

# PEKING REVIEW

39

September 25, 1964

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報

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# PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE  
NEWS AND VIEWS

September 25, 1964 Vol. VII No. 39

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## THE WEEK

Among the major events of the week:

- The nation is preparing in buoyant mood to celebrate the 15th anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

- *Renmin Ribao* in its September 20 editorial pledged the Chinese people's full support for the September 19 statement issued by the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and warned U.S. imperialism not to embark on a new military adventure.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi and Senior General Lo Jui-ching, Vice-Premier and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, condemned U.S. imperialism for fabricating another Gulf of Bac Bo incident.

- It is announced that Alphonse Massamba-Debat, President of the Congo (Brazzaville), will visit China later this month at the invitation of Chairman Liu Shao-chi.

- China and Algeria signed trade agreements in Peking on September 19.

- The permanent delegation of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation has arrived in Peking.

- A Ceylonese parliamentary delegation is visiting China.

- China has recognized Malta which became independent on September 21.

- Hsinhua News Agency has been authorized to refute the slander spread by *Pravda* that China produces and sells opium in quantity.

### Sino-Algerian Trade Co-operation

The signing of trade agreements between the Governments of China and Algeria marks a new development in economic co-operation and trade relations between the two countries. The agreements, signed in Peking on September 19, include a trade agreement, a payments agreement and a protocol on economic and technical co-operation. They were worked out in talks between the Chinese trade departments concerned and the Algerian government economic delegation led by Bachir Boumaza, Minister of National Economy and Member of the Political Bureau of the National Liberation Front of Algeria.

Bachir Boumaza and his colleagues arrived in Peking on September 14. During their stay in China, they were received by Chairman Mao Tse-tung. On September 15 they were guests of honour at a banquet given by Vice-Premier Chen Yi.

Welcoming his guests, Vice-Premier Chen Yi warmly praised the Algerian people who, under the leadership of President Ben Bella and the Algerian National Liberation Front, "have adopted the basic principle of relying mainly on their own efforts to develop their national economy and have successfully overcome a number of economic difficulties left over by the colonial system." He spoke of the new relations of mutual aid and co-operation among Asian and African countries. This, the Vice-Premier said, "will be of great significance to the Asian and African countries in ensuring prosperity for their national economy, freeing themselves from colonialist control and increasing their strength against imperialism." Referring to the Second Asian-African Conference to be held in Algeria next year, Vice-Premier Chen Yi expressed confidence that Algeria, as the host country, would make important contributions to its success.

Minister Bachir Boumaza, in his speech, said that the delegation's visit to China would surely contribute to the strengthening of the solidarity and co-operation between the two countries.

### Chairman Mao Receives Congoese Guests

Chairman Mao Tse-tung received Boukambou Julien, leading member of the Congoese (B) Trade Union Confederation and First Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly of the Congo (B), and his wife. They had a cordial and friendly talk.

### Liu Shao-chi Receives Iceland Guests

Liu Shao-chi, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, on September 17 received Magnus Kjartansson, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the United Socialist Party of Iceland and editor-in-chief of the Party's organ *Thjodviljinn*, and his wife. Vice-Chairman Liu had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

### Ceylonese Parliamentary Delegation Visits China

"The Ceylonese Parliamentary Delegation's visit to China will make new contributions to the development of friendship between China and Ceylon," said *Renmin Ribao* in its editorial welcoming the Ceylonese delegation led by Hugh Fernando, Speaker of the House of Representatives. After a visit to northeast China, it arrived in Peking on September 21. It is visiting China on the invitation of Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Chairman Chu Teh was host at a dinner party in honour of Hugh Fernando and members of his delegation that evening. He and his guests toasted the growth of economic and trade contacts between the two countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

In his banquet speech, Chairman Chu Teh paid tribute to the achievements made by the Ceylonese Gov-

## Letters of Thanks From President Ho Chi Minh

President Ho Chi Minh of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam recently sent two letters to the Chinese people and various Chinese people's organizations, thanking them for their firm support for the Vietnamese people's fight against U.S. imperialist armed aggression.

In his September 15 letter to the Chinese people, President Ho Chi Minh requested *Renmin Ribao* to convey the sincere thanks of the Vietnamese people, the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Government to the Chinese Communist Party, Chinese Government, people's organizations and the Chinese people. The letter reads:

"After the U.S. imperialists launched a surprise attack on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on August 5, tens of millions of fraternal Chinese people held demonstrations in warm support of our people. At the same time, I also received hundreds of letters and cables from people's organizations, people of various circles, the youth and children of China.

"These letters and cables strongly denounced the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists, and expressed

determination to support the Vietnamese people.

"This enthusiastic support has demonstrated the militant solidarity between the peoples of our two countries. It is a great inspiration to the Vietnamese people in their just struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression."

President Ho Chi Minh's second letter of the same day, thanking various Chinese organizations, reads:

"Not long ago, after the U.S. imperialists unleashed their surprise attacks on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the fraternal Chinese people, and the various Chinese people's organizations, democratic parties and non-party democrats gave us their enthusiastic and resolute support, demonstrating the close fraternal unity between our two peoples. Your support is a very great inspiration to the Vietnamese people in their just struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression.

"On behalf of the Vietnamese people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, I express my heartfelt thanks to you.

"May the fraternal unity between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples remain evergreen."

ernment headed by Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike in safeguarding Ceylon's national sovereignty, liquidating the forces of colonialism and developing the nation's economy and culture. "In international affairs," he said, "Ceylon has always adhered to a policy of independence, peace and neutrality and made positive contributions to the promotion of Asian-African solidarity and the defence of Asian and world peace."

Referring to the latest U.S. provocation against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Chairman Chu Teh declared that "the Chinese people are keeping close watch over new U.S. imperialist military adventures and are firmly convinced that all aggressive plots by U.S. imperialism will be utterly smashed."

Hugh Fernando, in his speech, told the gathering about his impressions of China. He said: "The China we see with our own eyes today is a country which has developed agriculturally, technologically and culturally far more than those countries that vilify and malign her."

Praising China as a "great wall of defence against the imperialists," he declared: "The people of Ceylon are with you in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism."

### Condolences on Grotewohl's Death

Chinese Communist Party and state leaders Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-chi, Chu Teh and Chou En-lai on September 22 sent a message to the leaders of the German Socialist Unity

Party and state expressing their deep condolences on the death of Otto Grotewohl. The message reads: "We are shocked to learn the unfortunate news of the passing away of Comrade Otto Grotewohl, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party, Vice-Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, the staunch fighter for the unification of the German working class, the outstanding political figure of the German Democratic Republic and the friend of the Chinese people. With profound grief, we extend our deep condolences to you. Please convey our deep sympathy to Comrade Grotewohl's family."

More than 1,000 people from all walks of life in the capital went to the G.D.R. Embassy to mourn in silence in front of the portrait of the late G.D.R. Chairman. Among them were Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China and Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Chou En-lai, Premier and Vice-Chairman of the C.P.C.'s Central Committee; and other top-ranking government officials. Wreaths were sent by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Chairman Liu Shao-chi and other Chinese leaders.

### **Mali's National Day**

Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai sent a joint message to President Modibo Keita on September 20, warmly congratulating him on Mali's National Day.

Malian Ambassador to China Birama Traore gave a reception in Peking on September 22 to celebrate the occasion. Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premiers Chen Yi and Li Hsien-nien were among the guests.

Ambassador Traore, in his reception speech, gave a full account of the achievements of the Malian people in safeguarding national independence and developing national economy and culture. Expressing firm support for the Congolese patriots, he said that the brutal and fascist measures taken by the Tshombe clique against the Malian people

residing in the Congo (L) could never change Mali's determination to support the Congo's patriotic forces. He also expressed support for the people of other African countries and of Laos, Cyprus, Viet Nam, Korea and Cuba and elsewhere in their struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi acclaimed the victories and achievements of the Malian people under the leadership of President Keita. He pledged that the Chinese Government and people would always support the just struggle of the Congolese people, the other African peoples and all oppressed nations and peoples the world over.

Welcoming the forthcoming visit of President Modibo Keita to China, Vice-Premier Chen Yi stated: "I am sure that the exchange of visits between the leaders of China and Mali will give impetus to further development in relations of friendly cooperation between our two countries."

### **Military Goodwill Delegation From Congo (B)**

A seven-member military goodwill delegation from the Congo (B) led by Major Mouz Abakani Felix, Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, is visiting China at the invitation of Senior General Lo Jui-ching, Vice-Premier and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. General Lo was among the high-ranking P.L.A. officers who greeted the Congolese guests on their arrival in Peking on September 19.

That evening, at the banquet he gave in honour of his guests, General Lo expressed admiration for the firm struggle the Government and people of the Congo (B) had waged against the threats and subversive schemes of U.S. imperialism and its lackey Tshombe. "The Chinese people," declared General Lo, "will always be the most faithful and reliable friends of the people of the Congo (B) in their struggle against imperialism and for the safeguarding of their independence and sovereignty."

**General Lo condemned the U.S. Government's new fabrication of an "attack" on U.S. warships by Vietnamese torpedo-boats, and its plot to**

**take "retaliatory" actions against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in order to embark on a new military adventure. "This inevitably rouses the Chinese people to great anger," he declared. "The Chinese Government long ago declared clearly that any aggression against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam means aggression against the People's Republic of China. The Chinese people know how to deal with the war maniacs. We are closely watching every action of U.S. imperialism to see how far it will worsen the situation. We are firmly convinced that no matter how sinister, vicious and frantic U.S. imperialism may be, its scheme of aggression will be completely smashed."**

Major Mouz Abakani Felix hailed the great achievements of the Chinese people. He said that he and his colleagues had come to acquaint themselves with the great work done by China since liberation.

### **South Vietnamese Permanent Delegation to Peking**

The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation has established a permanent delegation in Peking. Its members arrived in China's capital on September 18.

Headed by Tran Van Thanh and Nguyen Minh Phuong, the delegation has come in accordance with an agreement reached between the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and the China Peace Committee. It was warmly welcomed on arrival at Peking Railway Station by leading members of the host organizations and that same evening its members were guests at a banquet given in their honour.

In his banquet speech Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the China Peace Committee, looked forward to the contribution which the delegation would make to the growth of friendship between the Chinese and south Vietnamese peoples.

Tran Van Thanh characterized the delegation's arrival in China as signifying a new growth in the

*(Continued on p. 24.)*

# New Situation in China's Economy

by FANG CHUNG

**I**N August last year, we published an article on China's economy, pointing out that it was already showing an all-round turn for the better. Now, a year later, how do matters stand? Has China's economy continued its turn for the better or has it "stagnated," continued to come up against "serious difficulties" or even further "deteriorated" as predicted by the U.S. imperialists, the reactionaries of all countries and the modern revisionists?

The facts show that our economic situation has further improved in the past year. There has not only been an all-round turn for the better in the national economy: a new upsurge in industrial and agricultural production is taking shape and developing. The workers' and peasants' enthusiasm in production is soaring, and the movement to increase production and practise economy and to introduce technical innovations under the slogan of "compare with, learn from, catch up with the advanced and help those lagging behind" is spreading and deepening. China's economy is thriving.

The U.S. imperialists, the reactionaries and the modern revisionists do not want to see or believe that there has been such a rapid and all-round improvement in our economic situation. They have been loudly damning our economy and have been doing all they

could to obstruct its growth. But all their efforts have been in vain.

This calls to mind two lines of a poem written by Liu Yu-hsi, a poet of the Tang Dynasty:

*Past the sunken boat, a thousand vessels wing;  
Beyond the withered tree, ten thousand saplings  
spring.*

The new emerging forces of the people, who have taken their fate into their own hands and are correctly led, are thriving and forging ahead like a thousand vessels racing before the wind or ten thousand trees in the fresh green of spring. The decrepit and decaying U.S. imperialists, the reactionaries and modern revisionists, who are themselves beset by all kinds of contradictions but who still do not want to see the growth of the new emerging forces, are approaching their doom, like the sunken boat and the withered tree.

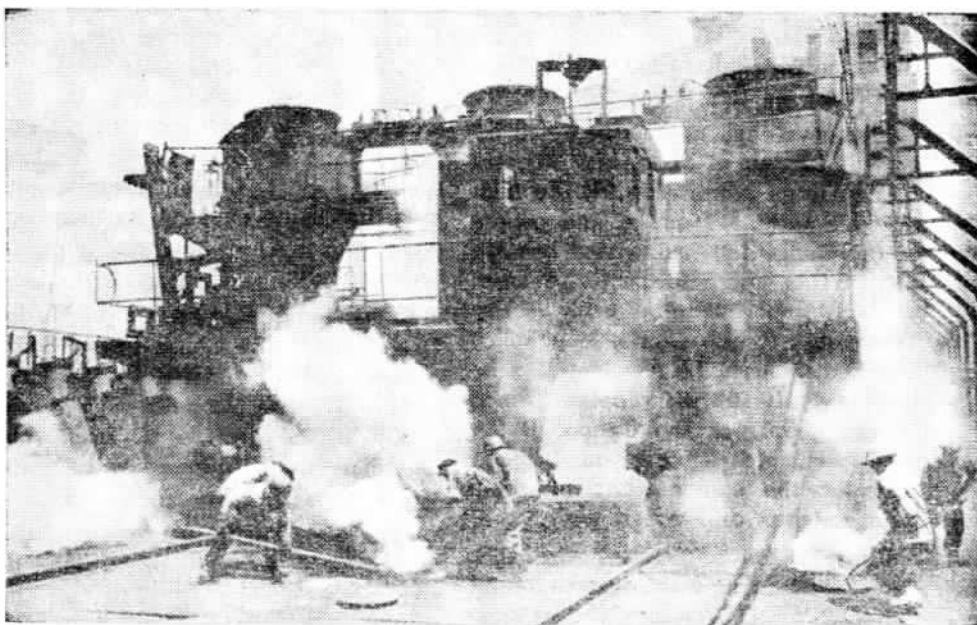
## Rapid Industrial and Agricultural Growth

1964 has seen a bigger all-round growth in our industry and agriculture.

The summer grain crops this year registered further increases compared to last year. The winter-sown wheat crops in many areas were 10 per cent larger thanks to an increased acreage, timely irrigation and careful tending. The output of early and semi-late rice this year was also higher than last year.

This year's autumn grain crops are now ripening. Some of the early autumn crops are already being harvested. Though a few areas were hit by drought and waterlogging, the late autumn crops in most areas are growing well and promise fairly good harvests.

The industrial crops this year are doing even better than the grain crops. Much larger areas were sown this year to cotton, sugar and oil-bearing crops and tobacco. The rapeseed crop already gathered showed a bigger



Workers atop coke oven in the Wuhan Iron and Steel Works

percentage increase than in any previous year. As for cotton, the crops were well sown and are growing well and most areas can expect a bigger increase in yields compared with last year. It is most probable that the percentage increase in the amounts of sugar cane, groundnuts and tobacco harvested will also be large.

