientists regard this as a good beginning to the task they have set themselves of making further great efforts to protect and improve the people's health and advance the cause of medical science.

THE WEEK

(Continued from p. 4.)

Sino-Korean Agreement Anniversary

Peking marked the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Korean Cultural Co-operation Agreement with a film reception given by the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. Diplomatic officials of the Korean Embassy and leading officials of Chinese ministries and organizations concerned attended.

Korean Charge d'Affaires ad interim Zung Bong Koo gave a banquet on February 21 to celebrate the occasion. Among the guests was Vice-Premier Lu Ting-yi who, in a toast that evening, stressed the need to learn from the Korean comrades their revolutionary spirit and advanced experience in all fields.

In his banquet speech, Charge d'Affaires Zung Bong Koo highly evaluated the contribution the cultural co-operation agreement had made to the growth of the militant

friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples.

Tsao Ying, Vice-Chairman of the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, also spoke. He hailed the successes in Sino-Korean cultural co-operation which, he said, gave a strong impetus to a common upsurge in the building of socialism in the two countries. He highly commended contemporary Korean literature and art, warmly loved by the Chinese people, as a revolutionary literature and art with a high political and artistic level.

Sino-Japanese Friendship And Trade

The China Council for the Promotion of International Trade and the Japan Local Assembly Members' Union to Promote International Trade have issued a joint statement pledging further efforts to improve friendship and trade relations between the two countries.

Referring to diplomatic relations between the two countries, the statement says: "Both sides agree that

the restoration of diplomatic relations between China and Japan is the common aspiration of the Chinese and Japanese peoples. It is in complete conformity with their interests and is conducive to peace in Asia and throughout the world." Unequivocally opposing the "two Chinas" plot which certain people are trying to concoct, the statement continues: "The Japanese side holds that, in view of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and France, it becomes all the more desirable that China and Japan, who are close neighbours, should restore normal relations at an early date. There is only one China, and that is the People's Republic of China. The Japanese people will not approve the plot to create 'two Chinas.'" The statement expresses the conviction that the broad masses of the Japanese people "will win victory in their fight for Japan's independence and the restoration of diplomatic relations between China and Japan."

The two parties agreed on more exchanges of friendly delegations for the future.

ROUND THE WORLD

U.S. Embargo Against Cuba

Holes and Humiliation

"The allies are punching holes in the U.S. economic quarantine. . . . The Cubans have the money to buy, the nations that need sugar have the incentive to sell. The [U.S.] policy faces a difficult period." Thus the Washington *Evening Star* capsules the U.S. dilemma in trying to strangle revolutionary Cuba by economic blockade. The embargo has failed. It has moreover strained U.S. relations with the West European countries and is one more headache for the hard-pressed Yankee imperialists.

Following its January sale of 400 buses to Cuba, the British Leyland firm has announced an option for another 1,000 buses during the next four years. And this despite State Department threats and blackmail and howling in the U.S. press. After his meeting with Johnson, Prime Minister Home told Washington newsmen that Britain lived on trade and was opposed to boycotts.

Interestingly enough, while Washington was putting the squeeze on London, the French Berliet firm sold heavy lorries and tractors worth 10 million dollars to Cuba. The deal has the approval of the French Government whose financial support is helping Berliet to provide credit. Paris, in fact, is thumbing its nose at the U.S.-imposed boycott. French exports to Cuba have actually increased from under \$2 million in 1962 to \$5 million in 1963, imports in this latter year almost balancing at \$4.5 million.

And this is a growing trend. Sweden has made an 8-year arrangement with Cuba to exchange concrete-making machinery for sugar. Italy is negotiating to barter lorries and tractors, and Belgium, diesel locomotives. Even Madrid is quarrelling with Washington over its right to carry Cuban cargoes in Spanish ships and planes.

