

PEKING REVIEW

40

October 2, 1964

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PEOPLE'S CHINA CELEBRATES 15TH ANNIVERSARY

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Long Live the General Line For Building Socialism

Renmin Ribao's National Day editorial (p. 13).

State Visits of Prince Sihanouk, President Keita, President Massamba-Debat

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

SELECTED WORKS
OF
MAO TSE-TUNG
Volume I

English Edition

This volume contains seventeen of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's important writings during the First Revolutionary Civil War Period (1924-1927) and the Second Revolutionary Civil War Period (1927-1937).

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北京周報

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

October 2, 1964 Vol. VII No. 40

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The Week

National Day 1964

Fifteen years ago to a day, from the rostrum atop Peking's Tien An Men (Gate of Heavenly Peace), Chairman Mao Tse-tung declared: "The Chinese people have stood up!" Himself hoisting the five-starred red flag, he proclaimed the founding of the People's Republic of China. In the fifteen years since that October 1, our youthful nation has, with grit and hard work, overcome many difficulties and achieved successes that have won worldwide admiration.

There were spectacular festivities for this anniversary. Seven hundred thousand people in the capital took part in a mammoth parade through Tien An Men Square. In Shanghai, Canton, Wuhan, Urumchi, Lhasa and other cities across the land, there were gala celebrations too.

The nation celebrated the great day in buoyant mood and full of confidence in the future. This was more than the celebration of an anniversary. China's 650 million people celebrated the great victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction gained under the guidance of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's thinking and the general line for building socialism mapped out by the Chinese Communist Party. They cheered the good harvest this year and the steady upward trend in industrial production; they hailed the all-round improvement in the national economy and the new upsurge now shaping up and developing both in production and construction.

Anniversary Reception

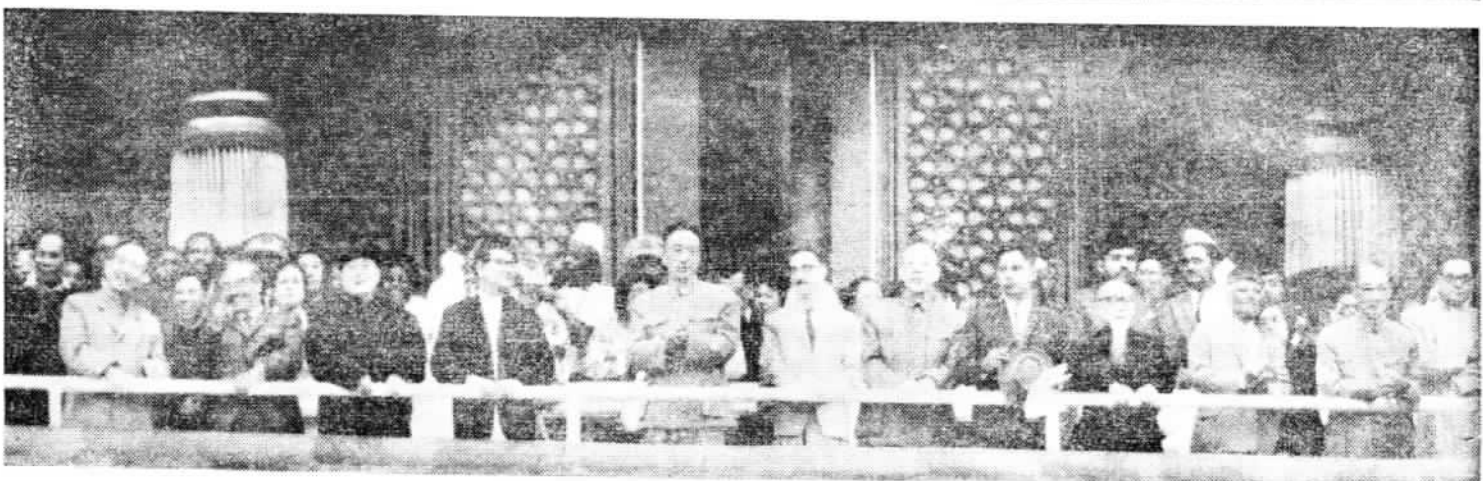
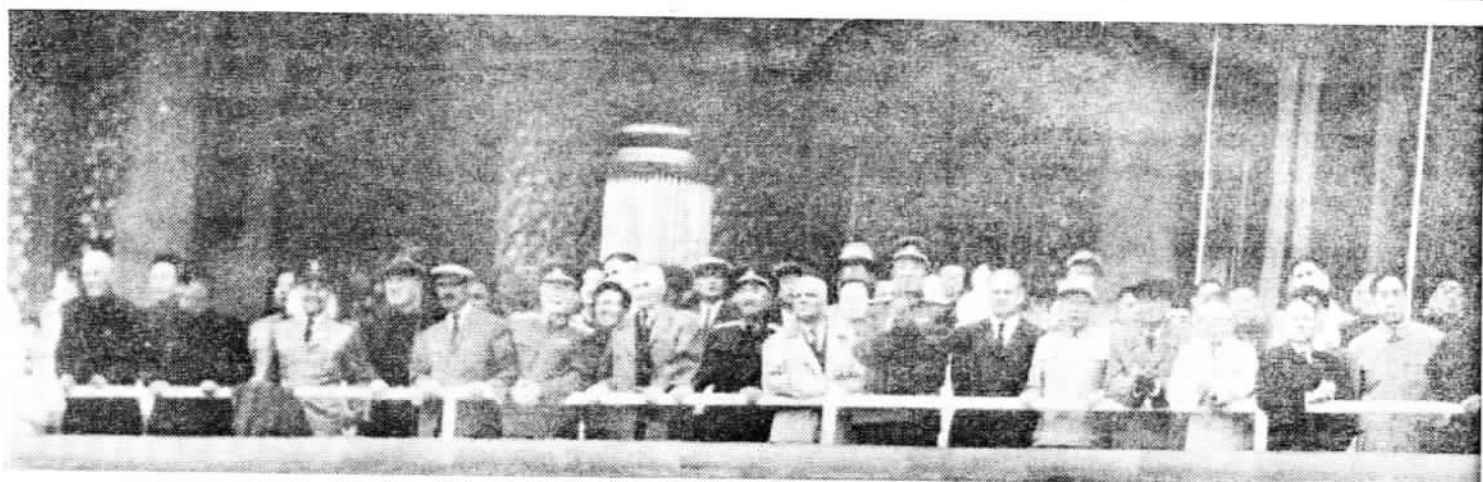
On the eve of the anniversary a grand reception was given at the Great Hall of the People by Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China; Soong Ching Ling and Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairmen of the People's Republic of China; Chu Teh,

Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council. More than 2,600 guests from over 80 countries and regions all over the world were present, the largest number ever to honour the birthday of the People's Republic. Chairman Liu Shao-chi spoke at the reception. On behalf of the Chinese people, the Chinese Communist Party and Government, he extended a warm welcome and sincere thanks to all the guests, foreign friends and comrades whose presence, he said, was evidence of their strong support for the Chinese people. (For full text of his speech see p. 7.)

During the reception Chairman Mao, Chairman Liu and other leaders of the Chinese Communist Party and Government mounted the stage in the banquet hall together with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, President Modibo Keita, President Alphonse Massamba-Debat and other distinguished guests, gave festival greetings to the gathering and toasted the friendship between the peoples of the world.

Gala Parade in Peking

Daybreak on October 1 saw the capital astir with activity. Dressed in their holiday best, group after group of workers, peasants, government employees, and students and citizens from every part of the city and its suburbs began to converge on Tien An Men Square for the anniversary parade. Specially decorated for the festival, the square looked more beautiful than ever. The Tien An Men was adorned with large vermilion palace lanterns and red banners. Over its main gate was a huge portrait of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, while facing it, in front of the Monument to the People's Revolutionary Martyrs, was a portrait of Sun Yat-sen. Flanking the square were portraits of the revolutionary teachers of the proletariat—Marx,



On the rostrum atop the Tien An Men (Top: at the centre of the rostrum;