Livestock-breeding has advanced rapidly. In the stock-breeding year ending last June, the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region reported an increase of over 10 million young animals; this gave a 7.7 per cent increase in the total number of the region's livestock. The number of young animals born and bred during this single year is 10 per cent more than the total number of animals the region had in 1949. In the Kazakh grasslands of Sinkiang, the number of livestock has risen for three successive years and this year the number of newborn animals exceeds that of any previous year. In the first half of this year, the suburban farms of Peking raised 50 per cent more pigs than in the corresponding period of last year, and they sold around 130 per cent more pigs to the state.

This overall growth in agriculture has been accompanied by a fairly big expansion in industry. The rate of industrial growth this year will be higher than in any of the past few years.

The greatest increases have been registered in those heavy industrial products needed by agriculture, light industrial products using farm products as raw materials and some of the major products of the raw material industries which are urgently needed.

In 1964, the state has, in the light of the requirements of agricultural growth, stepped up the production of chemical fertilizer, insecticides and other farm chemicals, agricultural machinery, small and medium-sized farming implements and building materials for the rural areas. Output of many of these products has increased at a higher rate than last year. While the construction of large chemical fertilizer plants has been accelerated, active steps have been taken to improve and expand the equipment of existing plants and so strengthen their weak links and raise their productive capacity. In the first half of this year, the output of chemical fertilizer in many areas was about 50 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1963.

The big increase in farm output, industrial crops in particular, provides a favourable condition for the development of light industry. The textile mills, sugar refineries and the cigarette and food-processing plants all over the country are now ensured ample supplies of raw materials and are operating at full capacity. Some have even begun to feel a shortage of productive capacity. From January to June this year, the output of cotton yarn, cotton cloth, sugar, cigarettes, edible vegetable oil and canned food showed a very big rise compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The big increase in the output of heavy industrial products needed by agriculture and of light industrial

products using farm products as raw materials reflect the closer co-ordination and greater mutual promotion between our industry and agriculture and the further consolidation of our worker-peasant alliance.

In order to strengthen the weak links in heavy industry and to enable it to serve the needs of agriculture and other branches of our economy better, the state has stepped up the development of industries producing certain major raw materials and also industries producing high-precision machines, instruments and meters. This year, the output of the major steel products, non-ferrous metals, petroleum, cement, sulphuric acid and synthetic rubber has shown fairly big increases. The output of high-precision machine tools, instruments and meters and oil-refining equipment has also risen rapidly. As much oil-refining equipment was manufactured in the first six months of 1964 as was manufactured in the whole of 1963; this has basically answered domestic needs.

The rapid rise in industrial output this year has been achieved simultaneously with a steady increase in the variety of industrial products made, a steady improvement in their quality and a continual lowering of production costs. This is an important feature of our present industrial development.

Since the start of this year, the various industrial departments have made even bigger efforts in trial manufacturing new products and in improving technical management and management of production. In the first half of this year, Peking alone successfully trial manufactured more than 500 new industrial products, four times as many as in the corresponding period of 1963. Most of these are heavy industrial products urgently needed in our economic construction or products needed by scientific research departments. The quality of most industrial products has been further improved and there have been further economies in the consumption of raw materials and fuels. This demonstrates a rapid rise in the technical level of our industry.

Thanks to the growth of industrial and agricultural output, the supply of commodities has increased and the market throughout the country is even more buoyant than last year. In the first half of this year, state trading departments overfulfilled their procurement plans for both farm produce and industrial goods of daily use. Pork, chickens, ducks, eggs, fish, vegetables and fruits were supplied to the urban and rural population in adequate amounts and at somewhat lower prices. The supply of sundry goods for daily use has basically met the demands of the market. Since July, while pressing ahead with the work of purchasing agricultural products, the commercial departments throughout the country have increased their supply of commodities to the countryside. In July and August this year, Shanghai supplied other areas with 28 per cent more industrial goods of daily use (in terms of value) than in the corresponding period of 1963. From

July 1 to September 10 this year, the total value of industrial goods of daily use which Peking supplied to other areas was 53 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1963. It is certain that the usual brisk market following the autumn harvest will be even brisker than last year.

All this testifies to the excellent situation in our national economy. A new upsurge of industrial and agricultural production is taking shape and developing. This upsurge is just beginning. But having appeared, it will develop in a lasting manner.

### Vigorous Emulation Movement

The new upsurge in China's national economy has a deep mass basis. What gives a powerful impetus to the upsurge of our national economy is the constant heightening of the socialist initiative of the broad masses of workers, peasants and revolutionary intellectuals and the vigorous development of the mass movements to increase production and practise economy and to carry out technical innovations with the movement of "comparing with, learning from, catching up with the advanced and helping those lagging behind" as their main form.

1964 has witnessed a deeper and wider development of this movement both on the industrial and agricultural fronts. Many places have organized cadres, workers and peasants to visit the more advanced areas and units so as to find out through comparisons where they lag behind them, discover the reasons for the lag and work out ways to liquidate it. At the same time factories and communes and production brigades practise socialist co-operation and advance the socialist emulation campaign centred on learning from and helping each other for the common interests of progress.

On the agricultural front, the most vigorously and fruitfully developed movement is that of "learning from and catching up with Tachai." Tachai is a production brigade with 30 households and some 800 *mu* of cultivated land situated in the hilly region of Siyang County, Shansi Province. As its land had extremely poor soil and was crisscrossed by numerous ravines and gullies, output was low and unstable. During the ten years since 1953, the Tachai peasants by their own collective efforts have built more than 130 check-dams with a total length of 7.5 kilometres across their ravines, and two reservoirs, terraced over 300 *mu* of fields on the hill slopes and by joining small plots together reduced the number of plots from more than 4,700 to 2,900. In addition, they have improved the soil and popularized high-quality seeds, thus in the main enabling all fields to withstand prolonged dry weather or overabundant rains and give much higher yields. Tachai production brigade is inspired by the revolutionary spirit of working energetically and relying on its own efforts and resources to achieve prosperity; it is unreconciled to being poor and backward, and dauntless

in the face of difficulties and hardships. (See *Peking Review*, 1964, No. 25.) In the spring of 1964 the experience of Tachai was publicized throughout the country. It immediately attracted the keen attention of the broad masses of commune and brigade cadres and members and soon gave rise to a nationwide campaign to learn from and outstrip Tachai in relying on the collective strength to develop agriculture and in a spirit of self-reliance and according to local conditions, build up consistently high-yield fields. This resulted in remarkable achievements in production and construction. It can be safely predicted that this movement will give greater, faster, better and more economical results in spurring the advance of our agriculture in the direction indicated by the Party's General Line.

On the industrial front, the movement "to compare with, learn from, catch up with the advanced and help those lagging behind" has made fresh headway too. Here its salient feature is that it is combined with technical innovation and socialist co-operation. In order to raise the quality of products and catch up with the more advanced levels at home and abroad, many enterprises are energetically improving their equipment or introducing new equipment for special purposes, improving technological operations and processes, reforming cutting and other tools, and actively introducing innovations in the design of products. In the first half of this year in Shanghai alone, more than 4,500 innovations were introduced by over 270 factories belonging to the machine-building, meters and instruments, chemical and light industries. In order to improve the production technique of certain products, many areas have not only organized close co-operation of units within specific factories and between factories in the same trade, but have also organized enterprises concerned in the manufacture of those products yet belonging to different trades (producing raw materials, processing and finishing) and get them to act in unison and close co-ordination. In the first six months of this year, over 160 textile mills in Shanghai were so organized to carry out a series of measures to co-operate in the spinning, weaving, printing and dyeing of 68 major products. At the end of July, more than ten zipper, rubber shoe and tyre factories using cotton cloth as raw material were called together to work out measures to improve spinning and weaving in the light of their needs. All this has given good results. According to statistics of the departments of metallurgy, petroleum, electric power, engineering, chemical industry, building and textiles, and the industrial enterprises of more than 20 areas including Peking, Shanghai and Liaoning Province, 19,000 technical and economic targets were put forward at the beginning of this year for overtaking the most advanced levels at home. By the end of June more than 8,300 of these had been reached. In some cases the world's advanced levels were equalled.

Practice has proved that the movement "to compare with, learn from, catch up with the advanced and help those lagging behind" is a good method of develop-



ing China's industrial and agricultural production and raising our scientific and technical level with greater, faster, better and more economical results. A gap between the advanced and those lagging behind always exists objectively. By constantly comparing each other's work and spotting the gap, the revolutionary drive of the broad masses of cadres, workers and peasants, their unwillingness to be outdone, and their desire for progress, can be kindled, the level of backward enterprises can be raised to that of the advanced and the level of the advanced enterprises made the level of the whole of our society. In this way, the productive level of the whole of our society will be raised to a new high.

### Correct Leadership of Chinese Communist Party

The rapid increase in industrial and agricultural production and the vigorous development of the emulation campaign are the fruit of the correct leadership of the Communist Party of China.

The Party's General Line for building socialism and the general policy of developing the national economy with agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor are playing an increasingly important role. In 1964, as a result of the further strengthening of leadership over the collective economy of the people's communes and the concentration of greater effort from all quarters, especially from the basic industries, to aid agriculture, there has been a rapid development of our productive forces in agriculture as well as in industry.

The principle of mobilizing all positive factors and the energies of the whole nation is a reliable guarantee for the success of the drive to build our land into a socialist country with a modern agriculture, industry, national defence, science and technology in a not too long period of time. This year, in order to bring the initiative and creativeness of the masses constantly into play, all departments have further reinforced their ideological and political work, especially at the grass-root level. They have carried on constant education among the masses in socialist and communist ideology and Mao Tse-tung's thinking which combines the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution and construction. They have encouraged the masses to discard old superstitions, emancipate their minds and combine boundless revolutionary enthusiasm with a down-to-earth scientific attitude; inspired them to carry forward the revolu-



Commune members in Shanghai suburb rejoice over bumper cotton harvest

tionary spirit of working hard to build the country with industry and thrift and by self-reliant efforts. They have also adopted a series of effective measures in production and construction. Born out of such intensive and meticulous work, the broad and thorough-going movement "to compare with, learn from, catch up with the advanced and help those lagging behind" has played an enormous part in bringing about this growth of the national economy.

The socialist education movement with class education as its key link has been further developed in the cities and vast rural areas in 1964. This has played a vital role in promoting economic development. The current socialist education movement is a great revolutionary movement that uses the socialist ideology of the proletariat to re-educate the people and unite the broad masses of cadres and people to carry on the class struggle, the struggle between the two roads of socialism and capitalism, and the struggle against nature. The development of this movement in depth is of great importance in raising the socialist consciousness of the broad masses of the people, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing revisionism and the restoration of capitalism. Facts have proved that wherever the socialist education movement is well carried out, the political consciousness of cadres and masses is greatly enhanced, their initiative is widely mobilized and the remnant capitalist and feudal forces are fought back, thus giving a great impetus to the growth of production.

The Chinese people are well aware that compared with both domestic needs and the economically developed countries, our economic level is still not high. But our 650 million Chinese people are pressing ahead with firm determination. They are resolute and confident, and working harder and harder to keep our socialist construction moving steadily forward.

# Vice-Premier Chen Yi Condemns U.S. Fabrication Of New "Bac Bo Gulf Incident"

**S**PEAKING at a banquet given on September 22 by Malian Ambassador to China Birama Traore to mark the fourth anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Mali, Vice-Premier Chen Yi declared: "I wish to point out emphatically that the United States has recently fabricated a new 'Bac Bo Gulf incident' in the waters off the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. It originally attempted to use this as a pretext to commit another act of aggression against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, but being timely exposed by the D.R.V. and opposed by people throughout the world, the United States drew in its horns. The Johnson Administration is now doing its utmost to have the whole world forget it as soon as possible. This is a conspiracy. We must not allow it to succeed."

人民日报  
RENMIN RIBAO

## Halt New U.S. Imperialist Adventure

*Following is a translation of "Renmin Ribao's" September 20 editorial. Subheads are ours.—Ed.*

**O**N September 13, the Johnson Administration of the United States engineered a so-called new incident in the Gulf of Bac Bo [Gulf of Tonkin] in an attempt to create a pretext for new acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. The Foreign Ministry of the D.R.V. issued a statement on September 19 which thoroughly exposed the fact that the U.S. Government was repeating the farce of August 4 and refuted its vilification of the D.R.V. The statement pointed out that the U.S. Government's playing with fire had greatly increased the danger of extending the war in Indo-China. It appealed to the peoples and peace-loving countries throughout the world to resolutely check the dangerous actions of the U.S. Government. The Chinese people fully support the statement of the Foreign Ministry of the D.R.V., strongly condemn this new plot of U.S. imperialism and serve warning on the latter that it must at once rein in on the brink of the precipice.

### Continuation of War Plots in Indo-China

The fabrication of the new Gulf of Bac Bo incident is the continuation of the serious steps taken by the United States to extend the war in Indo-China. It is common knowledge that on August 4 this year the Johnson Administration cooked up the so-called Gulf of Bac Bo incident and, using this as a pretext, launched armed aggression against the D.R.V. But this

The Vice-Premier added: "The several 'Bac Bo Gulf incidents' have indisputably demonstrated that the U.S. imperialists represented by Johnson are international gendarmes who stop at no iniquity. The United States maintains bases all over the world. If it is allowed to send its war vessels at will into waters close to a sovereign state, wantonly fabricate a lie according to some alleged discovery on a radar screen and use this as a pretext for brazen aggression, what kind of a world would this be?"

"All peace-loving countries and peoples must continue to expose and resolutely denounce the U.S. aggressors' lies and must not allow their sinister designs to succeed," Vice-Premier Chen Yi said.

failed to save the United States from its desperate situation in south Viet Nam. On the contrary, in the past month and more the struggle waged by all sections of the people in south Viet Nam against the U.S.-Nguyen Khanh clique has gathered still greater momentum, while the puppet clique is rent by ever fiercer internal strife and coups d'etat have broken out one after another. U.S. colonial rule in south Viet Nam is speeding towards a complete collapse. Now the Johnson Administration vainly attempts to play its old trick and seeks a way out in new adventures. The *New York Times* disclosed on September 5 that the Pentagon was planning an "attack on north Viet Nam." Maxwell Taylor, U.S. "ambassador" to south Viet Nam, rushed back to Washington some time ago for the very purpose of planning a new adventure for extending the war. *Newsweek* stated in a predated issue (September 21), "Ideally, we would be happiest if the communists staged another Tonkin affair." This fully exposes the whole secret of the Johnson Administration's concoction of the so-called new incident of the Gulf of Bac Bo.