In the face of this defiance, the Johnson Administration is resorting to still cruder pressure. Blacklisting ships which trade with Cuba, it has suspended economic and military aid to recalcitrants—Britain and France included. However, this arm-twisting has proved ineffective and has only resulted in more brickbats for Washington.

The West European countries stress that they cannot give up normal trade and point out that the U.S. itself is selling wheat to the Soviet Union. As the *New York Times* mourns, "We cannot stop them; we merely invite humiliation if we try."

U.S.-Cambodian Relations

Chickens Come Home to Roost

Washington has for years issued warnings and ultimatums to other governments. It still does so—though not too many countries listen any more. Now, however, Prince Sihanouk has told the Johnson Administration to abandon its aggression and, together with its satellites Thailand and south Viet Nam, sign a quadripartite agreement with Cambodia guaranteeing its

neutrality. Should Washington refuse, warned Sihanouk, it will have to face the consequences.

The proposal was made after the U.S.—bent on continuing its harassment of Cambodia—had refused to attend the 14-nation conference to guarantee Cambodia's neutrality proposed by Sihanouk. It requires that Thailand and south Viet Nam give up all claims on Cambodia and respect her territorial integrity, two things which they have so far failed to do.

Speaking on February 21, Prince Sihanouk declared, "If we have issued a final warning to the 'free' world and primarily the United States, it is because our peace, independence and territorial integrity are menaced by this country and its satellites."

Prince Sihanouk revealed that the "free Khmers" and their Thai and south Vietnamese mentors were saying that this year they would celebrate the Cambodian New Year (April 13) in his capital Phnom Penh. This exposed the intentions of their American masters, noted Sihanouk, since the Son Ngoc Thanh and Sam Sary rebels could only move if supported and reinforced by the south Vietnamese and Thai armies.

Earlier, Prince Sihanouk publicly denounced the U.S. for this month's bombing of Cambodian villages, saying "it is American bombs which have demolished our villages along the Cambodian-south Vietnamese frontier and it is the Americans who have armed the pilots and directed military operations (in south Viet Nam)." He also disclosed another sinister American scheme—Thailand and south Viet Nam are attempting to provoke the secession of the provinces of Battambang, Kompongthom and Siemreap with the support of the C.I.A. and U.S. diplomat Victor Matsui.

U.S. "Special Warfare"

Lord Russell Accuses

Bertrand Russell, the British philosopher, has added his voice to those condemning the United States for "indulging in chemical and gas war-



Ignoring the Cop

Cartoon by Jack Chen

fare of an atrocious kind in [south] Viet Nam."

Writing in a recent issue (February 9) of the *Observer*, the London Sunday weekly, the third Earl Russell said, "I wish to bring to the attention of people facts which I have before me concerning the use of chemical poisons by American and south Vietnamese governmental forces in Viet Nam."

Lord Russell gave details about this special phase of the "special warfare" the Americans are waging against the people. "In the area along the Ong-doc River, in the province of Ca-mau," he wrote, "toxic chemicals were used, causing nearly 1,000 people, over half of whom were children, severe illness. . . . Fruit trees, vegetables, cattle and domestic animals died from the effects."

The G.O.M. of British intellectuals pointed out that the U.S. military personnel, and the quislings trained and financed by them, had committed similar atrocities in densely populated areas in other provinces. His indictment shows that more and more people in the West are perturbed by these crimes against humanity, which are in open violation of the 1954 Geneva accords and the Geneva Protocol of June 17, 1925 to which the United States is a signatory.

Japan's Mass Movement

Joint Struggles Resumed

Under the impact of the surging mass movement, the Japanese Socialist Party and the General Council of the Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO) have decided to resume with the Communist Party their joint struggles. The Japanese Communist Party and many progressive organizations have been urging their resumption. Now that it has come about the activities of the National Council Against the Security Treaty with the United States will be revived.