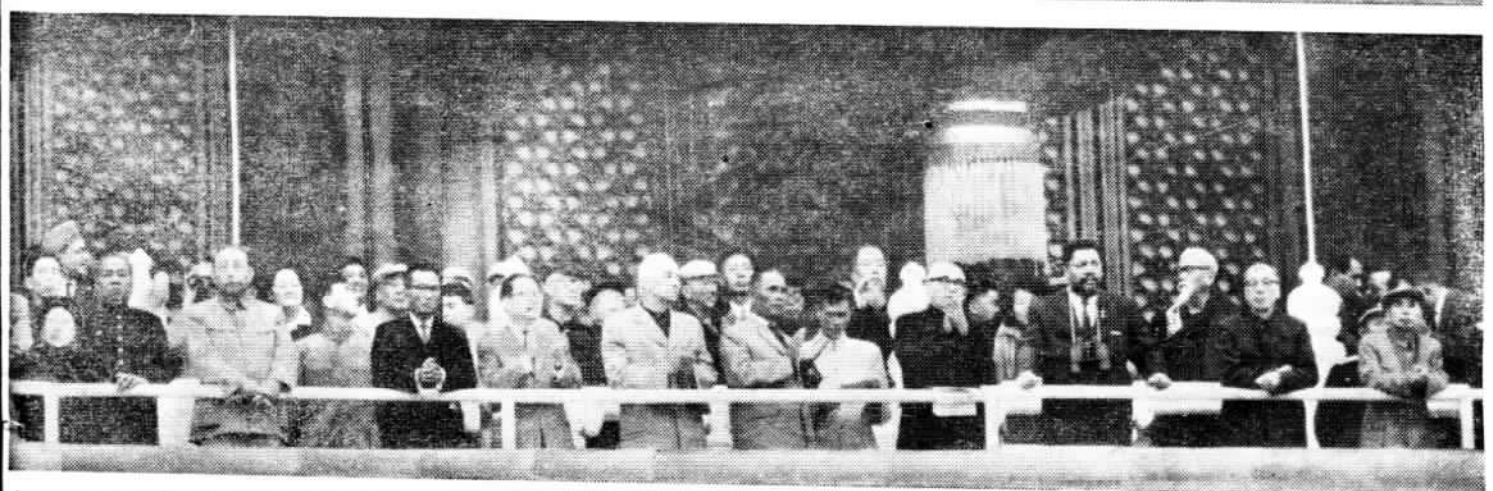
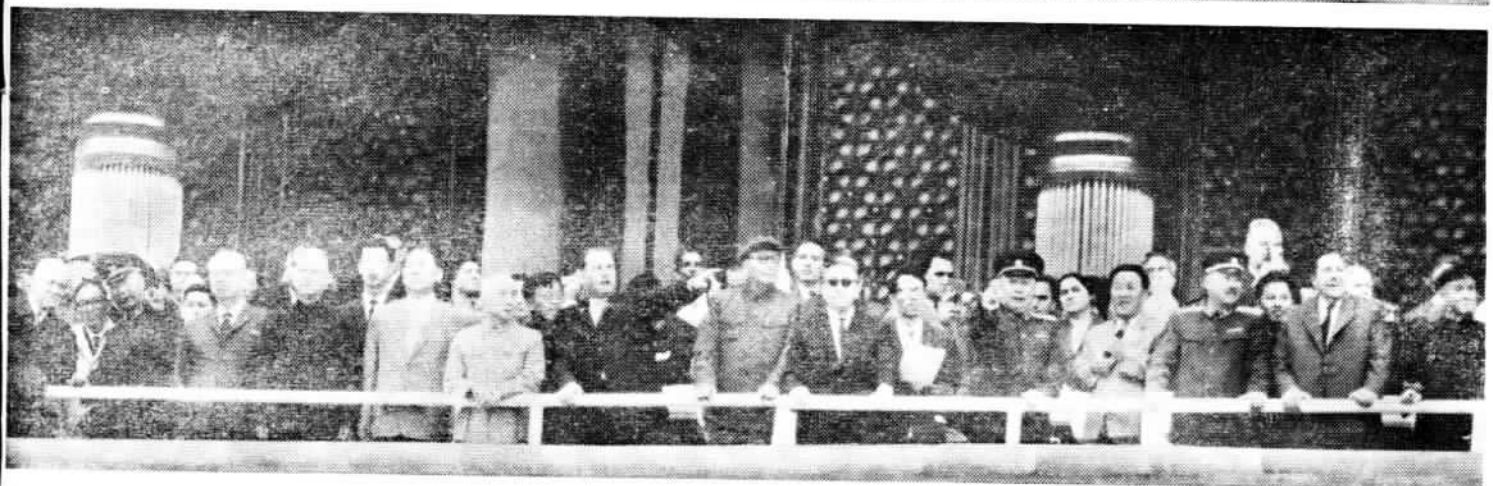
Engels, Lenin and Stalin. On the approaches to the square on either side were pylons on which sparkled slogans in golden letters. The square with the massed ranks of gaily dressed Young Pioneers, students and other Peking citizens and the stately buildings around made a magnificent scene.

At 10 o'clock sharp, when Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Chairman Liu

Shao-chi and other Chinese leaders mounted the rostrum atop the Tien An Men, the huge square rang to cheers lasting several minutes. Waving flags and flowers, the crowd greeted their great and beloved leader with prolonged shouts of "Long live Chairman Mao!"

Among the distinguished guests on the rostrum beside the Chinese leaders were Prince Norodom Siha-

nouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and his wife; Modibo Keita, President of the Republic of Mali, and his wife; Alphonse Massamba-Debat, President of the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville); Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Pham Van Dong, Premier of the Democratic Republic of Viet



below: the left and right sides of the rostrum, respectively)

Nam; Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Rumania; Prince Moulay Abdallah, representative of King Hassan II of the Kingdom of Morocco; the leaders of the delegations of the socialist countries and fraternal Parties, the leaders of government delegations and leading members of governments of various Asian and African countries. After the playing of the

national anthem, Mayor Peng Chen delivered his National Day speech (see p. 9). Then the parade began.

It was a magnificently organized spectacle. To the strains of *Song to the Motherland*, a guard of honour dressed in the costumes of China's many nationalities led the columns on to the square. They marched with a huge statue of Chairman Mao Tse-tung in their

midst and large placards with the words: "Hold high the red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thinking and forge ahead!" As they passed the reviewing stands the shout "Long live Chairman Mao!" and "Long live the Communist Party!" rolled over the square.

Blowing trumpets and beating drums, 2,000 Young Pioneers marched into the square. Thunderous ap-

plause from the guests on the stands greeted them. A huge model of a torch on a float in their midst symbolized their determination to carry on the revolutionary cause bequeathed them by their elders. One of their slogans was: "We shall struggle for the cause of communism!"

Self-Reliance Shows Strength

The sound of massed drums heralded the arrival of the workers' contingent. Marching 150 abreast, they carried charts and models showing their latest achievements gained by upholding the policy of "relying on our own efforts and building up a strong country by hard work." They reported overfulfilment of the state plans for the first eight months of this year in the production of steel, iron, coal, machine tools, cement, chemical fertilizers, cotton piece goods and other major products. Other charts and models, almost too numerous to take in as they flowed past, showed the splendid results achieved by the workers in Peking and other parts of the country. Metallurgical workers brought with them the model of their 12,000-ton hydraulic press, one of the largest in the world today. Petroleum workers displayed a float showing a 5.8-metre-high model of a complete oil-well rig. Another float carried a model of an oil refinery with a capacity of a million tons of petroleum a year. Over it stretched a streamer with the proud words: "Our country is now basically self-sufficient in petroleum products!" Many models of new products in the electronics, plastics, chemical and other industries designed and manufactured by Chinese workers in the last few years demonstrated the knowledge, skill, ingenuity and hard work of a people who set at naught the economic blockade attempted by the imperialists and their accomplices.

The peasants' contingent from Peking's outskirts thronged on to the square with music and tidings of a good harvest. Carrying large placards with the words "Long live the people's communes!" and models and charts they reported that, through collective efforts, they had won through, overcoming immense difficulties caused by drought or over-

abundant rains in the last few years, and brought about a fundamental change in their countryside. Their models, showing a cornucopia of crops, huge vegetables, fruit, poultry and dairy products told of the prospering conditions in the villages today as a result of the establishment of the rural people's communes. With one column of them waving full-laden ears of wheat as they moved past the square, Peking's commune members left no doubt that they were determined to raise production to a new high level and ensure abundant supplies of all kinds of farm produce to the people of the capital.

Marching in the scientific workers' contingent were both well-known veteran scientists and young scientists brought up and trained after liberation. Many of the latter have already distinguished themselves in innovations, in technical co-operation and in scientific research. They form part of China's steadily expanding army of scientific and technical cadres which is attacking the heights of modern science and seeking to attain the most advanced technological levels in the world.

The strains of a military march announced the entry into the square of the people's militia. At its head was a guard of honour carrying Chairman Mao's inscription "The People's Militia Division of the Capital" in large Chinese characters of gold. Column after column of fully armed militiamen — infantry, paratroops, sappers, communications corps and other units — marched past in impeccable formation. They impressed everyone as a body of men and women overwhelmingly youthful, skilfully trained and prepared for action. The people's militia began to be organized on an extensive scale in 1958 when Chairman Mao sent out the call: "Everyone a soldier!" Today militia units are found all over the land, constituting a strong auxiliary to the People's Liberation Army.

A space in the flowing tide of people across the square heralded a new note. A pageant of gorgeous colours filled the huge space. It was the contingent of the capital's artists. Elaborate *tableaux-vivants* on floats

introduced the most successful of their recent productions. Troupes of singers, musicians and dancers — doing the *yangko*, national and other dances — as they moved across the square, drew round after round of applause from the spectators.

Then the parade was taken over by the sportsmen — more than 10,000 athletes, weight-lifters, archers, gymnasts, swimmers and mountaineers. The glowing vitality of the swimmers gave a lift to every heart. Special applause was given to the brawny mountaineers. Among them were former Tibetan serfs, who had recently conquered Mt. Shisha Pangma which, till May this year, was the world's highest unclimbed peak over 8,000 metres above sea level. Bringing up the rear were 16 floats on which men and women gymnasts gave polished performances. A burst of firecrackers gave them a grand send-off. The tethered balloons, which had held great streamers floating over the square, were released and carried their messages off.