In fact, since the last Gulf of Bac Bo incident the United States has been stepping up its military dispositions and feverishly preparing for war in Southeast Asia and the Far East. It has sent more reinforcements to south Viet Nam, directed the puppet group in south Viet Nam to violate the frontier of Cambodia and incited the Laotian Rightists to continue their attacks on the patriotic forces in that country. Meanwhile, U.S. warships and aircraft have more frequently intrud-

ed into China's territorial waters and air space. All this proves that the faking of a new Gulf of Bac Bo incident by the United States is by no means an isolated act.

It can now be seen more clearly that the Johnson Administration was simply lying when it said that the surprise attack on the D.R.V. on August 5 was just "one strike." It is preparing to step over the "brink of war" again and commit new acts of war against the D.R.V. Peace-loving people the world over must not believe the Johnson Administration's nonsense about its "restraint" and "acting with caution" and be lulled into inaction by U.S. imperialism which may take new adventurous actions at any time.

### **U.S. Aggression Will Be Defeated**

We must warn the U.S. aggressors that the venture to extend their war of aggression is a gamble fraught with extreme danger for U.S. imperialism. Should

the United States dare again to launch armed aggression against the D.R.V. under the pretext of this or any other myth concocted by it, "all provocations and acts of aggression against the D.R.V. will," as the Foreign Ministry of the D.R.V. solemnly proclaimed, "certainly be frustrated by the overwhelming might of the entire Vietnamese people. The United States and its flunkeys will have to bear full responsibility for all the grave consequences arising from their warlike actions in this region."

The Chinese Government and people have solemnly declared that aggression by the United States against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam means aggression against China and that the Chinese people will absolutely not sit idly by without lending a helping hand. The 650 million Chinese people will firmly support the Vietnamese people in all their just actions to hit back at the U.S. aggressors and defend their own country.

# **The Bac Bo Gulf Mirage**

**— Washington's Latest Plot Against D.R.V. Exposed —**

**by OUR CORRESPONDENT**

**T**HE men in the White House, like any desperado who stops at nothing in trying to turn the tide, on September 18 cooked up another Gulf of Bac Bo (otherwise known as Gulf of Tonkin) "incident" as a *casus belli* to extend their military adventure in Southeast Asia, apparently refusing to draw any lesson from the fabricated August 4 "Second Gulf of Tonkin incident" fiasco. But this spurious tale was exposed almost immediately after it was concocted, and the Johnson Administration's latest war scheme went awry in the face of unfavourable reaction from different quarters. However, the world cannot afford to be caught off guard by the Johnson Administration which is bent on spreading the war and embarking on a fresh military venture to out-Goldwater Goldwater, the Republican presidential nominee. Just how many more such "incidents" may recur in the "foggy" Gulf of Bac Bo "after dark" is anybody's guess; the danger of war is still there.

### **The "Incident"**

On September 18, at around 13:00 hours local time, from Washington flashed the "sensational news" that U.S. warships had been under attack in the Gulf of Bac Bo. A sample was the dispatch by the NBC (National Broadcasting Corporation) Pentagon correspondent Peter Hackes who dutifully reported that "four North Vietnamese patrol boats had attacked United States warships in the Gulf of Tonkin." Hackes warned: "United States retaliatory action may now be taking place."

**"Preliminary & Fragmentary Reports."** Six hours after the reported "incident," a Pentagon statement prepared in the name of the U.S. Defence Secretary was issued to the effect that "preliminary and fragmentary reports have been received of a night-time incident in international waters in the Gulf of Tonkin. There has been no damage reported by American vessels and no loss of American personnel."

This ambiguously worded statement, which was read out by Nils A. Lennartson, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defence, naturally brought on questions from newsmen present. Such as: What really had happened? How many U.S. warships were involved in the "incident"? Did the reference to "no damage" mean that there was really an exchange of fire? To all these questions, Lennartson declined to reply on the excuse that results of an investigation were still being awaited.

**The Tell-Tale Radar Screen.** Not sure of the story of its own invention, the U.S. propaganda machine chose to be vague in its "news reporting." The incident was "reported" to have occurred "after dark" when "the weather in the Tonkin Gulf area was reported as foul" and that "most of what was observed was from the radar screens, because darkness hindered visibility" and so on. An Associated Press dispatch, sent out at 20:55 hours Washington time, let the cat out of the bag by quoting "authoritative sources" in the capital to the effect that "the destroyers, sending flash reports to Washington, did not say they were fired on themselves." It added that "informants said that the

destroyers did not report seeing any attacking craft, but that what appeared to be vessels, possibly torpedo boats, were observed on radar from several miles away." By now it was as plain as the nose in Johnson's face that after all there never was such an attack and there is no knowing what the "appeared to be vessels" really were.

#### Twenty Hours Later: A One-Minute Press Conference.

On the afternoon of September 19, 20 hours after the reported "incident," Defence Secretary McNamara, called a one-minute press conference at which a brief statement was read by himself and no questions were answered. Mr. McNamara was either a busy man or a man with a guilty conscience, or both—he wasn't in any mood to talk.

The statement said: "... a night-time incident was occurring in international waters in the Gulf of Tonkin. The Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet reports said two United States destroyers on a routine patrol 42 miles from land in the Gulf of Tonkin were menaced by four unidentified vessels which, because of their dispositions, courses and speed, indicated hostile intent.

"The destroyers, after changing course to minimize danger to themselves and after the unidentified vessels continued to close, fired warning rounds. In spite of these warning rounds the unidentified vessels continued to close. The destroyers then properly opened fire and the approaching craft disappeared without closing sufficiently to open fire on the destroyers. . . ."



Hit and Run — "Special Warfare" a la McNamara  
Cartoon by Fang Cheng

In this statement, the time of the "incident" was not specified, the vessels which "menaced" the U.S. destroyers were unidentified, and just how "hostile" their intent was was not told. And, according to the statement, the U.S. ships opened fire on the vessels "trying to close" but these craft never closed "sufficiently to open fire on the destroyers." If McNamara's words were designed to clarify matters, they failed and, instead, further complicated matters.

On the same day, another AP report again gave the lie to McNamara. "The U.S. Government, operating behind a secrecy screen, sought Saturday [Sept. 19] to determine whether two U.S. destroyers patrolling the Gulf of Tonkin fired at phantoms or at threatening communist north Vietnamese torpedo-boats."

**"Peripheral Actions Under Study."** Thus the fable about the third Gulf of Bac Bo "incident" was just as fantastic and absurd as was the second. It is, however, wrong to think that the United States will pull back from venturing to extend the war. In fact, since the August 4 "incident," the U.S. aggressors have been massing their aircraft and warships in waters off the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and remaining poised for launching an attack. From the recent clamour by U.S. officials and newspapers, it is also no secret that the U.S. Government wants to extend its war of aggression in south Viet Nam.

Dean Rusk on a number of occasions has slandered China and the D.R.V. as refusing to "leave their neighbours alone" and declared that his government must redouble its efforts to deal with them. General Maxwell Taylor, the erstwhile U.S. Chief of Staff, a "special warfare" protagonist, and now "ambassador" to the puppet Saigon regime, stated bluntly that "peripheral actions are always under study" by the Johnson Administration.

Last but not least, there was Johnson himself who is determined to back the "action that was taken by the destroyers on Friday [Sept. 18]." In other words, the U.S. Government will continue to stage further provocations in the Gulf of Bac Bo at any moment it considers opportune and it may launch fresh military attacks under the pretext of its warships being "approached by presumably hostile ships."

On September 12, Joseph Alsop wrote in the *New York Herald Tribune* that "the political and military situations in south Viet Nam are both deteriorating at a time when the presidential electoral campaign is going on." He asserted that "the best insurance" was "to take the hard decision to deal with the North without delay. . . ."

Here can be found the actual cause of the September 18 "incident" in the Gulf of Bac Bo. An article in the September 21 issue of the U.S. magazine *Newsweek*, recorded: "Ideally, we would be happiest if the Communists staged another Tonkin affair." This is of course a piece of vicious slander on the Communists, it nevertheless discloses what the U.S. Government wants most. As to who is most likely to have staged

it, the *New York Times* (Sept. 20) provided a clue: "Washington's delay in supplying an official version gave north Viet Nam a wide-open field for charges that the whole affair was a provocation intended to pave the way for attack against it."

### D.R.V. Ready to Hit U.S. Aggressors Hard

Reaction by the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to Washington's latest manoeuvre was strong and firm. On September 19, the D.R.V. Foreign Ministry and the High Command of the Viet Nam People's Army issued separate statements to expose the U.S. plot to spread the war. The same day Foreign Minister Xuan Thuy, in a message to the Co-Chairmen and the participating countries of the 1954 Geneva Conference on Indo-China, urged them to adopt vigorous and timely measures to check the U.S. imperialist scheme for renewed war acts against his country. "The Government of the

Democratic Republic of Viet Nam is deeply attached to peace and always anxious to respect and implement the 1954 Geneva agreements on Viet Nam," Foreign Minister Xuan Thuy declared, "but it is resolutely opposed to any attempt by the U.S. imperialists and their agents to encroach on its sovereignty and territory, and to sabotage the peaceful labour of the people of north Viet Nam. Any acts of provocation and aggression against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam will be smashed by the strength of the entire Vietnamese people."

As a socialist country, a close neighbour of the D.R.V. and a participant in the Geneva conference, China once again voiced its firm support for the struggle of the Vietnamese people against the U.S. aggressors (see p. 10). The people of Korea, Japan and Laos also strongly denounced this despicable "incident" and were standing by the D.R.V.

## Has "Pravda" No Sense of Shame?

by OBSERVER

*Following is a translation of the commentary "Has the 'Pravda' Editorial Department No Sense of Shame?" by "Renmin Ribao's" Observer published on September 21. Subheads are ours. — Ed.*

**P**ICKING up worn-out anti-China themes from the arsenal of the U.S. imperialists for its own anti-China fanfare has become standard practice for the Soviet paper *Pravda*. This Moscow paper's latest example was its September 13 article maligning China as dealing in "illicit narcotics traffic."

The *Pravda* article by its Tokyo correspondent V. Ovchinnikov maliciously and falsely charges China with producing 8,000 tons of opium annually, netting "convertible currency" amounting to 500 million U.S. dollars through its "illicit narcotics traffic" in Hongkong and other places and using the proceeds for "peddling its views" abroad. The origin of these lies, as admitted by *Pravda*, is found in a statement by Tsusai Sugahara, Chairman of the National Committee for the Struggle Against Addiction to Drugs, a Japanese government organ, a report of *Hsinwen Tiendi*, a Hongkong weekly connected with the Chiang Kai-shek gang, and the minutes of meetings of the U.N. Commission on Narcotic Drugs. To lend authority to its lies, *Pravda* disgustingly complimented the official of the Japanese bourgeois government as "the most authoritative source" and praised the reactionary journal that collaborates with the Chiang Kai-shek gang as a "well-informed Hongkong weekly." However, all this cannot bless *Pravda's* lies with long life. It only makes them reek to high heaven.

### Joining Washington's Chorus

It is well known that since the founding of the People's Republic of China, U.S. imperialism which is

extremely hostile to the Chinese people has gone out of its way, through its propaganda media and at every session of the U.N. Commission on Narcotic Drugs, to slander China as trafficking in narcotics and using the proceeds for "political activities" abroad. Among the active supporters of this U.S. imperialist slander campaign is the Chiang Kai-shek gang, the running dog of U.S. imperialism. In July 1954, the Chinese Government issued a statement categorically repudiating this slander of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. It recalled its decree, issued in 1950, for the strict prohibition of opium-smoking and its provisional regulations, promulgated simultaneously, for the control of narcotic drugs. It then stated that planting, processing, addiction and sale of opium and other narcotic drugs had been strictly forbidden throughout the length and breadth of China. The U.S. Government's slander against China has been continuously squashed at sessions of the U.N. Commission on Narcotic Drugs. For instance, at the commission's meeting on May 8, 1963, the Soviet delegate had protested against this U.S. lie, condemning it as "false and unjustified accusations made for purely political reasons." The British delegate, too, at the meeting of the commission in May 1956, repudiated the allegation that China sold opium through Hongkong, pointing out that there was no evidence to show that drugs in Hongkong had anything to do with the People's Republic of China. And now, the Soviet paper, *Pravda*, has gone so far as to join U.S. imperialism and its hirelings, the Chiang Kai-shek gang, in harping on the same anti-China tune on the basis of the lies spread by the latter. This shows to what depths the Soviet paper has sunk.

It is not at all strange that the *Pravda* article won the acclaim of U.S. imperialism and the Indian reactionaries almost immediately after it came out. Com-

## "Pravda's" Anti-China Calumny Refuted

Following is a translation of the September 20 Hsinhua News Agency's authorized statement.—Ed.

**T**HE Soviet paper *Pravda* published an article on September 13 which maligned China as having become the world's principal producer of opium and spending the huge proceeds from illicit opium traffic "on anti-Soviet propaganda or on payments for the services rendered by the puppets of the Peking splitters." In this connection, the Hsinhua News Agency has been authorized to make the following statement:

This out-and-out slander by *Pravda* is nothing new. It is the same old anti-China calumny which U.S. imperialism has constantly repeated since the

founding of the People's Republic of China and which has long been discredited. Over a year ago at the meeting of the United Nations Narcotic Drugs Commission on May 8, 1963, the Soviet delegate V.V. Vasilieva protested against this U.S. imperialist vilification against China and denounced it as "false and unjustified accusations made for purely political reasons." Obviously, these words can be aptly used in exposing and refuting *Pravda's* anti-China slander now as they were indeed aptly used in exposing and refuting U.S. imperialism's anti-China slander then.

*Pravda's* repeated publication of such completely fabricated, malicious anti-China articles shows that it has degenerated so low that it has adopted Goebbels' favourite stratagem in shaping public opinion—"repetition makes truth."

menting on the *Pravda* anti-China article released in full by TASS, the *Washington Daily News* extolled *Pravda's* invention as "credible." Nor did the Indian Information Service lose any time in releasing it.

According to the *Bulletin of Foreign Commercial Information* on June 9, 1964, published by the Market Research Institute of the U.S.S.R. Foreign Trade Ministry, India is the world's biggest opium producer and exporter while the United States and the Soviet Union are its biggest customers. *Pravda's* article said that according to figures released by the United Nations, only 300 tons of opium were required each year by the whole world for medical purposes. But the *Bulletin of Foreign Commercial Information* reported that in the year 1961-62 Indian opium for export alone amounted to 585 tons, of which 191 tons were exported to the United States and 55 tons to the Soviet Union. The population of the United States and the Soviet Union are only 6 and 7 per cent of the world's population. But the United States bought 64 per cent of the world's total requirements of opium and the Soviet Union 18 per cent from India alone. In the light of the arguments advanced by *Pravda* and the figures provided by the *Bulletin of Foreign Commercial Information*, one is perfectly justified in asking: Why are the United States, India and the Khrushchov group so enthusiastically pinning the label of "illicit narcotics traffic" on China?