The Japanese Council for the Prohibition of Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs has also decided to call the 10th World Congress Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs in Japan this summer. Prior to that, a mam-

moth demonstration will be held on March 1 to oppose the nuclear war policy of U.S. imperialism. This latter action coincides with activities to mark the 10th anniversary of the United States' experimental nuclear explosions near Bikini Island in the Pacific when Japanese fishermen were showered with radioactive fallout.

SOHYO, with a membership of four million, has also put on its agenda the launching of a struggle this spring to oppose U.S. nuclear submarines calling at Japanese ports and to get U.S. F-105D fighter-bombers out of Japan. And the nationwide campaign for restoring diplomatic relations with China is gathering momentum. The response to the appeal issued by 25 prominent public leaders on February 13 has been immediate.

Torazo Ninagawa, Governor of Kyoto, Takeo Takagi, a member of the editorial board of *Yomiuri Shim-bun*, Yaeko Nogami, the woman writer, and four mayors—Yogoro Adachi of Otaru, Gosaku Matsuo of Gifu, Tatsuji Sakurai of Shiokama, and Igarashi Koozoo of Asahikawa—are among those who support it.

"Japan, which has the strongest ties in the world with China," said Governor Ninagawa, "was in a position to restore diplomatic relations earlier than any other country. Japan has not done so only because the Japanese Government is following a policy of subordination to the United States."

Yaeko Nogami stated that the French President had done what should have been done by all nations. "It is very strange," she said, "that the Japanese Government hesitates."

East Africa

Unity Against Imperialism

Viewed within the framework of continental unity and common struggle against imperialism, the African ministers' meeting at Dar es Salaam in mid-February achieved much. The Extraordinary Session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.) approved the proposal to replace

THE PASSING SHOW

Those Trigger-Happy G.I.s

Smarting under a deluge of protests in south Korea following the recent wanton shooting by U.S. occupation troops of civilians, including one pregnant woman and a 17-year-old youth, the *New York Times* offered the excuse: "situated in drab buildings behind heavy walls and wire fences . . . , duty on the bases is arduous and monotonous and the strain leads to tension"!

British forces in Tanganyika with troops of the independent African states; it urged an immediate cease-fire between Somalia and Ethiopia along their frontiers and settlement of their dispute by negotiation; it also called for peaceful settlement of the territorial dispute between Kenya and Somalia.

All over Africa, the people are marching forward and dealing blows to imperialism. The colonialists are in retreat. Yet they are not reconciled to their defeats. They employ neo-colonialist means to continue their exploitation and even resort to repression when they think they can get away with it. The classical Roman policy of "divide and rule" is still their favourite method of maintaining their hold. For example, by fomenting frontier and territorial disputes, they seek to set the African countries and peoples at loggerheads and thus create opportunities for intervention. Such being the case, it is all the more important for African countries to insist, as they have done at the O.A.U. meeting, that they settle their affairs themselves, through peaceful negotiation and without imperialist meddling.

Just as Asia belongs to the Asians, so Africa belongs to the Africans. Asians and Africans have stood up. The age when imperialists could do as they pleased in Asia and Africa has gone, never to return. The O.A.U. meeting has made a good beginning in forging African solidarity against imperialism.

ACROSS THE LAND

Young Industrial Designers

A HOST of young industrial designers has grown up in Shanghai where there were only a handful before liberation in 1949. Since 1958 more than 700 big and medium-sized construction projects, designed by Shanghai's expanding designing corps, have been built and are in operation or are nearing completion. Projects include a 600,000-kw. hydroelectric power station, pits with an annual 1.2 million ton coal capacity and steel works capable of a yearly output surpassing 700,000 tons.

Shanghai's designers — 85 per cent were trained after 1949 — work in a dozen specialized institutes and are responsible for drawing up blueprints for metallurgical, coalmining, shipbuilding, power generating and other industries. Vast opportunities stemming from China's growing industrial development and government help have enabled designers to apply their training and mature on the job. Any single project they have been called on for would have made an old China designer green with envy. Pre-liberated China's downward spiralling economy had little need for industrial designers and what little there was often went to foreigners.