So the two-hour-long parade drew to a close. It was a grand review of the Chinese people's achievements on the home front: it gave expression to their solidarity with the people of the socialist countries and their militant friendship with the oppressed peoples and nations throughout the world. One leading column of paraders carried a large oil painting depicting the mounting anti-imperialist struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples. As they marched past, they drew thunderous cheers from all over the square: "Oppose U.S. imperialist policies of war and aggression! Defend world peace!" "Support the oppressed peoples and nations in their struggle for liberation!" It was a mighty demonstration of China's firm determination and unequivocal stand.

That evening, one and a half million people took part in the carnival in the square and the Changan Boulevard running through it. On the rostrum Chairman Mao, Chairman Liu and other Chinese leaders spent a happy evening with their distinguished guests, watching the brilliant fireworks display and the group dancing which lasted till late at night.

Chairman Liu Shao-chi's Speech

—At the Reception in Celebration of the 15th Anniversary of
The Founding of the People's Republic of China—

September 30, 1964

Esteemed Distinguished Guests,

Fellow Countrymen, Friends and Comrades,

With great joy we are gathered here with more than 2,600 distinguished guests from foreign countries and with the representatives of overseas Chinese and Chinese inhabitants of Hongkong and Macao to warmly celebrate the 15th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Present at this reception are delegations of the socialist countries, delegations of fraternal Parties, government, parliamentary and military delegations of friendly countries, popular delegations as well as many foreign statesmen, public figures and eminent personages. We are especially honoured by the presence this evening of His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the esteemed Head of State of Cambodia; His Excellency Modibo Keita, the esteemed President of the Republic of Mali; His Excellency Alphonse Massamba-Debat, the esteemed President of the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville); Comrade Choi Yong Kun, the esteemed President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade I. G. Maurer, the esteemed Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Rumania; Comrade Pham Van Dong, the esteemed Premier of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; and His Royal Highness Prince Moulay Abdallah, the esteemed representative of His Majesty Hassan II, the King of Morocco. The presence of our distinguished foreign guests is a great support for the Chinese people. On behalf of the Chinese people, the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government, I express warm welcome and sincere thanks to our foreign friends and comrades.

Making giant strides of historic significance and surmounting all kinds of difficulties along their path of advance, the Chinese people have in the past 15 years achieved great successes in the socialist revolution and

socialist construction. The social productive forces of our country have grown unprecedentedly and the mental outlook of our people has undergone a fundamental change. The material base of socialism in our country has never been so strong, the unity of our multi-national people has never been so solid, and the revolutionary spirit of our people has never been so high. This is a victory for Marxism-Leninism, a victory for the correct leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung and a victory for the general line for socialist revolution and socialist construction as laid down by the Chinese Communist Party. Our people will rally even more closely around the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung and uphold the correct line of the Party so as to carry the socialist revolution through to the end and build China into a prosperous and powerful socialist country.

During the past 15 years, the Chinese people have made consistent and untiring efforts in defending world peace, opposing imperialism and colonialism, supporting the revolutionary struggles of all oppressed nations and peoples and upholding the revolutionary unity of the peoples of the socialist camp and the people of the whole world. Whatever slanders and threats the imperialists may hurl at us, this fundamental position of the Chinese people in international affairs is consistent and will never change. The Chinese people will for ever stand on the side of the peoples of the socialist camp, on the side of all oppressed nations and peoples and on the side of all peace-loving countries and people: they will for ever uphold the revolutionary principles and international justice and continue to do their part in advancing the common cause of the people of the world.

The Chinese people firmly support the south Vietnamese people in their fight against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, support the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in its resistance against U.S. aggression and

support the entire Vietnamese people in their struggle for the reunification of their motherland!

The Chinese people firmly support the Laotian people in their struggle against U.S. imperialist intervention and aggression!

The Chinese people firmly support the Government and people of the Kingdom of Cambodia in their struggle against foreign aggression and subversion and in defence of state sovereignty and territorial integrity!

The Chinese people firmly support the south Korean people in their patriotic anti-U.S. struggle and the entire Korean people in their struggle for the reunification of their motherland!

The Chinese people firmly support the Indonesian people in their struggle against Malaysia, the product of neo-colonialism, and the North Kalimantan people in their struggle for national liberation!

The Chinese people firmly support the Japanese people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its agents and resolutely oppose the conversion of Japan by U.S. imperialism into a base for launching a nuclear war!

The Chinese people firmly support the Asian peoples in their struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and control, in defence of national independence and for democratic rights!

The Chinese people firmly support the people of the Arab countries in their struggle in defence of national independence and against imperialist aggression and support the people of Palestine in their demand for the restoration of their proper rights and for return to their homeland!

The Chinese people firmly support the people of the Congo (Leopoldville) in their struggle for national liberation, resolutely oppose the U.S. imperialists' armed intervention in the Congo (L) and their subversive activities against the Congo (B) and Burundi and oppose the U.S. scheme of making Africans fight Africans!

The Chinese people firmly support the people of Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea in their struggle for national independence!

The Chinese people firmly support the people of South Africa and Zimbabwe in their struggle against racial discrimination and for equal rights and national liberation!

The Chinese people firmly support the African peoples in their struggle for national liberation and in defence of national independence!

The Chinese people firmly support the Cuban people in their struggle to oppose U.S. imperialist aggression and to safeguard and carry forward the Cuban revolution!

The Chinese people firmly support the Latin American peoples in their national and democratic revolutionary struggle!

The Chinese people firmly support the people of the German Democratic Republic in their struggle for the conclusion of a German peace treaty and in defence of their state sovereignty!

The Chinese people firmly support the American Negroes in their struggle against racial discrimination and persecution and for freedom and equal rights!

The Chinese people firmly support the working class and broad masses in Western Europe, North America and Oceania in their struggle against monopoly capital and for democratic rights, the improvement of their living conditions and social progress!

Friends and comrades! The present international situation is excellent, and U.S. imperialism is increasingly encircled by the people of the whole world. Together with all the people of the world the Chinese people will make persistent efforts and march forward from victory to victory. The people of the countries in the socialist camp should unite, the people of the countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America should unite, the people of the continents of the world should unite, all peace-loving countries should unite, all countries that are subject to U.S. aggression, control, interference and bullying should unite, in order to form the broadest united front to fight together against the U.S. imperialist policies of war and aggression and for greater victories for world peace, national liberation, people's democracy and socialism.

I propose a toast

to the great solidarity of the people of the countries in the socialist camp,

to the great solidarity of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America,

to the great solidarity of the people throughout the world,

to the great development of the cause of liberation of the peoples of the world,

to world peace,

to the health of our distinguished foreign guests, and

to the health of all our fellow countrymen, friends and comrades present here!

Comrade Peng Chen's Speech

— At the Ceremony Celebrating the 15th Anniversary
Of the Founding of the People's Republic of China —

October 1, 1964

Following is a translation of the speech by Comrade Peng Chen, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Mayor of Peking, at the ceremony celebrating the 15th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. — Ed.

**Fellow Countrymen, Comrades and Friends,
Esteemed Distinguished Guests,**

Today, we people of all circles of our capital, together with the people of the whole country, are warmly celebrating the glorious day of the 15th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China and warmly celebrating our people's great achievements in these 15 years and the great successes scored on all the fronts of our socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Joining us in the celebration today are: Head of State of Cambodia Prince Norodom Sihanouk, President Modibo Keita of the Republic of Mali and President Alphonse Massamba-Debat of the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville), who have come to our country on state visit; the Korean Party and government delegation led by President Choi Yong Kun, the Vietnamese Party and government delegation led by Premier Pham Van Dong, the Rumanian Party and government delegation led by Chairman I.G. Maurer, the delegation led by Prince Moulay Abdallah representing Hassan II, the King of Morocco, the delegations of the fraternal socialist countries — the Soviet Union, Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland and Czechoslovakia — and the delegations of fraternal Parties, which have come specially for our National Day celebrations; and the delegations of Algeria, Nepal, Burma, Pakistan and other friendly countries. We have with us altogether more than 3,000 distinguished guests from over 80 countries and regions in Asia, Africa, Latin America, North America, Europe and Oceania. They have come from afar to bring us the friendship of their peoples and share with us the joys of this festive day. Please allow me, in the name of the people of all circles of our capital and the entire Chinese people, to express warm welcome and heartfelt thanks to our respected guests.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of our people of many nationalities, predicted 15 years ago: "The Chinese people will see that, once China's destiny is in the hands of the people, China, like the sun rising in the east, will illuminate every corner of the land with a brilliant flame, swiftly clean up the mire left by the reactionary government, heal the wounds of war and build a new, powerful and prosperous people's republic worthy of the name." This great prediction by Chairman Mao has now become a shining reality.