### Renegades More Vicious Than Enemy

Indeed, renegades are often more vicious than the enemy. In slandering China as trafficking in narcotics, the U.S. imperialists are mainly attacking the Chinese people. But in mouthing this lie, the Khrushchov revisionist group not only abuses the Chinese people, but actually attacks all revolutionaries of the world

who uphold Marxism-Leninism and oppose imperialism and modern revisionism. In its anti-China article, *Pravda* tries to brand all those who oppose the policy of betrayal and capitulation pursued by the Khrushchov group, as "puppets" "paid" by China with the proceeds from "illicit narcotics traffic," the implication being that these revolutionaries live on the proceeds from "illicit narcotics traffic." But nobody is going to be frightened by such vile ravings in *Pravda*. Truth relies solely on its own lustre to draw people to it; only lies need the aid of filthy lucre. The whole world knows who has been spending money everywhere to buy support for itself and to buy ad columns in the capitalist papers to publish its statements, announcements and articles all of which are distortions of the truth. By playing up its slanders and vilification against revolutionaries, *Pravda* is only proving that the Khrushchov revisionist group is finding things more and more difficult, and that it has nothing left with which to justify itself and can only resort to rumour-mongering and vilification in order to give vent to its inveterate hatred for revolutionary people.

In condemning the slanders made by the Menshevik *Workers' Gazette* against the Bolsheviks, Lenin said in 1917 that "having no pure, principled weapons, they seize the dirty ones." *Pravda* in its 68th issue carried this article by Lenin. But it pains one to say that the *Pravda* that was founded by Lenin has, in the hands of the Khrushchov group, become a paper wielding the same dirty weapons wielded by the Menshevik *Workers' Gazette*. Editors and correspondents of *Pravda*! While you are overworking yourselves in manufacturing anti-China slanders, don't you feel even the slightest shame when you think of what Lenin said in *Pravda*? Is not the turning of *Pravda* [truth] which has a glorious revolutionary tradition into a present rag of falsehood an act of outright betrayal?

# Stalin's Struggle Against Trotskyism And Bukharinism

STALIN'S Struggle Against Trotskyism and Bukharinism," an article by Cheng Yen-shih, appeared in *Hongqi's* Supplement No. 2, which came off the press on September 12. The article highly appraises the significance of this struggle.

The preface of the article says: "In his successful struggle against revisionism and opportunism of the Second International, Lenin pointed out that new revisionism and opportunism would certainly emerge when old revisionism and opportunism had been defeated.

"History has fully borne out this scientific thesis of Lenin's.

"In the face of Lenin's persevering struggle, the revisionism of Bernstein, Kautsky and their ilk ignominiously went bankrupt. Leninism won a brilliant victory, but the struggle of Marxism-Leninism against revisionism and opportunism had not ended. Trotsky and company launched an anti-Leninist attack on the Bolshevik Party when Lenin was seriously ill. After Lenin's death, Trotsky and Zinoviev and later, Bukharin and Rykov became wildly active in a vain attempt to substitute Trotskyism and Bukharinism for Marxism-Leninism.

"The frenzied attacks successively launched by Trotsky, Bukharin and their kind confronted the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people with a new, stern struggle.

"This struggle was carried on in very complicated circumstances. At that time the Soviet Union was the only socialist country in the world. The international bourgeoisie was bent on strangling this proletarian state power in its cradle, the overthrown exploiting classes in the country were persistently attempting a comeback and the national economy had not yet been rehabilitated. It was in such circumstances that Trotsky, Bukharin and company, renegades from Marxism-Leninism, catering to the needs of imperialism abroad and representing the overthrown exploiting classes, new bourgeois elements and spontaneous capitalist forces at home, attempted to undermine the bulwark of the Bolshevik Party from within and break up the Soviet state power.

"Confronted by the challenge of these renegades, Stalin, the great Marxist-Leninist, rose to the occasion, and rallying all staunch Marxist-Leninists around himself, he courageously shouldered the task of defending Marxism-Leninism.

"It was Stalin who led the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people in waging an uncompromising struggle against Trotskyism from 1924 onwards and, later against Bukharinism after 1928, while carrying on a resolute fight against all enemies at home and abroad. It was also Stalin who helped Marxist-Leninists of all countries to eliminate the poison of Trotskyism and Bukharinism and further cleared the international communist movement of the evil influence of the Second International's revisionism and opportunism.

"In the wake of Lenin's great debate with the revisionists and opportunists of the Second International, the struggle waged by the Soviet Communists headed by Stalin and Communists of other countries against Trotskyism and Bukharinism was yet another great debate of immense historic significance after Marxism became dominant in the workers' movement.

"In this struggle Stalin defended and developed the Marxist-Leninist theories and tactics concerning the proletarian revolution, the dictatorship of the proletariat, socialist construction and the revolution of the oppressed nations. During this period, Stalin sharply criticized Trotskyism and Bukharinism and masterly elucidated Marxism-Leninism. Stalin's works, though containing inaccuracies, imperfections or even mistakes on certain questions, are on the whole immortal documents in the treasury of Marxism-Leninism and are common property of all Communists.

"During this struggle, Stalin adhered to the correct Leninist line, defended Lenin's theory that it is possible for socialism to be victorious first in one or several countries, led the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people in realizing socialist industrialization and agricultural collectivization, scoring great successes in socialist transformation and socialist construction and turning the backward and poverty-stricken Russia into a powerful socialist country, thus preparing the conditions for the victory of the Soviet Union in the war against fascism.

"In this struggle, Stalin gave assistance to Communists of all countries in many fields and led the international communist movement further along the path of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

"Stalin has made great and ineffaceable contributions to the Soviet people, the international communist

movement and Marxism-Leninism. This is a historical fact which no one can obliterate. Whoever wants to completely negate Stalin and erase his great merits from the monument of history will come to a sad end and be denounced by posterity as a traitor to the proletariat."

The article deals with this highly significant struggle in the history of the international communist movement in ten parts. These are: 1. Defending the Leninist theories on the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat; 2. Defending the theory that it is possible for socialism to win first in one

country; 3. Persisting in an independent policy in construction to carry out socialist industrialization; 4. The struggle to smash the Trotsky-Zinoviev alliance; 5. The shift in policy from restricting the exploitation by kulaks to expropriating the kulaks economically as a class; 6. Agricultural collectivization—the road leading the peasants to socialism; 7. Repudiation of the Bukharinist "theory of the subsidence of class struggle"; 8. Combating opportunism in the workers' movement in the capitalist countries; 9. Combating "Left" and Right opportunism on the question of nationalities and colonies; and 10. Conclusion.

## Man's Role Is Decisive

by "HONGQI" COMMENTATOR

*Following is an abridged translation of an article by "Hongqi" Commentator entitled "On the Human Factor Coming First."—Ed.*

COMRADE Mao Tse-tung has said: "It is the people, and the people alone, who are the motivating force of history."<sup>1</sup>

The creative power of the masses of the people is inexhaustible.

The entire history of social development is above all one in which people enter into certain relations of production for engaging in material production. It is also a history in which people invent and use tools to carry out production. The main difference between man and other animals is that the former can consciously create and use different tools to transform objects of nature, and make them suit his own needs. In the course of production as well as in the struggle against nature, in different historical stages, people constantly improve tools used under different conditions, resulting in the development of techniques of production. Tools serve as an extension of the functions of man's hands and an expansion of his capabilities. By transforming tools and raising their own capabilities because of historical necessity, people also promote change and development in social relations.

### A Fundamental Viewpoint of Marxism-Leninism

As far as relations between man and matter are concerned, the decisive factor is man and not matter. This is a fundamental viewpoint of Marxism-Leninism. Actually, this must be upheld not only in handling relations between man and weapons in the army, but

<sup>1</sup> Mao Tse-tung, *On Coalition Government*, Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1960, p.4.

also in carrying out socialist construction and all other work.

In 1920 when Lenin dwelt on the tasks of socialist economic construction, he said: "It is the class consciousness and firmness of the working class that count here. If the working class is prepared to make sacrifices, if it has shown that it is able to strain every nerve, the problem will be solved. Everything must be directed to the solution of this problem. The resoluteness of the working class, its inflexible adherence to the watchword 'Death rather than surrender'—that is not only a historical factor, it is also a factor that will determine victory."<sup>2</sup>

On the question of war, Lenin pointed out in the same vein: "He wins in war who has bigger reserves, bigger sources of strength, and greater stamina in the masses of the people."<sup>3</sup> "In any war, victory in the end is determined by the morale of those masses who shed their blood on the field of battle. . . . This realization of the aims and causes of the war by the masses is of enormous significance and assures victory."<sup>4</sup>

Speaking of the experience of civil wars at the 1919 Second All-Russian Congress of the Communist Organizations of the Peoples of the East, Lenin declared: ". . . weak as they [the peoples of the East] may be, and invincible as may seem the power of the European oppressors, who employ in the struggle all the marvels of technology and the art of war—nevertheless, a revolutionary war waged by oppressed peoples, if it really succeeds in arousing the millions of toilers and ex-

<sup>2</sup> Lenin, "Report of the Central Committee at the Ninth Congress of the Russian Communist Party (B)," *Selected Works*, Vol. 8, International Publishers, New York, p.87.

<sup>3</sup> Lenin, *Collected Works*, 4th Russian edition, Moscow, Vol. 30, p.55.

<sup>4</sup> *ibid*, Vol. 31, p.115.



ploited, harbours within it such potentialities, such miracles, . . ."<sup>5</sup>

It can thus be seen that the viewpoint of giving first place to the human factor is precisely a Leninist one.

To realize this is of paramount importance. This is particularly so for the rising newborn forces and those revolutionary people who are at the moment fighting to seize the victory of revolution and who are building their own countries. Whether they recognize this truth or not, how deep their understanding is and whether they can adhere to it under whatever complex conditions, all this has a bearing on the future of their struggle and on the success or failure of the cause of their revolution and construction.

Imperialists and all reactionary ruling classes invariably possess the brutal machines of suppression and superb weapons and equipment. In the face of such enemies, should the revolutionary people be frightened and retreat, or dare they rise in struggle and seize victory? When the imperialists and reactionary rulers resort to violent repression and armed aggression, should they submit to humiliation, compromise and surrender, or dare they take up arms to wage a resolute struggle against their enemies and foil the enemies' aggression?

Most countries which have won victory in socialist and national revolutions were comparatively backward economically and technically. Under these circumstances, should the revolutionary people lose their confidence and sell themselves to the enemy, or should they work energetically to bring about their countries' prosperity through self-reliance?

Concerning these questions, it is only by upholding the principle of "giving first place to the human factor" and conscientiously organizing and planning their actions in the light of their knowledge of this principle that the revolutionary people can open bright vistas for themselves.

### Man Decides the Outcome of War

In the course of a war, weapons do exert great influence on its progress and changes in tactics, but in the last analysis the final outcome depends on man. In history as well as in practical life, the carrying on of war has continuously refuted all arguments which one-sidedly exaggerate the role of weapons and belittle that of man and the thesis that the outcome of war can be decided by certain new weapons.

Wars of the past, those fought during the bourgeois revolution, such as the American War of Inde-

pendence (1775-83) and the French Revolutionary War (1791-94), all showed that the role of man was of prime importance. In the former, the insurgent forces used inferior weapons to resist British colonialist troops armed with impressive weapons. Though poorly trained and equipped in the early stage of the war, the insurgent forces were well aware that they were fighting for independence, justice and their personal interests. Therefore, they brought into play their courage and wisdom and finally defeated the British. The French revolution also saw poorly equipped forces of a militia type pitted against well-trained and well-equipped mercenaries of the allied countries. In 1792, with the blessings of Great Britain and tsarist Russia, Prussia and Austria carried out armed intervention against the French revolution. The then French revolutionary forces were formed mostly of volunteers. However, inspired by the idea of defending their country and supported by the patriotic and revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses, they finally drove the interventionist troops from their territory.

In the 19th century, the steady improvement of technique in rifle-manufacturing resulted in the appearance of a new-type rifle. At that time, some people believed that this weapon decided everything and that in the face of it individual courage and the strength of the masses of the people were of no avail. The wars which broke out later, however, proved this argument wrong. As Engels said, in the light of the experience of some of the wars fought at that time, "The tide of military opinion has turned. People again begin to see that men, and not muskets, must win battles."<sup>6</sup>

In the 1890s an American advanced the so-called theory that "marine force decides victory," saying that this was the main factor in determining a nation's history. After World War I, an Italian chanted that "air force decides victory," while an Englishman maintained that tanks and mechanized weapons alone accounted for 99 per cent of the chances for victory, whereas other factors at most constituted only 1 per cent of the chances for victory in war. One by one, all these arguments have gone bankrupt in wars which have been fought.

Nuclear weapons were developed after World War II. The imperialists, the reactionaries of different countries and the modern revisionists have exerted themselves in proclaiming far and wide the power of such weapons, regarding them as playing the decisive role in all wars. They wishfully believe that this weapon of mass destruction can intimidate the revolutionary people and restrain them from resisting. But the history of the past 20 years since the emergence of

<sup>5</sup> Lenin, *Address to the Second All-Russian Congress of Communist Organizations of the Peoples of the East*, F.L.P.H., Moscow, 1954, p.10.

<sup>6</sup> Engels *As Military Critic*, "The History of the Rifle," Manchester University Press, 1959, p.64.

atomic weapons has again mercilessly declared the bankruptcy of this allegation and attempt.

It is specifically in this period that more and more oppressed nations and peoples subject to aggression have risen heroically to fight liberation wars. They have used inferior and short-range weapons to defeat the imperialists and reactionaries who possessed modern weapons. When the Cuban people staged their uprising with seven rifles and the Algerians did the same with 500 old shot-guns, they were confronted by tens of thousands of reactionary or colonial troops equipped with modern weapons. But the insurgent forces eventually put the latter to rout. The U.S. imperialists cannot but admit that "overwhelming nuclear strength cannot curb guerrilla warfare." In their war in south Viet Nam, the U.S. imperialists counted on weapons such as helicopters and amphibious armoured cars to wipe out the south Vietnamese people's armed forces, but they have suffered defeat after defeat.

It is a matter of course that in order to defeat their enemies, people in revolt must constantly improve their arms and equipment. But it is by relying on bringing into full play the role of man and on correct strategy and tactics that the people's army solves the question of weapons. And in many cases, they simply seize weapons from enemy hands. In fact, even when it comes to the final decisive battle, the weapons of the people's forces are more often than not inferior to those of the reactionary troops in so far as quality is concerned. That is to say, with reference to weapons alone, many people's wars never got the upperhand from start to finish. The secret of victory lies in man and in winning popular support and manpower.

The main reason for the temporary failure of a number of people's armed struggles is not from weapons but from failing to give full play to the role of man as a result of strategic and tactical errors. But so long as they can learn their lessons in this respect, they will sooner or later change from weak to strong and from failure to victory.