Wang Ching-lin, chief engineer of the Shanghai Coalmining Design Institute, has designed 56 pairs of coal shafts since 1953. Wang, who chafed at the bit over the lack of opportunity to use his skill for years, says: "I've designed more coal pits in the last ten years than I saw in 15 years before liberation."

Young post-liberation designers in only a dozen years have taken on more jobs than their pre-1949 predecessors handled in a life-time. Typical of Shanghai's contingent of young in years but old in experience designers are Pan Chia-cheng and Hsia Chih-chiang. Thirty-seven-year-old 1950 graduate Pan has already helped design a number of hydro-power stations and was chiefly responsible for designing the 650,000-kw. hydroelectric power project — China's

largest to date — on the Hsinan River in neighbouring Chekiang Province. Meanwhile, Hsia Chih-chiang, 20 years old at the time of liberation, was one of the young designers who worked on the big Wuching Chemical Plant in Shanghai (first stage capacity: 100,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer) which was commissioned last September.

The Army in the Field

THE long-established tradition of the People's Liberation Army serving as a production force as well as a fighting force has been upheld and developed since liberation. In agriculture, especially where the going may be toughest — on sandy beaches or in rocky wastelands — the development of flourishing farming by P.L.A. men is known throughout China.

On their own farms last year, compared to 1962, army men harvested 15 per cent more grain and raised 20 per cent more livestock for meat; many units grew more vegetables than they could consume. Grain, vegetables and meat surpluses from P.L.A. farms sold or turned over to the Government amounted to tens of thousands of tons in 1963.

Many generals, veterans of revolutionary fighting, have joined soldiers in production efforts. Their skills, dating back to the early 40s when the Eighth Route Army (predecessor of the P.L.A.) engaged in a production campaign at Nanniwan near Yen-an to support itself during the War of Resistance Against Japan, have impressed many a new recruit. Their example is eagerly emulated and the "Nanniwan spirit" and "Yenan style of work" which stress simple living and hard work are much alive today.

In addition to producing its own food supplies, the P.L.A. has done a great deal of farm work on rural people's communes in localities where units were stationed. During 1963 officers and men put in 7.65 million work days aiding commune farming. Besides manpower, P.L.A. engineers, technicians, mechanics, veterinarians,

medical and other skilled personnel worked in communes; the air force seeded rain-bearing clouds and sprayed pesticides, thereby helping to consolidate the collective economy of the people's communes and strengthen the bond between the P.L.A. and the people.

New Steel-Making Record

BY mid-February Anshan's giant No. 17 open-hearth furnace had tapped 700 heats of steel in 332 days without relining its roof, thereby bettering the national record of 622 heats established last year by another furnace in this northeast steel city. (See *Peking Review*, No. 46, 1963.) Steel-makers know such a feat is seldom achieved anywhere in the world.

No. 17 furnace with an alumina magnesite brick lining, a new refractory material developed by Chinese metallurgists, is expected to give many more heats of steel before a relining is needed. From last March to this February, workers on No. 17 have smashed planned quotas each month, producing an extra 3,300 tons of steel and saving the country 410,000 yuan in relining costs. The No. 17 crew did this by emulating and learning from the experience of more advanced colleagues in their own plant and elsewhere and striving to catch up with the most advanced in the world.

After-School Centres

WORKERS stepping down from a bus in a sudden downpour are met by children with umbrellas. A voluntary mender of damaged furniture is given a hand by young volunteers. These are only two instances of the influence of after-school centres for children all over China.

In the case of the disembarking workers, the children had just come from a centre where a People's Liberation Armyman, a volunteer instructor there, had been telling stories of help to others. The volunteer mender worked on furniture damaged by careless children in an after-school centre. Now he has many helpers and finds less damage.