In the past 15 years tremendous changes have taken place in our motherland. The Chinese people have long ceased to be slaves who could be trampled underfoot at will, but have become masters of their own destiny. China is no longer a semi-colony shrouded in darkness and a sphere of influence of imperialism, but is a great socialist country and a strong bastion against imperialism.

In the past 15 years, under the brilliant leadership of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, our people of many nationalities have followed up the thorough victory of the democratic revolution with an intensive socialist revolution on the economic, political and ideological fronts. Holding high the red banner of revolution, our entire people have waged courageous struggles against enemies at home and abroad and fought bravely with nature, overcoming all difficulties and winning one victory after another. Let us hail these great victories!

Here, we would like to pay high tribute to the workers, peasants, intellectuals and other working people of all our nationalities fighting on the various fronts of socialist revolution and socialist construction, to all the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the Public Security Forces, who are constantly enhancing the might of our national defence and safeguarding our great motherland day and night, and all other comrades engaged in national defence work, to all comrades militiamen, to all the democratic parties and democratic personages supporting socialism, and to patriotic overseas

October 2, 1964

Chinese and patriotic countrymen in Hongkong and Macao.

The economic situation in our country is now better than any time in the past. The general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving more, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism formulated by the Central Committee of the Party is demonstrating ever greater power. The slanders and abuses hurled upon us by the imperialists and their lackeys about the breakdown of our economy and the collapse of the people's communes have failed ignominiously. By relying on the great people's communes, we have rapidly overcome the serious natural disasters of several consecutive years and made new advances on the agricultural front. This will be a year of pretty good harvests in China's history. A powerful industrial system based on self-reliance has been built up, and new great leaps forward have been achieved in the scale of construction, in the raising of technical levels, in the manufacture of complete sets of equipment and in the securing of greater variety and higher quality of products. The stable and flourishing market is by itself a graphic expression of the leap in agricultural and industrial production. The new developments in culture, education and science have eloquently proved that the Chinese people are fully capable of scaling the world's summits in science and technology. The entire situation of our national economy has turned for the better, and the strength of our people for building socialism independently and through self-reliance has never been so great as today.

The political situation in our country is likewise better than any time in the past. Our people of many nationalities are valiantly marching forward, rallying closely around the Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung and holding high the banner of the general line for socialist construction. They are carrying on a nationwide socialist education movement, which is daily raising the level of political consciousness of the masses and steeling the socialist revolutionary ranks. A new upsurge of the revolution and construction is emerging on a nationwide scale.

It must be pointed out here that we still have shortcomings, mistakes and difficulties. The greater our achievements, the greater the need for us to check on the shortcomings and mistakes in our work; the more successful the progress of our cause, the greater the need for us to discern the difficulties along the path of our advance. Although we have scored great achievements in industry, communications, agriculture, commerce, culture and education, and in the work of the army, the Government and the Party, we have nevertheless quite a number of shortcomings, mistakes and difficulties. In fact, in our work in various fields there occur shortcomings, mistakes and difficulties every year, or even every month. When old shortcomings, mistakes and difficulties are overcome, new ones will crop up and further efforts are needed to overcome them. Comrade Mao Tse-tung often tells us that in our approach to all things we should always use the

Marxist method of dialectical analysis, and not the bourgeois metaphysical method. We should see shortcomings and mistakes as well as achievements, and adverse as well as favourable conditions. It would be very bad, and very harmful to our cause, to fail to do so. Our comrades and people must never become conceited, conservative or think themselves always in the right; they must for ever be modest and prudent and base themselves on facts. We must never take an attitude of great-power chauvinism towards foreign countries but must respect their sovereignty and territorial integrity, refrain from interfering in their internal affairs and treat them on the basis of equality. In our relations with fraternal Parties, we must firmly adhere to proletarian internationalism and the principles of equality of all Parties, whatever their size, and of reaching unanimity through consultation, and must not impose our views on others.

We firmly believe that, led by the Chinese Communist Party and armed with Mao Tse-tung's thinking, our people of many nationalities are able not only to overcome any natural disasters but also to defeat the capitalist and feudal attempt at restoration as well as all attacks by our enemies at home and abroad. All our shortcomings, mistakes and difficulties can be overcome. And our relations with foreign countries will certainly develop along the right path.

Comrades and friends! The present international situation is most favourable for revolution; it is a situation in which the East Wind prevails over the West Wind. The revolutionary forces of Marxism-Leninism are ever expanding. The national and democratic revolutionary movements of Asian, African and Latin American peoples against the imperialists and colonialists and their lackeys are constantly developing. The mass struggle of the working class and the other labouring people in the imperialist countries to oppose the monopoly capitalist class, to win democratic rights and to improve their living conditions is steadily growing. The struggle of the peoples of the world against the policies of aggression and war of the imperialists headed by the United States and in defence of world peace is ceaselessly surging forward. These great struggles are converging into a fierce and mighty current pounding at the reactionary and decadent rule of imperialism. The days of imperialism are numbered.

At present, an acute fight is going on between U.S. imperialism and its lackeys on the one hand and the people of all countries who constitute over 90 per cent of the world's population on the other. U.S. imperialism is frantically and adventurously pushing ahead with its policies of aggression and war. It is plundering not only the economically backward countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America but also the economically developed capitalist countries, its partners included. However, the more areas it seizes, the more dispersed will be its forces; the more ruthless its plunder, the greater will be the opposition of the peoples it arouses, the greater its isolation and, therefore, the nearer its doom. In a word, the trend of the struggle is increas-

ingly unfavourable to U.S. imperialism and favourable to the people of all countries. The important task of the people of the world is further to expand the united front against U.S. imperialism and strengthen the common struggle against U.S. imperialism and its allies. The U.S. imperialists must get out of Taiwan; out of south Viet Nam, Laos, south Korea, Japan, the Philippines, Thailand, the Congo (Leopoldville) and West Berlin; out of Asia, Africa, Latin America, Europe and Oceania; and out of all the places they have invaded!

The Chinese revolution is a component part of the world revolution. In their protracted revolutionary struggle, the Chinese people have received enormous support and valuable assistance from the people of all countries. Here, I would like to express, on behalf of the people of our country, our sincere gratitude to the people of the fraternal socialist countries, to the people of Asian, African and Latin American countries and to the people of all countries of the world.

To give active support to revolutionary struggles of all oppressed peoples and nations is the sacred internationalist duty of the liberated Chinese people. We will do our utmost to fulfil this noble international obligation.

We firmly support the people of the countries in the socialist camp in their just struggle against the armed intervention, threats and schemes of peaceful disintegration by the imperialists headed by the United States.

We firmly support the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their just struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism and for democracy and freedom.

We firmly support the working class and other labouring people in Western Europe, North America

and Oceania in their just struggle against exploitation by the domestic monopoly capitalist class and against aggression and control by U.S. imperialism.

The Chinese people will for ever hold high the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism and the banner of unity based on proletarian internationalism, uphold the revolutionary principles of the 1957 Declaration and the 1960 Statement, resolutely oppose modern revisionism, which is the main danger in the international communist movement, and resolutely oppose modern dogmatism. We will continue to hold high the fighting banner of opposing imperialism and defending world peace and, together with the peoples of the socialist camp and the revolutionary people of the world, fight for even greater victories for the cause of world peace, national liberation, people's democracy and socialism.

Revolution is the locomotive of history. The oppressed peoples are bound to rise in revolution, the imperialists and all reactionaries will inevitably perish, and the world is sure to march forward. This is the law of historical development, which no one can alter. The people of the whole world should unite and persevere in struggle; our prospects are infinitely bright.

Long live Marxism-Leninism!

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

Long live the great unity of the peoples in the socialist camp!

Long live the great unity of our entire people of many nationalities!

Long live the People's Republic of China!

Long live the Communist Party of China!

Long live Chairman Mao!

Guests of Honour at National Day Celebrations

MORE than 2,600 foreign guests from over 80 countries and regions came to Peking to join the Chinese people in celebrating their 15th National Day. This was the greatest number since the founding of the People's Republic.