All countries that have won victory in revolution must work hard to modernize their armed forces and master all the modern techniques and know-how of war. The more modern the army and the more advanced the military techniques, the more important, instead of insignificant, becomes the role of man. The modernization of a people's army must be carried out side by side with its revolutionization, with the latter as the foundation. This is because however advanced military techniques are, it is the power of man, his courage, consciousness and spirit of making sacrifices that count. Modern wars are particularly indicative of the fact that without the revolutionization of the army and the advanced political ideas distilled into it, advanced military techniques cannot possibly produce their maximum effect.

That the imperialists and reactionaries have done their utmost to brag about the role of certain new weapons while underestimating the role played by man has its class origin. The reactionary, exploiting classes are divorced from the people and hostile to them. Since they cannot win the people's support, it is only natural that they cannot make full use of the people's strength. Therefore, the only way for them is to have blind faith in weapons. In this way, superior weapons lose their real superiority in their hands and become nothing more than paper tigers for frightening people. Even if under certain circumstances they may temporarily score some victories, they will ultimately be defeated.

Throughout history, the victory of a new mode of production over the old came about because it liberated, in varying degrees, the productive forces at the time. This was chiefly because the labourers who are the basic force in production were liberated. This makes it possible for them to create or become interested in employing more advanced means of labour, or to make the old means of labour more effective and thereby create higher labour productivity than before.

In societies under the system of exploitation, productive techniques and other means of labour created by the labourers are owned by the exploiters who, in turn, use them as instruments to enslave and exploit the labourers. When it comes to socialist society, the phenomenon of man being enslaved by productive techniques and the means of labour has come to an end. ". . . Man who for the first time becomes the real, conscious lord of nature, because he has now become master of his own social organization."<sup>7</sup> In this situation, man's initiative and his ability to apprehend, control and change nature, are greatly enhanced as never before. Under the leadership of the proletarian party and the state of the proletarian dictatorship, and following the ever deepening understanding of the laws of the objective world, people are able to work out all sorts of miracles as well as create the most up-to-date productive techniques to produce wealth for society.

One of the fundamental differences between socialist and capitalist production is that under the new, socialist relations of production, man's state of mind has undergone a great change. There exists among the masses great, potential strength and enthusiasm for socialism. They no longer look like slaves, they are not inclined to rely on others, but are confident of changing the poor and backward face of their country with their own hands. Comrade Mao Tse-tung correctly stated: "China's six hundred million people are, first of all, poor, and secondly, 'blank.' That may seem like a bad thing, but it is really a good thing. Poor people want change, want to do things, want revolution."<sup>8</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Frederick Engels, *Anti-Dühring*, F.L.P.H., Moscow, 1954, p.392.

<sup>8</sup> "Introducing a Co-operative," *Peking Review*, Vol. 1, No. 15, p.6.

Russia, too, was once an economically and technically backward country. After the victory of the October Revolution, the revisionists of the Second International all said: Russia's productive forces have not developed to the level of realizing socialism, the people are really poor, they are not even civilized, to build socialism in Russia is a mere daydream, sheer nonsense. To this, Lenin answered: "You say that civilization is necessary for the building of socialism. Very good. But why could we not first create such prerequisites of civilization in our country as the expulsion of the landlords and the Russian capitalists, and then start moving towards Socialism?"<sup>9</sup>

To overthrow landlords and capitalists is first of all to relieve the labourers of oppression and make them masters of society, to release the inexhaustible latent energy in them so that they can fight for their own destiny. That is to say, the first thing is to release the energy of the labourers, to get the support and manpower needed in the fight for socialism; the next step is to create the necessary advanced material and technical base for the elimination of poverty and backwardness in their country.

As we all know, this is exactly what the glorious Soviet people did under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Lenin and later by Stalin.

### Man Also the Decisive Factor in Construction

The historical experience of socialist countries likewise proves that the decisive factor in construction also is man, not matter. Only people with the revolutionary spirit, consciousness and firmness of the proletariat, determined to make self-sacrifices, can build socialism, and on which basis they can build communism. There are those who cannot really build socialism, let alone communism. These people have lost the proletarian revolutionary spirit, seek only individual material incentive and high wages, and their minds are filled with bourgeois ideas of "liberty, equality, fraternity," "humanism," etc., ideas which they use to corrupt the proletariat and paralyse the masses.

In leading the people in construction the primary task of the proletarian party is to attach great importance to the role of man in a socialist society, to bring out fully the potentiality of the masses for socialism, to give full play to their enthusiasm and readiness "for action and for the revolution" and to organize their strength. The general line of going all out, aiming high, achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism put forward by the Chinese Communist Party proceeds from just such an aim. All the Party's concrete policies and measures

<sup>9</sup> Lenin, "Our Revolution," *Selected Works* in two volumes, Vol. II, Part 2, F.L.P.H., Moscow, 1952, p.727.

on construction work are also worked out in accordance with this spirit of the general line.

Of course, it is not to be interpreted that man can act freely with no regard for the objective material conditions. Man and matter at any time are the two opposites in a unity. Man is the master of matter, while matter provides certain conditions for man's activity. Man cannot achieve success beyond the limits set by these conditions; but within these limits there is ample room for his initiative to manoeuvre. Within these limits, politics, ideology and man's revolutionary drive can give rise to technique and other material conditions. Numerous facts show that due to differences in people's consciousness and in the play of their subjective initiative, organizations with approximately the same material and technical conditions may achieve quite different results, some good and some bad. If more attention is given to the role of man, greater, faster, better and more economical results may be achieved in production even with comparatively backward technical equipment, while with more advanced technical equipment, you can get still greater results. On the contrary, if man's initiative is not brought into full play, even with advanced technical equipment production may be reduced to a state of stagnation or even chaos.

Socialist enterprises and capitalist enterprises are of two entirely different natures. Besides the gradual realization of technical modernization, socialist enterprises require their workers and staff members to revolutionize their thought so that, filled with the revolutionary spirit and enthusiasm of the proletariat, they are wholly dedicated to the cause of socialism and communism. Only by so doing can these enterprises be full of vitality, can the technical modernization of these enterprises be steadily carried forward, and can all modern techniques be made fully effective so as to create high labour productivity. Capitalist enterprises take the enslaving of the workers as their prerequisite. The modern revisionists use the capitalist principle of profits to adulterate socialist enterprises, and the so-called "individual material incentive" to corrupt the minds of the workers. Thus, in reality, the role of man cannot be really brought into play. The modern revisionists pay lip service to "concern about man"; actually they attempt to kill the revolutionary spirit of the people, cause the degeneration of both socialist enterprises and the economic base of socialism.

### Two Kinds of World Outlook

Whether the human factor is given first place in handling relations between man and matter is no small question, but one of world outlook.

The bourgeois world outlook distorts the relations between man and matter in two ways: on one hand, it one-sidedly exaggerates the role of man's subjective will and negates the existence of the objective material

world and its laws, thus tending to subjective idealism which "sees only man, not matter"; on the other hand, it one-sidedly exaggerates the role of matter and holds that man can only remain in a passive and powerless position before matter and cannot actively grasp the laws of the material world, and thereby change it, thus tending to mechanistic materialism which "sees only matter, not man."

The bourgeoisie propagates the idea of "machines rule man" with the aim of perpetuating its rule over the labouring people by means of its machines. It exaggerates the role of weapons to make the labouring people not to dare to wage struggle against bourgeois rule of violence. It uses this decadent world outlook to observe things and at the same time uses it to poison the minds of the labouring people. Any labour-

ing person who accepts the influence of the bourgeois world outlook will unavoidably disarm himself morally and become a spineless philistine lacking in will power and action.

Proletarian world outlook opposes both subjective idealism and mechanistic materialism. It holds that man and matter are in a state of a unity, in which man plays the leading role. This is a scientific, revolutionary world outlook. Only when the revolutionary people arm themselves with this proletarian world outlook and eradicate the world outlook of the philistine coward and its influence, can they defeat all their enemies and overcome all kinds of difficulties in revolution or in construction by the revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle and daring to win so as to push forward the cause of revolution and the cause of construction.

### Part-Work, Part-Study

# Schools for Working People of A New Type

by LIANG NIEN

**T**WO recent examples show what good results part-work and part-study education can give. The successes of two educational establishments based on this system — the Shanghai Spare-Time Engineering College and the Kiangsi Communist Labour University — have recently made frontpage headlines, while the far-reaching significance of their experience was analysed and stressed in extensive editorial comment.

## Shanghai's Spare-Time Engineering College

Just four years old this year, the Shanghai Spare-Time Engineering College sent out its first 300-odd graduates this August. When they started their studies in 1960, most of them were already veteran or outstanding workers and expert technical innovators, but none of them had much of an educational background to speak of. Four years of part-work, part-study education have turned them into qualified technicians used to both manual and mental labour.

### General and Special Subjects

Set up by the Shanghai Municipal People's Council, the college in its four years has enrolled more than 3,100

students in its 11 specialized sections: Machine-Building Technology and Equipment, Steel Rolling, Factory Electrification and Automation, Radio Electronics, Textile Engineering, Silicate, Synthetic Fibres and others. All students, while continuing with their ordinary work, are given 16 hours a week off their working hours for study while they themselves put in another eight hours of their spare time. Besides getting training in their respective specialized fields, they do courses designed to give them a basic, systematic knowledge of culture and science. They also take courses in political theory including Marxist-Leninist philosophy and Mao Tse-tung's works. Shanghai's many institutions of higher education as well as factories and enterprises helped to work out curriculums for the various specialized sections and programmes of instruction for the courses. They also helped to set up laboratories and procure the necessary equipment. To facilitate attendance, the college set up seven branches in areas where factories are concentrated.

The 300-odd graduates came from 437 factories and enterprises and, on an average, had already worked for 14 years. Out of these, 671 were members of the Communist Party or of the Communist Youth League, and 276 were engineers or technicians who had been promoted from the rank of ordinary worker. With such a background it is not surprising that they have been

most conscientious in their studies and 85 per cent of them graduated with honours.

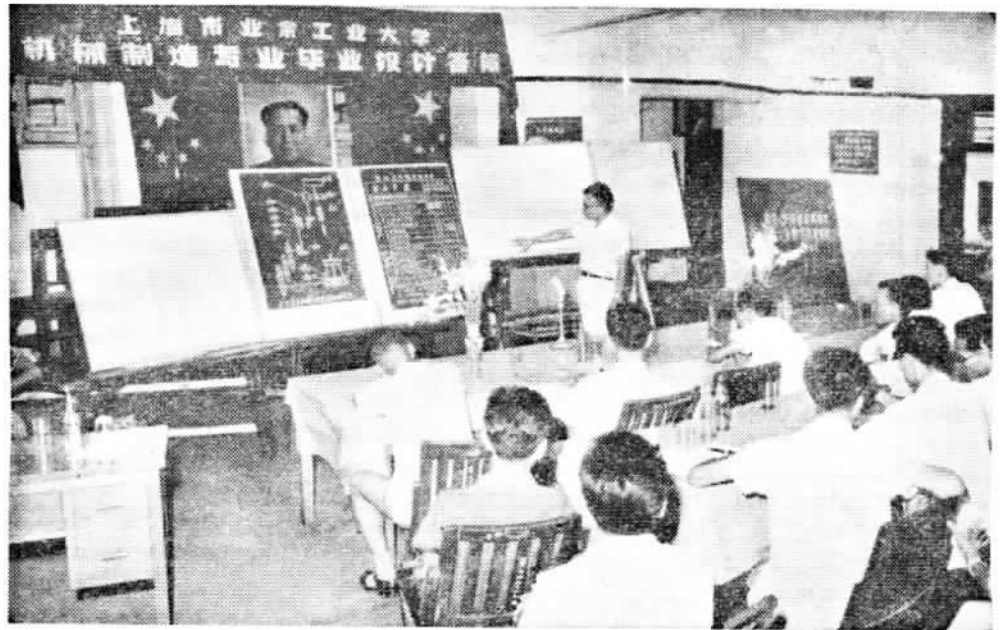
Even while still students, they proved their mettle by applying the theoretical knowledge they learnt in the college to actual production. In the past four years, they introduced a total of 2,000-odd technical innovations, leading to the trial production of new products, and new measures to improve technological processes or to rectify mistakes in designing. Over 200 of these innovations are of considerable importance.

Eighty-nine per cent of their diploma works (they dealt with 92 different subjects) are related to technical problems that are of urgent importance in production and scientific research in their factories. Graduates declared their determination to carry on their jobs in their places of work never divorcing themselves from physical labour, from the masses and the practical tasks of building socialism.

### Training Worker-Intellectuals

*Renmin Ribao* gave frontpage prominence to the news of this graduation. In the commentary it also carried, it drew attention to one of the remnant evils left over by the old society that still exerts a deep influence: the fact that in the past the more "educated" one became, the more one despised physical labour and the labouring people. "With part-work, part-study schools, things are different," the paper continued. "Graduates of the Shanghai Spare-Time Engineering College have got a higher education, they have become intellectuals. Yet unlike ordinary intellectuals, they don't have the sort of airs bourgeois intellectuals usually give themselves. While they were studying, they were both students and workers; from start to finish they were never cut off from productive labour. Not a few of them were chosen 5-good workers by their factories."

These worker-students are a new type of worker in whom we see the emerging features of new, all-round developed men, the paper said. "In them the gap between manual and mental labour is being reduced. We all know that the realization of communism calls for the elimination of differences between the worker and the peasant, between town and country, and between manual and mental labour, the last being the most fundamental. It will take a long time, of course, to eradicate the differences between labour by hand and by brain. This is certainly not something that will



Chou Chieh-nsien, worker-student of Shanghai's Spare-Time Engineering College, answering questions on his graduation thesis

suddenly appear one fine morning; it requires a gradual process of transformation, from quantitative changes to qualitative changes. In the stage of socialism, work should be under way to create conditions for the gradual elimination of these differences. Part-work and part-study education is a revolutionary measure which prepares such conditions from the side of the educational system and the system of participation in physical labour. This is a measure of a far-reaching significance."

## Kiangsi Communist Labour University

The Kiangsi Communist Labour University which celebrated its sixth anniversary in August, is another outstanding example of part-work and part-study education, this time in the field of agriculture.

Since its establishment in 1958, the university has carried out this policy consistently and showed that it is one of the best ways to turn out people who are "both red (revolutionary) and expert (professionally skilled)."

During the past few years, some 12,000 students of agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry have graduated from its schools. Of these, 573 had reached the academic level of college graduates; the rest either the level of specialized middle-school graduates or that of qualified junior technicians. More than 90 per cent of them are now working on the farms or in development projects in mountain regions.

### Education and Production Closely Linked

The university is specially designed to train men and women for the development of the farming and

mountain regions which are a characteristic feature of Kiangsi Province. Orientating all its work in this direction, its main school and all its 46 branches are sited either in mountain regions or in the countryside.