The northeast China heavy industrial city of Shenyang has over 3,500 centres as well as a number of

children's palaces. Daily a hundred thousand children participate in after-school activities. Organized by government organs, factories and other enterprises and neighbourhood committees, the centres are co-ordinated with schools. Parents say the centres are a blessing especially when in many cases both are working. But even without parental pushing the children spend as much time as possible in the centres. Parents and housewives, retired workers and other volunteers in the thousands from all walks of life willingly step forward to help run these centres.

The volunteers aid the centres' full-time teachers in group activities such as singing, dancing, games, story telling, reading and other forms of recreation. Through the centres' varied and absorbing activities—there are several hundred centres in most cities—children are purposefully guided to spend their after-school hours profitably and enjoyably and are moulded into worthy heirs of the revolution.

Education for Chinese children does not end when school is out. Their education is the duty of all society. Close co-operation between school, society and home gives the younger generation a complete education, imbuing them with a love of motherland, the people, labour and science, and a love for socialism.

Moving Desert Halted

TREE planting and other measures have ended the toll taken down through the years by Inner Mongolia's moving Ulanbuho Desert. A 175-kilometre-long belt of trees 300-400 metres wide and ten metres high, reinforced by vast stretches of tough grass, has checked the desert's grinding eastward advance. Lying west of the Yellow River bend, the Ulanbuho annually swallowed up thousands of *mu* of farmland and was a growing menace. Shifting sands several times had severed the Paotow-Lanchow Highway before liberation.

Early in 1951 Mongolians, Hans, Huis and people of other nationalities living on the fringes of the desert, one of Inner Mongolia's big three, began planting trees as one of many steps taken to curb its encroachments.



Holding back the Ulanbuho Desert in Inner Mongolia

Later, the Government set up desert control stations and tree plantations to help stave off the grasping Ulanbuho. Bit by bit more than 100,000 *mu* of shifting sand were stabilized,

Today, east of the tree belt are flourishing farms and pastures of over a dozen people's communes, state farms and ranches. Farming around the town of Bayangol on the desert's eastern edge has changed after the trees took root. There is an air of new prosperity and optimism, and new houses have sprung up. About 80,000 *mu* of farmland recovered from the desert grow wheat, barley, peas and other crops. Yields have steadily risen. Expanding pastureland has ensured ample fodder for livestock, which has gone up to more than 140,000 head this year against 13,000 at the time of liberation.

Gold Medal Liquors

GOLD medals for alcoholic beverages have been awarded to 18 different kinds of liquors from among 196 entries by the Ministry of Light Industry in Peking. High on the list of "nationally famous drinks" awards were three potent drinks from Szechuan, the nation's biggest grain producing province.

Three other drinks with a kick, all made from sorghum, flowed into gold medal ranks: Maotai, already an international prize-winner, mellow and delicate flavoured Fenjiu and sweetish Xifeng. Gold medallists also included four wines, three fruit wines and the nationally renowned

Tsingtao beer. Two rice wines, one of them traditional Shaohsing, akin to a smooth sherry noted for its mild, nutty flavour, were among the top winners.

Despite spirited competition from a host of newcomers, the "Great Eight," which made off with all honours in 1952, all took gold medals in this year's competition. (Among the "Great Eight," in addition to beverages with a punch and red wines, are vermouth and brandy.)

Overseeing the almost 200 entries was a committee made up of managers, technicians, workers, experts and connoisseurs from all over China. Committee members had a difficult, though delightful, time in making their awards. Improvement and development reflected overall advance in the nation's distilling and brewing industry, qualified quaffers noted.

Briefs

A new double-decker train seating 20 per cent more passengers with greater comfort and with better ventilation and lighting than ordinary passenger trains has joined the Shanghai-Hangchow run. It is part of the 26 new varieties of engines and rolling stock turned out by the Sifang Rolling Stock Plant in Tsingtao in the last five years.

A recent national conference of apiarists revealed that last year 50 per cent more honey had been gathered than in 1962 and China now has twice as many bee colonies as in 1957. Three-fourths of the colonies are of indigenous stock.

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