Among the guests of honour were:

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, his wife, and the members of his entourage;

Modibo Keita, President of the Republic of Mali, his wife, and the members of his entourage;

Alphonse Massamba-Debati, President of the Republic of the Congo (B), and the members of his entourage;

The Korean Party and Government Delegation led by Choi Yong Kun, Member of the Political Committee

of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, Vice-Chairman of the Party's Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly;

The Viet Nam Party and Government Delegation led by Pham Van Dong, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Premier of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam;

The Rumanian Party and Government Delegation led by Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Vice-Chairman of the State Council;

The Albanian Party and Government Delegation led by General Beqir Balluku, Member of the Political

Bureau of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Defence;

The Party and Government Delegation of the Soviet Union led by Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin, Alternate Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and Chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions;

The Cuban Party and Government Delegation led by Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, Organizing Secretary of the Havana Provincial Committee of the United Party of Socialist Revolution of Cuba;

The Mongolian Government Delegation led by Sonomyn Lubsan, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic;

The German Democratic Republic Government Delegation led by Lothar Bolz, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs;

The Delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic led by Komocsin Zoltan, Chairman of the Editorial Committee of *Nepszabadsay* and Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party;

The Delegation of the All-Poland Committee of the Polish People's United Front led by Witold Jarosinski, Member of the Presidium and Secretary of the All-Poland Committee of the People's United Front;

The Czechoslovak Delegation led by Vachay Pasek, Secretary of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions;

The Bulgarian Delegation led by Dimitar Dimov, chairman of the China Department of the Bulgarian Liaison Committee for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and People's Deputy;

The Indonesian Communist Party Delegation led by Jusuf Adjitorop, Member of the Political Bureau and Deputy Head of the Secretariat of the Party's Central Committee;

The Japanese Communist Party Delegation led by Sukeharu Yoshida, Chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Committee of the Party;

The New Zealand Communist Party Delegation led by Den McCarthy, Chairman of the Wellington District Committee of the New Zealand C.P.;

The Moroccan Kingdom Delegation led by Prince Moulay Abdallah, representative of His Majesty King Hassan II;

Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Neo Lao Haksat and Vice-Premier of the National Union Gov-

ernment of Laos, and Phoumi Vongvichit, Minister of Information, Publicity and Tourism;

The Government Delegation of the Kingdom of Nepal led by Surya Bahadur Thapa, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Finance, Economic Planning, Law and Justice and Administrative Management;

The Algerian Party and Government Delegation led by Amar Ouzegane, Member of the Central Committee of the Algerian National Liberation Front and Minister of State;

The Burmese Government Delegation led by Colonel Tin Oo, Member of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma;

The Pakistan Friendship Delegation led by Khan A. Sabur Khan, Minister of Communications;

The Ceylonese Parliamentary Delegation led by Hugh Fernando, Speaker of the House of Representatives;

The Delegation of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation led by Tran Van Thanh, Member of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation;

Nguyen Ven Hieu, Member of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation;

The Joint Friendship Delegation of the Neo Lao Haksat and Laotian Neutralists led by Sithon Koumadam, Vice-Chairman of the Neo Lao Haksat, General Phoun Sipraseuth, Member of the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat, and Maha Kou Souvanamethi, Acting President of the Laotian Party of Peace and Neutrality;

The Cambodian Cultural Delegation led by Prince Sisowath Sirik Matak, Minister of State for National Education;

Indonesian Air Chief Marshal Suryadarma, Minister and Military Adviser to the President, and his wife, Mme. Utami Suryadarma, Chairman of the Film Censorship Board of Indonesia;

The Military Goodwill Delegation of the Congo (B) led by Major Mouz Abakani Felix, Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the Congo (B);

The Cambodian Military Delegation led by Colonel Duong Sam Ol, Vice-Chief of General Staff of the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces;

The Cuban Naval Delegation led by Captain Jorge Arcos Bergnes;

American Negro leader Robert Williams and his wife.

Long Live the General Line for Building Socialism

— In Celebration of the 15th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China —

Following is a translation of "Renmin Ribao's" National Day editorial originally entitled "Long Live the General Line of Going All Out, Aiming High and Achieving Greater, Faster, Better and More Economical Results in Building Socialism." Subheads are ours. — Ed.

TODAY, the people of all the nationalities of China celebrate the 15th anniversary of the founding of the great People's Republic of China with boundless joy and enthusiasm.

The 15 years that have passed are years of brilliant triumphs for Marxism-Leninism in China; they are years during which the Chinese people have marched forward courageously under the banner of Mao Tse-tung's thinking; they are also years during which the Chinese people have carried the revolution forward uninterruptedly under the guidance of the general line of the Communist Party.

Our great country was born in the flames of revolutionary struggle. With the general line for the new-democratic revolution laid down by the Party's Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tse-tung as its guide, the Communist Party of China led the Chinese people in opposing armed counter-revolution with armed revolution, and after a protracted struggle won a great victory in the people's revolution and founded the People's Republic of China.

Growing and Becoming Strong in Revolutionary Struggle

Our great socialist country has grown and become strong in revolutionary struggle. The birth of the People's Republic of China signified that the revolution in our country was entering a new historical stage. The people's democratic dictatorship, that is, the dictatorship of the proletariat, was inaugurated and bureaucrat-capital which held more than 80 per cent of the fixed assets of the country's industrial and mining enterprises was nationalized — this marked the great beginning of the socialist revolution in our country. Holding high the banner of Mao Tse-tung's thinking, which integrates Marxism-Leninism with the actual practice of revolution and construction in our country, the Chinese people, in the early years of the People's Republic, while making a major effort to heal the wounds of war and rehabilitate the national economy, completed the tasks of the democratic revolution left unfinished from the previous stage. Immediately after this, the Party's

Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tse-tung in good time laid down the task of carrying on the revolution uninterruptedly and passing on to the stage of socialism. Thus the whole nation was led triumphantly to accomplish the socialist transformation of agriculture, the handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce. As a result, we not only fulfilled the arduous task of rehabilitating the national economy in the short space of three years; we not only, together with the Korean people, won a great victory over the aggressive U.S. army, but embarked on socialist construction on a large scale. By 1957 we had overfulfilled the targets of the First Five-Year Plan and laid the initial foundation for the industrialization of the country.

In 1958, the Party's Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, basing themselves on the new situation of a high tide of socialist revolution and construction on various fronts of endeavours and crystallizing the revolutionary will of the whole nation, put forward the general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. The following comprise the most important content of this general line:

mobilize all positive factors and handle correctly contradictions among the people;

consolidate and develop the socialist ownership, that is, ownership by the whole people and collective ownership, and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and proletarian international solidarity;

carry out the technical and cultural revolution step by step, while carrying through the socialist revolution on the economic, political and ideological fronts, and build China as fast as possible into a great socialist country with a modern industry, modern agriculture and modern science and culture.

Under the beacon of the general line, the Chinese people were in still higher spirit and stronger morale; they toppled old idols to think and act boldly, combined tremendous revolutionary drive with a strict, scientific attitude, launched the mass movement for a big leap forward in socialist construction, established people's communes throughout the rural areas, and thereby further expanded the forces of socialism.

Brilliant Achievements in the Past 15 Years

Under the guidance of the Party's general line for building socialism, the socialist revolution has gone

steadily deeper, socialist positions have continuously expanded, and socialist construction has advanced by leaps and bounds. In 1960, two years ahead of schedule, we fulfilled the main industrial targets of the Second Five-Year Plan; we scored great successes in the struggle against the serious natural calamities that occurred in the three years 1959-61, in the struggle against the difficulties thrust on us from outside the country, and in the struggle to overcome shortcomings and mistakes in our own work. In accordance with the general policy of taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor in developing the national economy, we have carried out the work of readjustment, consolidation, filling out and raising standards in all departments of our national economy and have achieved big successes at a speed certain people never anticipated. We have taken a big leap forward in building up an independent, comprehensive and modern national economy.

Today, the face of our economy is completely different from what it was 15 years ago.

After six years of development the rural people's communes are sounder and better consolidated than ever before. This new form of social organization has proved its immense superiority in developing large-scale socialist farming and in raising the socialist consciousness of the peasants. The construction of farmland water conservancy facilities has proceeded at high speed and there has been a steady expansion of the farming area which gives stable, high yields irrespective of drought or waterlogging. The amount of tractors, irrigation and drainage equipment, transport vehicles, chemical fertilizer and electricity used in the rural areas has doubled or increased many times as compared with the pre-commune period. This is an indication that the modernization of our agriculture has made a big stride forward. After three years of serious natural calamities agriculture has recovered and developed rapidly. The harvest this year will be a fairly big one in the history of our country; we have before us an excellent situation with a higher output in grain and industrial raw materials and an all-round development in farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery.

Our country's industry is striding rapidly forward along the line of taking agriculture as the foundation of the national economy. Many modern construction projects have been designed by ourselves and we have relied entirely on our own resources to construct them. We have succeeded in making complete sets of many kinds of high-grade, large, precision and up-to-date machinery which we could not make before, and we now manufacture these sets on a big scale. With regard to important raw materials and fuels, in the past we could only turn out ordinary types of steel, forgings and rolled stock, non-ferrous metals and oil products, but now we have entered the stage of manufacturing large amounts of these products of a high grade, and the level of self-sufficiency we have gained in these has risen greatly. We have also rapidly built and expanded a number of new industries. A big step forward

has been taken by all industrial departments in terms of the quantity, quality and variety of products.

There have also been great developments in science, culture and education; an army of new working-class intellectuals is being formed. The ranks of scientific and technical forces are being rapidly expanded, while the scientific and technical level is being swiftly raised. Attacking the heights of the latest development in science and technology, we have already, in a relatively short period of time, obtained important successes of historic significance.

These magnificent achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction over the past 15 years are a great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thinking and the Party's general line for building socialism. Celebrating the 15th anniversary of New China, we shall hold still higher the banner of Mao Tse-tung's thinking and the banner of the Party's general line for building socialism, and continue our victorious advance.