The various departments were set up with local productive needs in mind. In mountain areas, the main attention is given to forestry; in hilly regions, to agriculture; and in areas where the cultivating of industrial forests is the main occupation, to the science of growing mulberry-trees, tea-groves and horticulture.

Curriculums and programmes of instruction for the courses are also designed with local productive needs in mind. In the department specializing in tea-growing for instance, instruction aims at giving students a thorough knowledge, theoretical as well as practical, of the cultivation and processing of *Ninghong* (black) and *Wulu* (green) tea, the two strains of tea special to the province, while general knowledge lectures cover the rest of the more than 100 strains of tea with more attention on some representative strains by way of comparison with the local varieties.

### Mainly Self-Supporting

Each of its branches, like the main school, has its own production base where students have ample opportunity to test out and apply their theoretical knowledge. In addition to the physical labour which is closely linked with their specialized studies, all students are required to do a fixed amount of general productive labour, and in this way the school is run mainly on a self-supporting basis. Statistics for 1963 show that taking the university as a whole, it was 80 per cent self-supporting in food grains, and 70 per cent in school expenditures and students' allowances. This has enabled the school throughout the last six years to carry out the class line prescribed in enrolment. In its current enrolment of 13,000, as well as its 12,000 graduates, the ratio of students of worker or peasant family background is 70-80 per cent.

This Kiangsi university practically started from scratch. Its original endowment was a limited amount of funds, some unpopulated mountain tracts and large areas of wasteland. Students and teachers began by building bamboo sheds to live in — bamboo are plentiful in the province. Then step by step, they opened up the wasteland and later built themselves permanent houses of brick. In the past six years, overcoming many difficulties and defying hardships, they have reclaimed 45,000 *mu* of barren land and established 35 farms, developed 400,000 *mu* of mountain forests to create 31 forest plantations, and built 46 workshops to process their agricultural produce and side-line products. They have school buildings with a floor space of 100,000 square metres and operate 100 settlements in remote mountain and farming areas.

### Valuable Trainees

This Kiangsi university has created considerable material wealth in the past six years, but even more

valuable are the students it has trained and armed with a progressive political outlook, a solid education and practical vocational skills. Its graduates have greatly strengthened the forces which the province disposes of for economic and cultural construction.

Part-work and part-study education has implanted in the students a deep love of labour and of the countryside. They have vowed to dedicate their lives to turning the mountain regions into prosperous and cultured uplands. By applying in practice what they learn, they have got a solid mastery of scientific theory in their specialized fields, and can competently apply productive techniques. Constant participation in physical labour also enables them to maintain close ties with the peasant masses. Such qualifications make them exactly the type of educated people needed by the rural people's communes and the province's many state plantations.

### Maturing in Ideological Struggle

It is no easy matter to start and run schools of this type. Some people at first queried the value of this kind of education. "The Communist Labour University does not look like a regular school and its future is doubtful," was one comment.

*Renmin Ribao* brought this issue to national attention on August 25 when it asked in a short editorial: What is meant by "regular"? Are part-work and part-study schools educational establishments of another type of regular system? It answered: "Different classes have different criteria for this."

After recalling the criteria set out by Confucius of old and by the bourgeoisie today, the paper went on to say: "Our educational policy is that education should serve the politics of the proletariat and be integrated with productive labour. Only by being integrated with productive labour, can education really serve the politics of the proletariat. This is the policy our full-time schools have been following. Apart from their studies, their students give a certain amount of time to doing physical labour. Our part-work, part-study schools follow this policy, too. Only they have integrated education with productive labour even more closely, thus making themselves better able to train revolutionary successors who are 'both red and expert,' and to cultivate new people capable in both manual and mental labour. What are they if not regular schools?"

With progress reports on part-work, part-study education coming in from many parts of the country, even people outside the educational field can tell you now that students trained in such schools are products of a completely new type of socialist educational system fundamentally different from the capitalist educational system. The putting of such a system into practice is a revolutionary measure of strategic significance for training worthy successors to the revolutionary cause.

# Why Imperialism Hates China?

by IBRAHIM ADEN

*Following is a short article contributed by our reader Ibrahim Aden, President of the Somali Agriculturists Co-operative and Community.—Ed.*

## Only One China

**T**AIWAN is part and parcel of the territory of the People's Republic of China and the American imperialists' dream of "two Chinas" shall be a total failure. There was and will ever be only one China, and that is the People's Republic of China.

We are firmly convinced that the old imperialist tactics to divide and rule are bound to fail in the revolutionary tempest now raging all over the world. The masses in Africa and all other revolutionary movements in the world know too well that the puppet Chiang Kai-shek and his clique are traitors—exactly like Adoula and Tshombe in Africa—who have done enough harm and inflicted severe injuries on their countries and the peace-loving masses. But the day is not far off when we shall feed their corrupted flesh to the vultures—for crime does not pay!

## Imperialism Is a Bitter Enemy of China. Why?

The People's Republic of China, under the able leadership of Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-chi, Chou En-lai, Chen Yi and many others, has won worldwide support for its positive just struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism, for its firm and positive support for world peace, equal rights and the total liberation of all mankind under subjugation, regardless of colour, creed, country or language.

Thus, imperialism is a bitter enemy of the People's Republic of China because China, under the able leadership of brother Mao Tse-tung, proved to the world that imperialism is only a paper tiger and not invincible at all, as it claims to be. China tells the truth—a bitter truth that is better than a pleasant falsehood. The hyena steals at night and hates those who shout at it in the very act of stealing!

History proved that the Tsar, Hitler, Mussolini and other murderers were nothing but paper tigers. They claimed to be invincible and they exercised a diabolical barbarous law of extermination against mankind.

But the people of various countries resolutely combated appeasement and capitulation and in the end they won the war against fascism and barbarous laws.

Afro-Asians and the revolutionary movements in the Latin American countries have proved to the world that we are not scared by the threat of atom bombs.

The short-sighted imperialists failed to see that our determination to fight to the end, in order to free the world from the shackles of imperialism, is in fact bigger and stronger than their mean atom and hydrogen bombs. As Chairman Mao Tse-tung has pointed out, "Of course, the atom bomb is a weapon of mass slaughter, but the outcome of a war is decided by the people, not by one or two new types of weapon."

Imperialism hates not only China but every revolutionary movement that seeks to break the chains of imperialism and the shackles of thralldom and serfdom. Imperialism is an evil organization against the existence of mankind—a well organized group of murderers and criminals who selfishly live to eat. For this reason, it is our sacred duty to save our children and the history of the world from them. Since imperialism and colonialism carry out bloody massacre, suppression and persecution against those striving for freedom, the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America must strengthen their liberation movements in order to create a united fighting front against imperialism and colonialism.

The prairie fire started by the African, Asian and Latin American people striving for national independence and freedom has finally lighted up the long night of colonialist rule. The People's Republic of China has joined hands with the people everywhere to fight imperialism and old and new colonialism headed by the U.S.A., and in fact, like Mecca for the Muslims, Peking is now becoming a pilgrimage place for every freedom fighter against the evils of imperialism.

## We See More of America Through the Negroes

American imperialism tries to show us its false face by giving corrupting financial and material "assistance" to the newly independent states. It professes that America strives to "maintain world peace and equal rights." What kind of "equal rights"? The shooting of Negro children who went to pray in church? The massacring and whipping of Negroes in the U.S.A. simply because of their colour? The giving of arms to the South African white settlers and support to the apartheid for the extermination of the Blacks? The continuous bloodshed in Taiwan, Korea, Laos, Viet Nam, Cyprus, the Congo and many other parts of the world? This is the American imperialists' "striving for world peace and equal rights"! What a shameless statement! Everything has a limit. Like Mussolini and Hitler, the Afro-Asian people and the people of Latin America are determined to end American imperialism very soon.

## Who Are the "Vermin"?

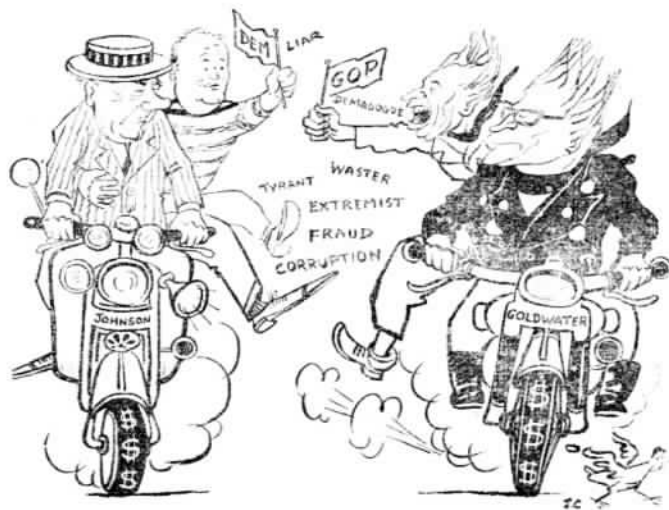
AT the end of the last battle of Hastings, England, — not the 1066 one, the 1964 one—many "Mods" had bloody noses, many "Rockers" were nursing sore heads and a score or so of both were in jail. And the latest gang fight of British juvenile delinquents had gone down into the pages of history.

"Mods" (after the word "modern") are dandified youths who like pastel shades, wear high heeled shoes and boaters and putt-putt on gaudily adorned motor-scooters. They carry mirrors and powder their faces in public. "Rockers" at all times wear black leather jackets garnished with shiny metal studs, congregate in dim roadside cafes and like doing "the ton"—a speed of 100 miles an hour on a heavy motorcycle.

"Mods" and "Rockers" both wear their hair long, although it is apt to catch in machines, otherwise they scorn each other's modes and manners and regularly come to blows at England's normally "genteel" seaside resorts, like Margate, Hastings or Brighton. They are different but actually they are of the same nature: teenage delinquents, under-educated, bored and frustrated, who, with idle time on their hands naturally get up to mischief and fall into hooliganism. Then their mischief making is severely punished by the British courts. The Hastings melee got some of them terms of two months in jail and fines of £50 each. But by rights these juvenile delinquents should be thanked by a benign British Establishment: "Modism"

and "Rockerism" give England's forgotten youth "something to do": it keeps them from thinking about the serious problems of overthrowing an effete capitalist society.

One magistrate who handed down sentences on a batch of them called them "vermin" but surely the accused could have used that epithet with more justice about him. As a representative of the ruling class, it was he who was protecting and upholding the rotten social system that spawns viciousness and creates these young victims of exploitation and hypocrisy, ignorance and mass crime.



They're Off!

Across the Atlantic, there are also those who deserve the epithet

Cartoon by Jack Chen

### THE WEEK

(Continued from p. 5.)

friendship between the two peoples and the great support of the Chinese Government and people for the struggle of the people in south Viet Nam.

On September 21, Vice-Premier Chen Yi received Tran Van Thanh and his colleagues. In his talk with them, the Vice-Premier said that the people of south Viet Nam were standing in the forefront of the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of the world. "Your people have fought very well," he said, "and have thrown U.S. imperialism and its flunkies into confusion. The whole world is closely following your struggle. The Chinese people stand on your side unequivocally and will firmly support the just struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S.

imperialism and for the reunification of their country until final victory is won."

#### Indonesian Friends in Peking

Air Chief Marshal Suryadarma, Minister and Military Adviser to President Sukarno, and Mrs. Utami Suryadarma, Chairman of the Film Censorship Board, are continuing their visit to China.

On September 17, Chairman Liu Shao-chi received and had a cordial and friendly talk with them. The day before, Senior General Lo Jui-ching gave a banquet in their honour and toasted their contribution to the cause of Sino-Indonesian friendship and Asian-African solidarity. Vice-Premier Chen Yi attended the banquet.

Speaking at the banquet, General Lo condemned U.S. imperialism for colluding with British imperialism

in staging military provocations and war threats against Indonesia on the pretext of supporting "Malaysia." He pledged the Chinese people's full support for Indonesia.

Air Chief Marshal Suryadarma, in reply, said that he and his wife had come to China to strengthen the friendship between the peoples and armed forces of the two countries.

#### China Recognizes Malta

China has recognized Malta which became independent on September 21.

Messages of greetings were sent to Prime Minister Giorgio Borg Olivier of Malta by Premier Chou En-lai and Foreign Minister Chen Yi. In his message, China's Foreign Minister expressed the hope that China's recognition would lead to the growth of friendly relations between the two countries.



# ACROSS THE LAND

## Coal Mining

**I**N 15 years China has developed a completely independent modern coal mining industry, self-sufficient all the way from designers to modern equipment. An annual output of several hundred million tons of coal meets the needs of the nation's expanding industry as well as export.

The damage done by retreating Kuomintang reactionaries was more than overcome by 1952 and over 66 million tons were produced that year, twice the 1949 production. Output doubled again during the First Five-Year Plan, reaching 130 million tons in 1957. In the late 1950s intensive mechanization and bold technical innovations were introduced. The phenomenal rise in production that followed was substantially due to the higher productive enthusiasm of the miners evidenced in the way they carried out the technical transformation and mastered modern technical skills.

By the end of the Second Five-Year Plan in 1962 growth of China's mining equipment industry and mass technical innovations had raised mining from a pick and shovel technique to an assembly-line operation, and as socialist construction gathered momentum the working conditions of the miners swiftly improved.

The social status of the miners has also undergone a fundamental change. They became men, not beasts of burden toiling 14-15 hours a day under the lash of imperialist-hired foremen. Miners now work an 8-hour day. Today's mines are well-ventilated and adequately lit. Every safety precaution has been taken and silicosis and other miner's diseases have been eliminated in the main. Free medical treatment and paid holidays are enjoyed by the miners.

The big, highly mechanized Pingdingshan coal base that supplies coal to the giant Wuhan iron and steel centre and the new textile and machine-building cities in central China's Honan Province, where it is

located, is one of the new mining areas completely designed by the staff of the Wuhan Institute of Coal Mine Design and equipped by Chinese factories. Its 900,000, 1.2 and 1.5 million ton a year mines are examples of modern Chinese mining construction, showing that this country can produce all the equipment and has all the skill needed to build large modern coal production bases.

## Educated Youth in Countryside

**U**NLIKE the past, when a dark blanket of illiteracy covered the huge Chinese countryside, hundreds of millions have received schooling. In addition, huge numbers of educated youth have gone to the rural areas from Peking, Shanghai and other cities and towns in many provinces in recent years. The influx of young intellectuals is bringing about far-reaching changes and, in their efforts to modernize farming and build a socialist countryside, these young men and women themselves are being revolutionized and becoming new-type working intellectuals.

Among those settling down in the villages are offspring of generals, leading cadres, professors and doctors. Local governments and Party organizations have made adequate arrangements to handle living and working conditions for them. The rural people's communes were elated to accept them as new members.

The young people soon demonstrated their worth. Nationwide, more than 80 per cent of the staffs of tractor stations, drainage and irrigation stations, seed stations and stations advancing new techniques are educated youth. Some have worked in scientific experiments and popularized successful results for increasing output. Sung Hsi-ming, a middle-school graduate seven years ago, has

done excellent work in helping transform low-yielding farms. He is now a specially invited research fellow of the Institute of Agricultural Science in Kiangsi Province.

The 200,000 city youth working on the nation's state farms too have made conspicuous contributions. With other farm workers, they have founded and expanded more than 200 state farms and opened 1,180,000 *mu* of wasteland.

Bringing in socialist culture, many younger people have set up reading rooms, clubs, singing groups, and amateur theatrical troupes. They also run wall newspapers and organize sports.

Living among and working with the peasants, and especially the former poor and lower-middle peasants—the staunchest supporters of the socialist road in the countryside—has tempered the educated youth in class struggle, production and scientific experiments; they keep physically fit and their ideas and feelings have undergone great change. For the last few years the names and exploits of outstanding young people who have set examples for the



**Hsu Chien-chun, who returned to her native village to take up farming after finishing primary school in 1951, is now chairman of a Shantung people's commune**

masses of youth have been featured in the nation's press: Hsing Yen-tzu, Chao Yun, Chou Ming-shan, Tung Chia-keng and Han Chih-kang, to name a few. Many educated youth have been cited for their work, elected production team leaders or assigned work at basic levels in the countryside; a good number have become members of the Chinese Communist Party or the Communist Youth League.

### State Farms Prosper

SINCE 1957 the number of state farms has doubled and their cultivated area has increased 2.3-fold. Following last year's 38 per cent rise in marketable grain and pulse over 1962, this summer's grain harvest is 20 per cent above summer, 1963. Important crops — cotton, oilseed, fruit, tobacco, tea, silk and others — have had a marked upswing. Livestock on all state farms also has increased over last year.

A survey of state farms in China reveals confidence in expected autumn harvests. In Sinkiang, for example, the cotton harvest will be a bumper one.

On a national scale, per-mu yields in grain, soyabeans and cotton were 35, 21, and 62 per cent higher last year than in 1962.

Higher yields and productivity are the result of a constant rise in the farm workers' labour enthusiasm and the introduction of more farm machines. Nearly three and a half times more tractors (in terms of 15 h.p. units), three times as many combine harvesters and 2.4 times more lorries than in 1957 are at work. Irrigation and drainage equipment has risen dozens of times.

Much large-scale capital construction has been undertaken and their benefits are becoming more evident. For instance, the irrigation systems watering an area of some 7 million mu, and 300,000 mu of planted trees have mitigated harsh climatic conditions somewhat in Sinkiang, and have been of enormous use in checking the sand-laden wind from the Gobi Desert.

By producing more grain and industrial crops for the country, state farms demonstrate the advantages of socialist agricultural enterprises owned by the whole people. They make a habit of helping nearby communes to improve production, such as demonstrating the proper use of farm machines and scientific methods of farming. Communes also benefit by good seeds, superior breeds of livestock and loans of machinery in the locality.

State farms were set up as early as the Anti-Japanese War days when military farms were established to support the army according to the teaching of Chairman Mao that people's soldiers are at the same time producers. In the past few years, many young people in cities and countryside have volunteered to work on these farms after leaving school. Many are tractor drivers, mechanics, veterinarians and agro-technicians.

### Role of Handicrafts

CHINAWARE, lacquerware, silk embroideries, ivory carvings, cloisonne and a myriad of superlative creations by Chinese handicraftsmen have enjoyed world renown for centuries. They are winning wider acclaim today. Since 1950 there have been more than a hundred exhibitions of work by Chinese handicraftsmen abroad which have attracted tens of millions.

For China, the flourishing handicraft industry means more than the making of beautiful objects. A lot of things for a lot of people are being made — daily necessities such as chopsticks, pots, scissors, hardware, earthenware and chinaware, to name only a few. Handicraft workers include people who do repairs. They may work in a shop or go round doing repairs on the spot. They include the traditional itinerant weavers of baskets and mats, and stoves, cooking utensil and furniture menders. As living standards rise the demand for repairs grows. Watches, sewing machines, radios, bicycles, leather footwear and household appliances are becoming more common.

Handicraftsmen's major contribution to the national economy are the huge quantities of farm tools they supply to China's more than 500 million farmers: sickles, shovels, rakes and hoes. In 1962 about 1,000 million farm tools were turned out. These hand tools are indispensable as mechanization is only just beginning and farming is still meticulously done by manual labour. Generally, the tools are locally made, from local material, to suit local conditions. Scattered resources inaccessible to big factories are put to use. Handicraftsmen are also producing improved and new-type farm implements like lightweight ploughs, wheat harvesters and maize seeders in greater volume and wider variety. A big percentage of handicraft co-ops are found in small towns and villages working closely with commune members to carry on and improve collective rural production.

Handicraftsmen also reinforce modern industry. The small handicraft workshops with some machinery supplement and complement the work of the big industrial enterprises, making products big factories find uneconomical to manufacture themselves. For instance, they make some machine parts, replacements, tyre valves, springs, screws and other goods for big factories. This field is being constantly enlarged since much of the raw material used is scrap from the big industries, which are continually expanding and diversifying.

Handicraftsmen have seen their role over the past 15 years growing along with the national economy and the rise in the people's standard of living. Although machines cannot replace the skill of handicraftsmen, they are lightening their work and boosting productivity in some trades.

### Rural Health Service

A COUNTRYWIDE health service provides more than 500 million peasants with easily accessible medical facilities. It is being continually augmented and improved as production and living standards in the countryside rise. Nearly every one of

China's two thousand or so counties now has one to two fairly well-equipped and competently staffed general hospitals. There also are hospitals and polyclinics set up and run by the rural people's communes and their production brigades. Yearly, large numbers of medical school graduates add strength to rural health work. Most of last year's 25,000 graduate doctors were channelled into county hospitals and mining enterprises.

Inland Shansi Province had 19 small hospitals before 1949, of which 11 were in Taiyuan, the capital. Today, apart from the 300 hospitals built or enlarged by the state in

recent years, every commune in the province has set up its own hospital. Nearly 13,000 doctors practising Western or traditional medicine are employed by the communes and brigades. They spend at least three months a year making the rounds of the villages, serving the most remote ones.

The doctors' work is supported by many midwives and health workers who are not taken off work on the production front. Last year more than 200,000 attended short-term health courses.

Commune and brigade hospitals and polyclinics are responsible for

members' general health. What cannot be competently treated is passed on to the state-run county or provincial hospitals. Medical care at the grass-roots has played a big role in better rural health and has been made readily available by the people's commune form of organizing production.

The parallel development of hospitals by the state and the collective is another aspect of the country's policy of "walking on two legs," and also reflects the spirit of relying mainly on one's own efforts to get things done, quicker, better and for the benefit of more people.

## Veteran of Historic 1949 Yangtse Crossing

**M**ORE than 15 years ago Chang Hsiao-hua was at the rudder of the first boat carrying shock troops, 26 in all, across the Yangtse River in defiance of the Kuomintang naval and coastal batteries. Today, this 69-year-old boatman is paying his first visit to Peking as guest of the Museum of the Chinese Revolution where his historic boat has been on public view.

The Yangtse crossing was a key 1949 battle which led to the liberation of Nanking from Kuomintang rule. April 21 saw the start of an unprecedented advance by the People's Liberation Army which fought its way to the southern bank of the

mighty Yangtse along a front of more than 500 kilometres and completely destroyed the enemy's defence line.

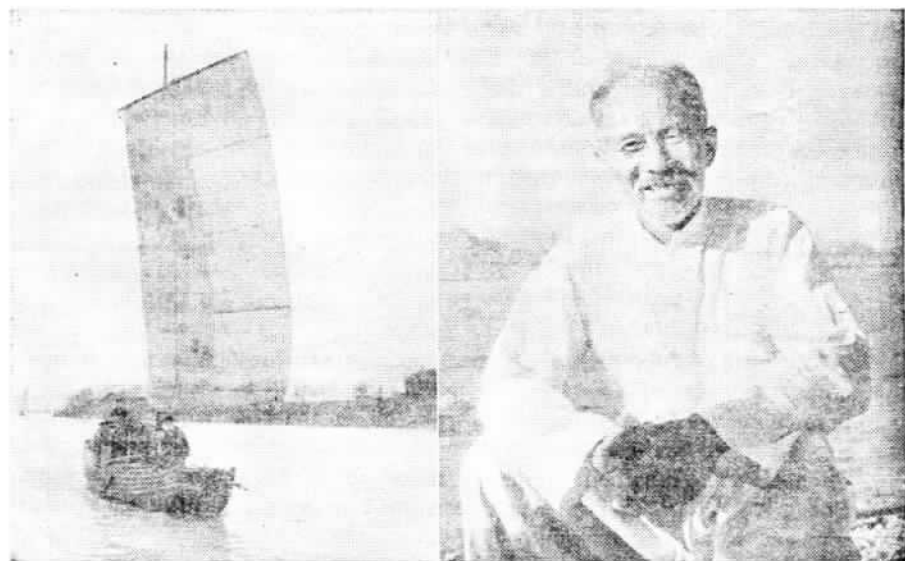
Born in a fishing village in Anhwei Province, Chang Hsiao-hua had gone to work as a river boatman at 13 and had been working more than 40 years by 1949 when the people's forces made their push across the Yangtse. Like tens of millions of downtrodden Chinese he had already made up his mind where salvation lay. When the time came to take direct action Chang volunteered himself and his 7-ton capacity wooden craft. He was chosen to steer the first boat in the onslaught.

In the initial fording of the Yangtse, Chang brought into play his long-time experience and remained calm when his boat became the target of an enemy fortification. Although the boat was hit and his son, who had accompanied the first boatload of troops, was wounded Chang did not lose his nerve. He steered forward and landed the soldiers safely.

For years after liberation Chang Hsiao-hua and his vessel went to work in a transport co-operative. The craft was brought to Peking and put on public display in 1959 on New China's tenth anniversary at the Museum of the Chinese Revolution. The People's Government sent the old man a new boat able to hold a capacity three times its original.

Over the years the museum's collection of historic objects has swelled to the point where Chang's boat simply takes up too much space. Thus, he has been invited to inspect a scale-model of his boat which is being put on exhibition for this year's fifteenth anniversary celebrations.

Chang Hsiao-hua, despite his advanced years, is still in good health and insists on working although he has a retirement pension. The veteran boatman has been persuaded to do lighter work and thus carries on as a warehouse keeper in an Anhwei boatyard. Highly respected, Chang has been cited as an advanced worker a number of times since 1949.



Chang Hsiao-hua and his boat

# ROUND THE WORLD

## De Gaulle to Latin America

### Challenge in U.S. "Backyard"

General de Gaulle arrived in Caracas on September 21, on the first leg of a grand tour which will take him in four weeks to ten South American countries. Like his journey to Mexico last March—which drew agonizing cries from the U.S. press—the present trip is viewed by Washington with suspicion and alarm. It is dubbed as a "diplomatic offensive," posing a deliberate challenge to Yankee influence and prestige in the Western Hemisphere.

"Re-entry" into Latin America plays an important part in de Gaulle's global strategy. Prior to World War I, France stood first on South America's trading list and, after Britain, ranked second in financial and industrial investments there. Her position began to wane when the Wall Street monopolies pushed their way into the region. Now that the United States is slipping in the capitalist world and its policy of intervention and plunder causing widespread discontent in Latin America, Paris is making use of a revived economic strength to reassert itself.

As revealed by the French press, "co-operation" will be the theme of de Gaulle's discussions in the South American capitals. The general has already prepared for his hosts a full list of long- and short-term credits, both government and private. There will be increased French exports in exchange for growing French purchases from Latin America. Finance will be offered on terms more favourable than those from Wall Street. In the words of the Gaullist *La Nation*, French technical assistance and the French way of doing things are "more suitable for Latin America than those of the United States."

Politically, de Gaulle will look for support for his foreign policy and for France's status as a world power. He will stress the Latin American need for "a European force of balance" in the face of "U.S. political and economic pressure" (*Le Monde Diplomatique*). In the long term, de Gaulle envisages a French-led bloc composed of Western Europe and Latin America.

## Attack on Spanish Freighter

### Piracy in the Caribbean

The Yankee pirates have again shown their faces in the Caribbean. This time they attacked the Spanish freighter *Sierra Aranzazu* which was on a normal run to Cuba. Fired upon by fast launches 76 miles north of Cape Maisi, Cuba, the ship was crippled and its captain as well as two members of the crew were killed and others were wounded.

The State Department, as usual, feigned ignorance when the Spanish Ambassador in Washington protested against this outrage on the high seas. Its spokesman even pretended that Washington would do everything to "see that similar occurrences do not take place." Yet while this farcical performance was going on, U.S. aircraft and a patrol boat were obstructing Cuban rescue of the damaged merchant ship and a U.S.-financed Cuban counter-revolutionary organization in Miami was claiming responsibility for the in-

cident. It further threatened that this "is the start of attacks without warning on any ship, regardless of nationality, which trades with Cuba." And U.S. Secretary of State Rusk himself summoned the envoys of seven West European countries, including Spain, and also Japan to "urge" them to "halt their trade with Cuba."

Washington is frightened by the revolutionary influence of Cuba. By wielding the big stick—including blocking their exports, withholding loans and outright blackmail—it recently managed to force Bolivia, Chile and Uruguay to sever diplomatic and trade relations with Cuba. Lately, it has also been trying to stop the opening of an airline between Havana and Nassau, capital of the British Bahamas.

Yet all these moves to isolate and strangle Cuba merely show to what lengths the Johnson Administration which chatters about international law is ready to go to prevent normal trade ties between countries. In Madrid as well as in London, in Santiago, Montevideo and other Latin American capitals, U.S. aggression against Cuba and high-handedness with its "allies" have aroused popular anger and called forth official protests.

The economic blockade has not prevented Cuba from growing stronger day by day. Her trade with Western Europe and the rest of the world is expanding. And, what is most important, she has remained "the lighthouse for the millions of Latin Americans yearning for liberation. Washington knows this. And it is alarmed. Hence the attack on *Sierra Aranzazu*."

## THE PASSING SHOW

### No Crisis

Instead of attending to the food shortage and the famine now threatening the country, New Delhi is working overtime to secure arms from both Moscow and Washington. Last week, as the Lok Sabha was debating a vote of non-confidence in the Shastri government, an undisturbed Congressman explained: "Shastri is not in trouble. You always have floods. Food prices rise every year, food is always a little short, and someone is always striking. This is no crisis."