Spirit of Uninterrupted and Thoroughgoing Revolution

The Party's general line for building socialism is one of resolutely developing the Marxist-Leninist spirit of uninterrupted and thoroughgoing revolution consistently advocated by Comrade Mao Tse-tung.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has pointed out: "Class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment are the three great revolutionary movements for building a mighty socialist country." Class struggle is the key link in these three great revolutionary movements and is the motive force for promoting the struggle for production and scientific experiment. Experience gained since the founding of the People's Republic of China shows that classes and class struggle still exist in a socialist society and that the proletarian revolution must be consistently and firmly upheld in the political, economic, ideological and every other field and revolutionary struggle used as the motive force to help the advance of socialist society. Capitalism will surely occupy whatever positions socialism does not occupy. Revolution must not be brought to a halt, nor must it be confined to one single field.

Why is it that after the founding of the People's Republic of China we were able to overcome the difficulties left over by imperialism and the reactionary Kuomintang rule and rapidly achieve great successes? This is primarily due to the fact that our Party resolutely opposed the wrong views which made a distinct break between the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution, considered that the various sectors of the economy could coexist for a long time to come and held that there was no need to carry on the revolutionary struggle. After establishing the state power of proletarian dictatorship we not only carried through to the end the democratic revolution but moved ahead without interruption to the socialist transformation in various fields, freeing the social productive forces to a greater extent. We continued to carry on the socialist revolution not only on the economic front, but also on the political and ideological fronts. In 1957, a rectification campaign was unfolded throughout the Party and

the nation, and the frenzied attack by the bourgeois Rightists was defeated, thereby greatly stimulating the creativeness and initiative of the masses and helping to bring about the great upsurge in production and construction that began in the winter of 1957.

Why is it that in the past few years we have been able to break through all difficulties created by the enemy both at home and abroad and resulting from serious natural calamities, and achieve still greater successes on various fronts? This is primarily because we have carried out the socialist revolutionary movement on a broader scale and in a more thoroughgoing manner. Upholding the revolutionary line, our Party successfully smashed the attacks by Right opportunism, that is, revisionism, and consolidated the socialist positions. Since the 10th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in 1962, we have gradually unfolded the socialist education movement; this has enabled the socialist revolution to go steadily deeper and the broad masses of the people to maintain their revolutionary buoyancy and vigour, thereby helping us to overcome rapidly the various difficulties and bring about an all-round turn for the better in the national economy.

In order to uphold firmly the Party's general line for building socialism, it is necessary to maintain the spirit of uninterrupted and thoroughgoing revolution, carry the socialist revolution through to the end, eradicate the roots of a capitalist comeback and guard against corrosion by revisionism. Only in this way can we carry on socialist construction effectively and swiftly, bring about a radical change in the state of poverty and backwardness, accomplish the great task of technical and cultural revolution and build China into a strong socialist country with a modern industry, modern agriculture, modern science and technology and modern national defence. What imperialism and the reactionaries fear most is our resolute persistence in revolution. We must always maintain our high revolutionary spirit and always be thoroughgoing revolutionaries.

Policy of Self-Reliance

The Party's general line for building socialism is also one which firmly implements the policy of self-reliance consistently advocated by Comrade Mao Tse-tung.

As early as 1945 Comrade Mao Tse-tung said: "On what basis should our policy rest? It should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts. We are not alone; all the countries and people in the world opposed to imperialism are our friends. Nevertheless, we stress regeneration through our own efforts. Relying on the forces we ourselves organize, we can defeat all Chinese and foreign reactionaries." Every nation needs international support both in revolution and construction, but it must rely primarily on its own proletariat and other working people. No foreign aid can replace the revolutionary struggle of the people in a country. Genuine revolutionaries are those who persist in the principle of self-reliance.

We shall never forget that the Chinese people have, in their revolution and construction, received support

from the peoples of various countries, particularly the socialist countries. But the tremendous successes in our revolution and construction in these past decades have been achieved mainly by relying on our own strength. Under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thinking, our Party has correctly integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the actual practice of Chinese revolution and construction. In leading the Chinese people in protracted revolutionary struggles it has brought up a revolutionary people, trained a revolutionary army and built up the backbone of revolutionary cadres, and accumulated an increasingly rich store of revolutionary experience.

As soon as New China was proclaimed, U.S. imperialism took piratical measures to impose an economic blockade on us. By this means they attempted to strangle New China. But was the great People's Republic of China strangled? No! On the contrary, as Comrade Mao Tse-tung said, "Let them blockade us! Let them blockade us for eight or ten years! By that time all of China's problems will have been solved." U.S. imperialism's blockade merely served to stimulate the revolutionary will of the Chinese people to build socialism. This shameful blockade policy failed completely.

In the past few years, the modern revisionists, hating us for our firm adherence to the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism, have resorted to all sorts of vicious, perfidious means to put economic, political and military pressures on us. They thought that by so doing they could subdue the Chinese people. But have the great Chinese people been subdued? No! On the contrary, this has merely further inspired the Chinese people's revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and of building the country by thrift and diligence. These attempts to strangle us have also gone completely bankrupt.

Never has the Chinese people's strength in building socialism by relying on their own efforts been so great as today. No enemies, internal or external, no natural calamities can overwhelm us. What others can do in revolution or in construction, we certainly can do too. And we can certainly achieve what our predecessors could not. We are sure to reach the final goal of the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and scale the heights of world performance in the fields of economic construction, science, technology and other fields.

The Party's general line for building socialism is also one of firmly implementing the line of resolutely relying on the masses, mobilizing them with a free hand and going in for the mass movement in a big way as Comrade Mao Tse-tung has always advocated.

Adherence to the Mass Line

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has on many occasions pointed out that in socialist revolution and socialist construction it is necessary to adhere to the mass line and trust the masses resolutely, to rely on the masses, mobilize them boldly and go in for the mass movement in a big way.

To maintain the revolutionary spirit and adhere to the policy of self-reliance it is necessary to rely firmly

on the overwhelming majority of the masses of the people. Where is the strength that enables us to aim high and rely on our own efforts? It lies in the thousands upon thousands of people armed with revolutionary ideas. All manpower, material and financial power and intellectual power come from the masses. No policy, principle, plan or experience can correctly reflect the objective laws of revolution and construction and have a tremendous impact on the struggle to transform the world unless it comes from the masses and goes back to the masses.

Why do we dare to make known to the full the slanders and vilifications the imperialists have hurled at us, the anti-Party and anti-socialist utterances of the bourgeois Rightists and the modern revisionists' vicious attacks on us? It is because we trust the overwhelming majority of our workers, peasants and intellectuals and believe that they can distinguish between right and wrong, between the enemy and ourselves. Facts have proved that this has greatly helped the masses of people to enhance their understanding, to keep firmly to the socialist road pointed out by the Party and inspired their heroic spirit of working energetically for the country's prosperity by self-reliance.

Why have we been able to achieve such brilliant successes in revolution and construction in this short span of 15 years? This is because our Party, in revolution and construction, has always mobilized the broad masses of the people to launch vigorous struggles and resolutely opposed the practice of relying only on a small number of people to do things in a lukewarm manner. Whether it is in class struggle, in the struggle for production or in scientific experiment, our Party has mobilized the masses boldly and launched mass movements in a big way. Facts have shown that only by launching revolutionary mass movements in a big way can the superior advantages of the socialist system be brought into full play.

A staunch Marxist-Leninist nucleus of leadership is needed to turn the class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment into true mass revolutionary movements. This nucleus of leadership must always preserve the fine qualities of proletarian fighters, persist in taking part in collective productive labour, share the joys and the hardships of the working people in everyday life, and maintain the widest possible contacts and most regular and close ties with them. Moreover, it must pay special attention to training and bringing up millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, thus injecting a constant flow of fresh blood into the Party's nucleus of leadership.

We have already built up a staunch Marxist-Leninist nucleus of leadership and can certainly defeat the enemies of socialism, overcome all difficulties on the path of advance and march on from victory to victory so long as we rely on the genuinely reliable forces which are determined to take the road of socialism, on the masses of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and working class intellectuals, win over all those who can be won over as our allies and unite with the popular masses who form over 95 per cent of the population.

At the present time guided and inspired by the Party's general line, a mass movement for socialist revolution and construction is vigorously developing in the political, economic, ideological and cultural fields throughout the vast countryside and the cities of China.

The socialist education movement which is now under way on all fronts throughout the country is a great mass movement for thoroughly implementing the Party's general line. This is a deeper development of the socialist revolution in China. The great historic significance of this movement lies in the following fact: it is a movement for educating the cadres and the masses in the thoroughly revolutionary spirit of the general line and for correctly handling contradictions among the people; it is a revolutionary movement for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, ensuring the triumph of socialism over capitalism and of Marxism-Leninism over revisionism in all fields and guaranteeing that our socialist state will never change colour but will make the transition to communism step by step in the future. Through this movement, we will further raise the class consciousness of the cadres and the broad masses, maintain and develop an invigorating revolutionary style of work and further revolutionize work in all fields, thus creating still more favourable conditions for a new upsurge in our construction.