# Yankee, No!

**Atsugi, Japan.** Demands for the removal of U.S. military bases from Japan and the abrogation of the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" are being renewed in Atsugi and other cities. On the morning of September 8 a U.S. F-105D fighter-bomber based at Yokota crashed in Atsugi. Hours later, a Crusader jet of the U.S. 7th Fleet from the Atsugi air base hit an iron works in Yamato. Three workers were killed and five others injured. The factory was destroyed, a house nearby was razed and a number of people were made hospital cases. Such air accidents have increased as the U.S. armed forces use their bases in Japan to step up aggression in Indo-China.

**Wellington, New Zealand.** Leaflets were distributed in protest against the visit of the three U.S. nuclear warships *Enterprise*, *Longbeach* and *Bainbridge* which American propaganda has assiduously advertised as being on a harmless "world cruise." The people of Wellington responded coldly to an appeal by the authorities to offer hospitality to the U.S. servicemen. A number did turn up outside a building where a reception was being held by the American military attache, but it was to protest against the visit of the warships. The banners they carried denounced U.S. intervention in Viet Nam and nuclear blackmail.

**Brazzaville, Congo.** The American Cultural Centre here has been given its marching orders. The ruling National Revolutionary Movement has demanded its immediate closing-down because, as the communique of its Political Bureau pointed out, "a foreign country pursuing a policy in Africa of interfering in the internal affairs of an independent country in the interest of imperialism is not qualified to educate and supply objective and impartial information to the Congolese youth." The General Secretary of the Political Bureau is Alphonse Massamba-Debat, Brazzaville Congo's President.

**Montevideo, Uruguay.** Demonstrators stoned the office of the Organization of American States and U.S. stores in Montevideo and tossed a bomb at a truck owned by the U.S. General Electric Company. The Federation of Students has called a nationwide strike. These expressions of public anger against the United States are the Uruguayan people's answer to the unconcealed pressure exerted by Washington which led to the severance by the Uruguayan Government of diplomatic and trade relations with Cuba.

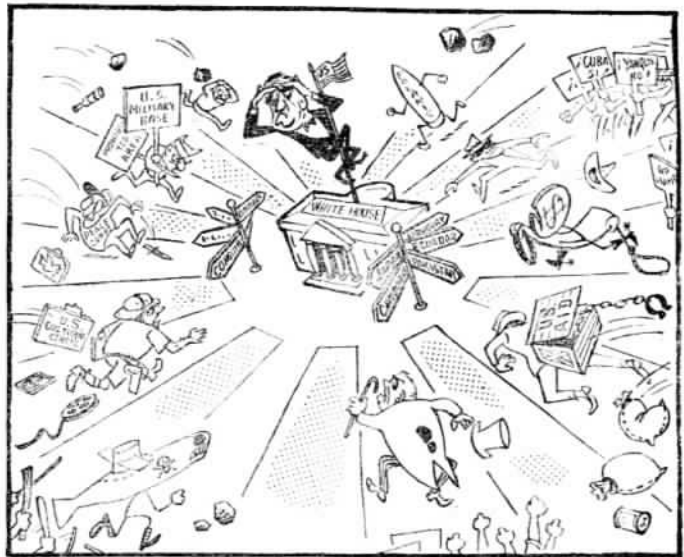
**Guayaquil, Ecuador.** Leonardo Stagg, former Ecuadorian Minister of Economy, recently wrote in an article that the harsh and humiliating terms on which the United States granted loans to Latin American countries had actually "turned the 'Alliance for Progress' into an 'Alliance for Colonial Slavery.'" *Prensa* a Guayaquil evening paper, also commented acidly on the "nooses" attached to the U.S. 39-million-dollar loan. "In granting us the loan," it said, "they humiliate us, force us to sell out our sovereignty, make a mockery of our dignity, and reduce us to beggars by spending some dollars, while all the time we could have obtained the loan from some other agencies."

**Ottawa, Canada.** Canadians from many parts of the country held a 48-hour sit-down demonstration against the installation of U.S. nuclear arms on Canadian soil. The protest began on September 7 and continued into the following day outside the entrance to the U.S. Bomarc missile base at La Macaza. The demonstrators demanded that the Americans take

their missiles out of Canada and that the base be converted into a summer camp for poor children.

**Blackpool, England.** Holiday-makers at this seaside resort which was the venue for the pre-election British T.U.C. annual conference, witnessed an anti-Polaris demonstration by hundreds of people on September 6. Miners from Derbyshire and local workers joined the ranks of marching youth and housewives. The demonstrators wanted no U.S. Polaris bases in Britain or anywhere else. The posters they carried through the streets also denounced the U.S. M.L.F. scheme and the U.S.-dominated NATO bloc itself.

**Amman, Jordan.** In an interview with *Al Gomhouria*, the Cairo daily, Jordanian Prime Minister Bahjat Talhouni laid bare U.S. machinations and the pressure put on Jordan to cancel the Arab project to exploit the waters of the River Jordan. Talhouni revealed that the United States dangled money and arms as enticements and pressed for the launching instead of a U.S. project on the Yarmouk River, a Jordan tributary. What was the United States up to? The United States, said the Prime Minister, sought to undermine the resolutions on the Jordan River project adopted at the First Arab Summit Conference and to sow discord among the Arab countries.



All Roads Lead to Washington

Cartoon by Lan Chien-an

## MUSIC

### *Songs of the Kazakhs*

Fruit Valley near Ining, capital of the Ili Kazakh Autonomous Chou of China's Sinkiang, was recently the gathering place for a gay concert of Kazakh *akins* — minstrels of the people. For three nights running, *akins* from all over the Kazakh grasslands gathered in a large felt yurt and sang to the music of their *dombas*. Kazakh herdsmen and peasants from near and far came to listen. In the tent and outside in the silvery autumn night sat old men, young people, women and children. Song-loving people, many of the listeners broke into song in answer to the *akins*. A herdsman from Victory Stock-Breeding Farm of nearby Suiting County took the lead in challenging the *akins*. With one songster raising a question and another songster *ad-libbing* a reply, they sang of the great changes on the grasslands and in China. They ranged from tales of bumper crops of grain and multiplying cattle to the theme of combating modern revisionism. It was long past midnight when the crowds dispersed from the yurt after thanking the singers.

The Kazakhs are a "singing people." Since liberation, their songs and *dombra* music have rung out gaily over the pastures. The changes in the *chou*, which has just celebrated its 10th anniversary this month, were naturally a favourite theme in the songs of the minstrels. Here in the fertile Ili River valley and the surrounding steppes and highlands



is one of the largest communities of the people of Kazakh nationality in China. Liberation brought them an end to national and class oppression. Animal husbandry and agriculture, industry and trade have begun to flourish on these rich and fertile lands. *Akin* Dawulkan, from the Kunas River, a tributary of the upper reaches of the Ili, sang:

*The people of our settlement are  
healthy and strong. Our fowls are  
plump,*

*Great herds of sheep and cattle graze  
on our pastures.*

*With our industrious hands we are  
building a happy new life;*

*We live in prosperity in our new felt  
yurts.*

He was singing of Tomurlik, a mountain village. In the old days, this place lacked water. Tyranny and extortionate exploitation practised by landlords and herd-owners forced many herdsmen to run away to seek a living elsewhere. After liberation, the herdsmen, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, opened up irrigation canals and ditches to lead the waters of the Kunas River to Tomurlik's fields and pastures. Today its once parched pastures have become a lush green oasis.

A young *akin* from Ining County sang this new song:

*In those hard years,*

*Dark clouds obscured the Korsay sky.*

*Spring and autumn when the herds  
changed pastures, was a time when  
many herds were lost,*

*The ravine became a grave that swal-  
lowed men and beasts.*

*... In our new time Korsay has  
changed its face.*

*Bold-spirited herdsmen have con-  
quered the soaring peaks.*

*The impassable mountain paths of  
yesteryear.*

*Have become broad new roads,*

*Now prosperous herds walk over that  
ravine graveyard of the past.*



The singer was referring to a ravine in the Tianshan Mountains which the herds of Ining and Nilka Counties have to pass when they change their pastures. In the old days, sudden blizzards had been known to sweep both herdsmen and their cattle into it to their deaths. After liberation, the People's Government built seven bridges across the most difficult places and laid out a pasture route 12 kms. in length. The ravine has not claimed any victims since.

Times have changed, the grasslands have changed, and so has the fate of the Kazakhs. Old minstrel Simagul sang of the change in his own life.

*In those dark years, I was like a limp-  
ing horse.*

*The herd-owners called my songs  
"nonsense."*

*Then the red sun rose in the east,*

*The flower of happiness blossomed  
in my heart.*

*The Communist Party has given me  
a fluent pen,*

*To write my songs which flow like  
the stream of a great river.*

Simagul knew well what he was singing about. At thirteen, he started his wandering minstrel life. He roamed from place to place singing of the misery of the poor Kazakhs. This naturally enraged rich herd-owners. They had him beaten. His *dombra* was smashed. Again and again he was forced to flee. After liberation, the Communist Party honoured him as a folk artist; musicologists and folklorists came to help him collate his music, songs and poems and many were published. He

was elected to take part in managing high affairs of state: he is a people's deputy of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region.

Simagul says with deep feeling: "Before, we *akins* were like brooks silted up. The Communist Party has cleared out the silt, and now our songs flow free."

## ART

### *New Porcelains*

Chingtehchen, in Kiangsi Province, is China's biggest producer of chinaware and fine porcelains. World famous for centuries, its reputation has never been greater than today. The Shanghai Museum's August exhibition of pottery by Chingtehchen ceramic artists abundantly proved that they have carried their treasured art and techniques to new heights. This is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that years of decline under the later Ching Dynasty rulers and warlord-Kuomintang misrule reduced Chingtehchen to a ghost of its former self.

In their present renaissance, Chingtehchen craftsmen have rediscovered many of the old techniques. Some of the old, lovely colours once lost and now re-discovered are the "peacock blue," pea green and underglaze red. New colours have been developed, among them a fine jade green, sky blue, "a new gold" and "flame red." In preparing the 2,000 pieces exhibited, the Chingtehchen masters had 103 colours at their disposal. Only 57 colours were in use when Chingtehchen gained world prominence in the late 17th century and early 18th century under the emperors Kang Hsi and Chien Lung.

The exhibition was divided into two sections: "ornamental" and "utilitarian." This seemed a bit modest after a look round as it was often impossible to draw a sharp line between what was "fine art" and what was "applied." Most of the exhibits were of the kind that working people use in their homes every day, but use in many was allied to great ornamental beauty. However, there was a fascinating variety of exhibits from those "thin as paper, clear as jade, bright as a mirror and resonant as a musical stone when struck," to the strictly utilitarian, serviceable canteen set.

Combined with traditional fine finish and perfect command of material and technique, the exhibits in Shanghai showed great originality and freshness of approach. One noted immediately the many new styles of decoration. In keeping with Chinese tradition, along with the age-old ornamental motifs with their rich symbolism, there were many representational, pictorial designs. Themes of present-day life and work predominated. The best designs superbly demonstrated how traditional techniques can be used to capture the vitality and joy of the working people of today and the new lyrical beauty of modern life. Just below the rim of one white porcelain mug were painted two electric power lines with swallows perched on them, and below, on the body of the mug, two peasant girls with hoes over their shoulders walking past sweeping sprays of willows to the fields. On one table service, the motif of a little boy gleaning rice ears, done with great simplicity and economy of line, reflects the diligence and thrift of the Chinese people.

### Peking International Table Tennis Tournament

An international invitation table tennis tournament for the Asian countries will be held in Peking from October 17 to 22. Announcing this on September 15, its sponsor, the Chinese Table Tennis Federation, said that up to that date the table tennis federations of Cambodia, Ceylon, Indonesia, Japan, the Korean Democratic People's Republic, Nepal, and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam had already accepted invitations.

This will be a wonderful opportunity for table tennis players of the Asian countries to strengthen friendship, exchange experience, develop the technique of the sport and raise the general level of play in the region. Five events will be contested: men's singles and doubles, women's singles and doubles, and mixed doubles.

There were many examples of happy ingenuity: On the base of one porcelain electric lamp stand was painted a smiling fisher-maid mending a net, but this was not painted; it was formed by causing the glaze to crackle in the shape of a net.

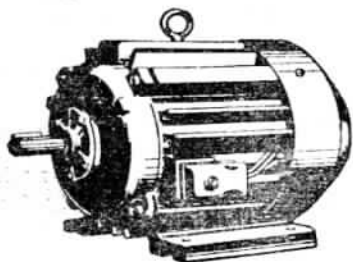
"Flames of Wrath" and "Independence" among the finely executed figurines of African men and women showed how Chingtehchen artists, like the rest of the nation, look upon the people's revolutionary struggles abroad as part of their own struggle. Here again, as in many other examples, old techniques are being used in a masterly way to depict new themes foremost in the minds of the Chinese people.



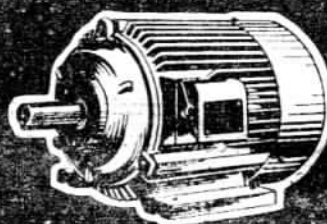
# INDUCTION MOTORS

TOTALLY-ENCLOSED, FAN-COOLED, SQUIRREL-CAGE TYPE

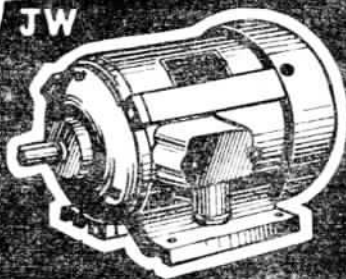
**JO**



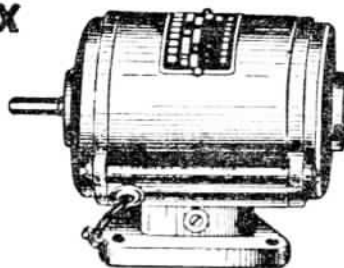
**JO2**



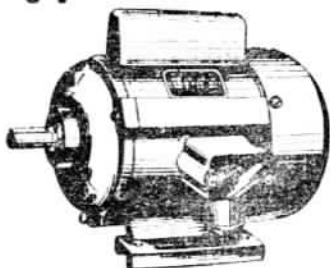
**JW**



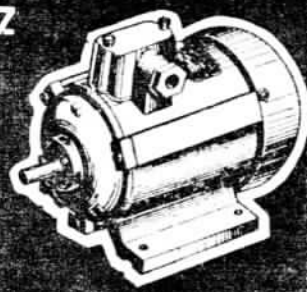
**JX**



**JY**



**JZ**



Type	Output	Phase
JO	0.6-100 kw	3
JO2	1-30 kw	3
JW	8-600 w	3
JX	4-90 w	1 capacitor run
JY	180-600 w	1 capacitor start
JZ	60-400 w	1 split-phase start

*Other items for export:*

- Switchgear, various types
- PVC or rubber insulated cables
- Enamelled copper wires
- AC or DC welders
- Artificial graphite electrodes, etc.

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