The movement to learn from the People's Liberation Army, from Taching oilfield and from Tachai production brigade¹, that is now unfolding on all fronts in our country, is a component part of the socialist education movement as a whole. The Chinese People's Liberation Army is a revolutionary army founded and led by the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung; it is an embodiment of the Party's glorious revolutionary tradition. To learn from the Liberation Army is to learn from the revolutionary tradition of the Party. The Taching oilfield, an advanced unit on the industrial front, and the Tachai brigade, an advanced unit on the agricultural front, are both models in learning from the Liberation Army. The spirit of the Liberation Army, of Taching and of Tachai is also the proletarian spirit of uninterrupted and thoroughgoing revolution, the spirit of working for the country's prosperity by self-reliance and hard work and the spirit of firmly relying on the masses, boldly mobilizing them and launching mass movements in a big way. The Liberation Army, the Taching oilfield and the Tachai brigade are all vanguard units which in their forward march hold high the banner of Mao Tse-tung's thinking and the banner of the general line. Many advanced units which have learnt from the Liberation Army, many Taching-style enterprises and Tachai-style people's communes have emerged throughout the country. They are examples to be emulated in carrying out our work in revolution and construction. In the socialist education movement every enterprise, every people's commune, every government office, every school and every people's organization should learn still better from the Liberation Army, carry forward in a still

¹ For reports on Taching and Tachai see *Peking Review*, Nos. 18 and 25, 1964. — P.R. Ed.

better way the spirit of Taching and the spirit of Tachai and carry out the Party's general line still more successfully, thus greeting with a buoyant spirit the advent of a new upsurge in our construction.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung often tells us that conceit makes one lag behind whereas modesty helps one to progress. While our achievements are the main aspect of our work, there also exist a number of shortcomings, errors and difficulties in all fields of our work. We should at all times be aware not only of our achievements and the favourable conditions in our work, but also of our shortcomings and errors and the difficulties in our work. We should be modest, prudent and down-to-earth and should never be conceited and complacent, confine ourselves to old ideas and consider ourselves always in the right. We should continuously augment our achievements, overcome shortcomings, errors and difficulties and carry forward the cause of socialism in our country.

Proletarian Internationalism

The general line for building socialism in our country is also one of upholding proletarian internationalism. The Chinese revolution is part of the world revolution. The Chinese people, in their revolution and construction, have been inspired and supported by the people of the world, while the victories of the Chinese people in their revolution and construction have also inspired and supported the people of the world. For the past 15 years, our country, guided by the principle of proletarian internationalism, has developed its relations of friendship, mutual assistance and co-operation with fraternal socialist countries, supported the revolutionary struggles of all the oppressed peoples and nations, striven for peaceful coexistence with countries of different social systems on the basis of the Five Principles and opposed the imperialist policies of aggression and war.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung said in 1956: "... China, a land with 9.6 million square kilometres and 600 million people, ought to have made a greater contribution to humanity." In 1963, speaking about the socialist education movement, he again pointed out: "With the completion of this educational movement, a flourishing prospect will emerge throughout the country. With such a situation among a people making up almost a quarter of humanity, our internationalist contribution will be still greater." It is not difficult to conceive what a strong and far-reaching influence will be exerted on the revolutionary cause of the world's people when a socialist country with 650 million people like China becomes strong and prosperous.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung tells us always that the Chinese people should at all times uphold proletarian internationalism and should absolutely not have any national egotism and great-nation chauvinism. The revolution and construction in our country are not just for the complete emancipation of our own people, but also for the final liberation of the proletariat and labouring people all over the world. It is the bounden international duty of our people to do all they can to

support the proletariat and all the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations of the world.

As we celebrate the 15th anniversary of the founding of New China, we are rejoiced to note that the present international situation is excellent. The international proletariat, and particularly its vanguard—the ranks of Marxist-Leninists—is growing continuously. The national-democratic revolutionary movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America is advancing tempestuously. The struggle of the working class and other working people in Europe, North America and Oceania against monopoly capital and for democratic rights and a better livelihood is gaining ever greater momentum. The struggle waged by the world's peoples against U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and in defence of world peace is developing vigorously. The international situation is becoming more and more favourable to the revolutionary people of the world and unfavourable to U.S. imperialism and its running dogs. However, U.S. imperialism is still occupying our territory of Taiwan and it has not abandoned and will never abandon its schemes of aggression and war. It continues to commit acts of aggression and oppression against the peoples in various parts of the world, dominating them, intervening in their affairs and bullying them. It is the most ferocious common enemy of the people of the whole world.

The people of our country will certainly drive the U.S. aggressors out of Taiwan. We will continue to strengthen our unity with the peoples of the socialist countries, of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and of all other countries of the world, and actively support their revolutionary struggles against imperialism and the reactionaries of the various countries. We will, together with all peace-loving countries and peoples of the world and with all those countries and peoples who refuse to be victims of U.S. imperialist aggression, oppression, domination, intervention and bullying, form the broadest united front to oppose U.S. imperialism's plans of aggression and war and defend world peace. We shall further strengthen our unity with the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary ranks in all countries, carry the struggle against modern revisionism and modern dogmatism through to the end, uphold the purity of Marxism-Leninism and strive for greater victories in the cause of proletarian world revolution.

We Are Winning More and More Friends

During the past 15 years U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries have tried in a thousand and one ways to isolate us. But events have developed against their wishes. It is none other than U.S. imperialism and its lackeys themselves who are becoming ever more isolated. We are winning more and more friends, not less. The cause of revolution and construction in our country has won their profound sympathy and active support. More than 3,000 friends and comrades, coming from afar, from all the continents, are assembled in the capital of our country to join us today in celebrating the 15th anniversary of the Peo-

ple's Republic of China. We extend our warmest welcome to them. We wish to pay our high tributes to them for the immense contributions they are making in the great struggle against imperialism and in defence of world peace, for national independence, people's democracy and socialism. We wish to express our heartfelt gratitude for their support to the cause of our people in revolution and construction.

Looking back over the 15 years of history since the founding of the People's Republic of China, we rejoice at the splendid achievements of our people under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thinking and the Party's general line. At the present time, a new upsurge

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Hold High the Revolutionary Banner of Mao Tse-tung's Thinking, Forge Ahead!

In Celebration of the 15th Anniversary of the Founding of
The People's Republic of China

Following is a translation of the editorial published in the fortnightly "Hongqi," No. 19, October 1, 1964. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

OCTOBER 1 this year is the 15th anniversary of the People's Republic of China. We enthusiastically celebrate this great festival of the Chinese people.

Fifteen years is only a very short span in the entire history of mankind, but what tremendous changes have taken place on the face of China during these years! Our country went through the new-democratic revolution led by the proletariat and rid itself of its semi-feudal, semi-colonial status, a humiliating status which subjected us to exploitation and oppression; then it immediately embarked on the socialist revolution and grew into an independent, prosperous, socialist state. Today, our country has entered a glowing era and come into the world political arena new and strong, like the morning sun, rising and shining.

Brilliant Victories

Over the 15 years since the founding of the People's Republic, the Chinese people, led by the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, united as one and working hard, have won brilliant victories on all fronts in socialist revolution and socialist construction. We have built a preliminary solid foundation for an independent industry. We are now able to construct many major engineering projects entirely on our own and design many large, modern industrial enterprises ourselves; we have greatly increased the variety of raw materials and fuel we produce; our capacity to build large and high-precision machines and equipment has also grown considerably. The strength of the Chinese

is shaping up and growing both in the socialist revolution and in socialist construction in our country. The revolutionary movement of the world's peoples is mounting higher and higher. The storm of revolution will surely sweep away all the forces of counter-revolution. The red flag of revolution will surely fly all over the world.

Let us hold aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thinking and valiantly march forward!

Long live the general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism!

people in building socialism by their own efforts has never been as great as today. The superiority of our rural people's communes are becoming all the more obvious; their collective economy has been further consolidated and expanded, and agricultural production is getting better and better yearly. This year's harvest will be a fairly big one in our country's history. There has been an all-round turn for the better in our national economy. Big accomplishments have also been made in science, cultural and educational undertakings, and in building up our national defence. China has taken a big step forward on the road to a modern agriculture, modern industry, modern national defence and modern science and technology. We have recorded great achievements in international affairs. China's international prestige is continually rising, exerting an increasingly far-reaching influence.

The 15 years since the founding of the People's Republic have been 15 years of construction; they also have been 15 years of revolution. This 15-year history once again bears out the truth Marx spoke: "Revolutions are the locomotives of history." It is revolution that powers the wheels of our history to roll on swiftly. Without revolution there can be no New China; without revolution there can be no socialism.

Only Revolution Can Save China

Only revolution can save China. Bit by bit this truth has been realized from the historical practice of the last hundred years. Before people realized this truth, many sought all kinds of ways and brought forward all kinds of proposals. After the Opium War of 1840, Lin Tse-hsu, Wei Yuan and others proposed importing a number of warships and guns for self-

defence. But the defeat in the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95 proved that this had failed to save China. Later, Kang Yu-wei, Liang Chi-chao and others proposed the reformist measures of abolishing the imperial examination system and establishing schools and of adopting the capitalist political, economic and cultural institutions of the West to reform feudal absolutism and develop capitalism. At that time these proposals had a certain progressive significance, but the defeat of the Reform Movement of 1898 proved the bourgeois reformist road a *cul-de-sac* in China, thus causing many intellectuals to take the road of bourgeois democratic revolution. The democrats represented by Sun Yat-sen, fought a bitter struggle against the reformists, led the Revolution of 1911 and toppled the government of the Ching Court; but they failed to change the semi-feudal and semi-colonial nature of Chinese society. The Chinese people still lived in utter misery.

However, many representatives of the Chinese bourgeoisie still hoped to take the road of reformism. They advanced all sorts of slogans for national salvation: by industry, education, science, by any kind of work, sports, and what not. Under history's severe test, all these slogans also came to naught.

It is no surprise that the reformist road should have come to a dead end. This was because the reformists never thought of overthrowing the old reactionary rule but harboured the illusion that some social progress and development could be achieved by compromising with the reactionary forces: they even attempted to attain their purpose through, or by relying on, the reactionary ruling classes. The interests of imperialism and feudalism, like two mountains weighing heavily down on the Chinese people, were diametrically opposed to the interests of the latter. Without overthrowing imperialist and feudal rule, it was impossible to develop industry, promote education and achieve social progress.

Why was the old democracy also not feasible and unable to save China? The old democratic revolution was led by the bourgeoisie, and through this kind of revolution they sought to establish a republic under the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. But considering the prevailing international situation and the condition of the Chinese bourgeoisie this was impossible.

China was at that time a semi-colonial country; any attempt to develop its national economy and build it into a capitalist society under the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie would not be allowed by imperialism. The national bourgeoisie in China were very weak economically and politically, and were inclined to compromise with the enemies of the revolution. They did not want to break completely with imperialism even during the time of revolution. At the same time they maintained close links with the feudal class. That is why they were unwilling to overthrow imperialist and feudal domination completely. Although the bourgeoisie felt the need of making use of the masses during the revolution, they feared them when the latter really stood up. But it was impossible to overthrow completely

imperialism and feudalism without mobilizing and organizing hundreds of millions of the masses of workers and peasants. Thus neither of the two fundamental tasks of the democratic revolution could be fulfilled by the bourgeoisie.

It has become perfectly clear that in China neither bourgeois reformism nor the old democratic revolution could overthrow the rule of the imperialist and feudal forces. This task could only be accomplished by the revolution led by the proletariat.

Comprehensive Revolutionary Programme

Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people, by closely integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, brought forward a comprehensive revolutionary programme. Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out that there must be two steps in the Chinese revolution. The first step is the new-democratic revolution, that is, the revolution against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism waged by the broad masses of the people under the leadership of the proletariat. The second is the socialist revolution. Only by first accomplishing the new-democratic revolution could the Chinese people enter the stage of socialist revolution and then enter communism and attain complete emancipation.

The new-democratic revolution is the most thoroughgoing democratic revolution led by the proletariat. Linked with the most progressive mode of production, the proletariat represents the new forces of production. It is most selfless, politically most far-sighted, most organizationally disciplined and thoroughly revolutionary. It can therefore mobilize, organize and rally the broad masses of the people, with the peasantry as the main body, to rise up in struggle, resolutely overthrow imperialism and feudalism and wipe out all reactionary forces without the slightest wavering. Thus the Chinese nation shook off the imperialist and feudal yoke and the Chinese people won complete liberation. China was transformed from a semi-colony into a truly independent country; the social productive forces and agricultural productive forces in particular were set free from the heavy chains of imperialism and feudalism, thereby creating the prerequisites for transforming China from an agricultural to an industrial country, and creating the possibility of making the transition from a society of exploitation of man by man to a socialist society.

Along the revolutionary road charted by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese people struggled arduously for 28 years. Displaying a high revolutionary spirit, they waged a vigorous revolutionary struggle dauntlessly and heroically; no sooner did one fall than others stepped into the breach. They finally liberated themselves from the rule and oppression of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, won victory in the new-democratic revolution and founded the People's Republic of China led by the working class.

The victory of China's democratic revolution is a victory for Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thinking.

Victory in the new-democratic revolution is only the first step in a long march of ten thousand li. In order to change China from a poor and backward country into a prosperous and powerful one, we must carry the revolution forward, take the socialist road, eliminate all systems of exploitation and liberate the social productive forces from the shackles of private ownership. As early as the eve of victory in the democratic revolution, Comrade Mao Tse-tung set forth the task of transforming the new-democratic country into a socialist one. After the completion of the land reform, our Party timely led the peasants in developing the mutual-aid and co-operative movement. This was immediately followed by the beginning of socialist industrialization and the socialist transformation of agriculture, the handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce.

At that time, some people opposed socialist transformation. They either tried to develop capitalism in China and take the old capitalist road or attempted to halt the revolution and preserve indefinitely the status quo in which the socialist and capitalist sectors of the economy coexisted. They talked about "consolidating the new-democratic order," "guaranteeing the four freedoms in the countryside of buying, selling or renting land, employing labour, lending and borrowing, and trade"; they wanted "a long-term coexistence of socialism and capitalism," and so on. Our Party refuted this bourgeois viewpoint, pointing out that the idea of developing capitalism in China and turning it into a capitalist country is wrong and dangerous. If China was to take the capitalist road, it had to depend on the imperialists or fall under their control. The imperialists would never let China become an independent capitalist country; they wanted only to turn China into their colony.

Was it possible to take neither the capitalist nor the socialist road and "consolidate" and preserve the status quo in which there were both capitalism and socialism? Capitalism and socialism represent two sets of diametrically opposed relations of production and it is impossible for them to develop in a parallel manner in the same country without interfering with each other. If socialism does not occupy all positions [economic, political and cultural], capitalism will surely seize them. To advocate the "four freedoms" and "long-term coexistence of socialism and capitalism" means allowing capitalism to develop freely and occupy our positions. The result will inevitably be the re-emergence of class polarization with a few getting rich and the great majority becoming impoverished and going bankrupt. This would make planned economic construction, socialist industrialization and the building of socialism impossible.

After the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production was basically completed in our country, some people thought that the revolution

had succeeded, classes had been eliminated and that there was no more class struggle. This kind of view is extremely erroneous.

Carrying Socialist Revolution to the End

In his book *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People* Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out that class struggle does not end with the basic completion of the transformation of the ownership of the means of production. "The class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the class struggle between various political forces, and the class struggle in the ideological field between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie will still be long and devious and at times may even become very acute. The proletariat seeks to transform the world according to its own world outlook, so does the bourgeoisie. In this respect, the question whether socialism or capitalism will win is still not really settled."¹ That is to say, just to have socialist revolution on the economic front, i.e., in the ownership of the means of production, is not sufficient, nor has it been consolidated. It is necessary, while carrying to completion the socialist revolution on the economic front, to carry through to the end the socialist revolution on the political, ideological and cultural fronts as well and thus eradicate classes, class differences, as well as all the ideas of the exploiting classes.

The socialist society is born from the womb of capitalist society. It inevitably bears the imprint of the old society in many respects, and in all spheres there will be the struggle between socialism and capitalism. Over a considerably long period of time, the overthrown exploiting classes will still have strength and influence; they will still stubbornly engage the proletariat in a test of strength. Since socialism represents the first phase of communism, it is not yet a fully matured communist society, economically and in other aspects. Capitalist activities, survivals of private economy, and the spontaneous forces of the petty bourgeoisie still exist in town and country. Also, social relations left over from the old society, as well as differences between the worker and the peasant, between town and country, and between mental and manual labour still exist. Bourgeois rights have not yet been completely abolished. New bourgeois elements, embezzlers and grafters will still emerge from among the ranks of the working class, from the Party and government organizations and economic units. And the cultural and educational departments as well as the intellectual circles will still bring forth new bourgeois intellectuals. Working in collusion with the remnant forces of the old bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes which have been overthrown but not yet thoroughly uprooted, these new bourgeois elements and degenerates launch offensives against socialism from every side. Internationally, imperialism is always

¹ Mao Tse-tung, *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*, Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1960, p. 50.

seeking an opportunity to try to launch armed intervention and to engineer peaceful disintegration of the socialist countries. Quite often, the reactionary forces, both at home and abroad, echo each other and act in unison.

Protracted Class Struggle

The complete elimination of capitalism and remnant feudal forces is a protracted class struggle, a struggle more complex and profound than the land reform and the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production in earlier years. But we have a Marxist-Leninist party, a stable state power, a powerful army and a revolutionary people. As long as we have a clear and sound understanding of the class struggle situation, adhere to the revolutionary line of Marxism-Leninism, carry on a long-term and unremitting struggle, we can prevent capitalism and the remnant feudal forces from staging a comeback and ensure the smooth advance of the cause of socialism. And this requires all our comrades to carry forward the revolutionary tradition, the better to emulate the revolutionary spirit of the People's Liberation Army, the Taching oilfield and the Tachai Production Brigade, and to maintain the revolutionary qualities and revolutionary style — vigorous in spirit and strong in will, never relaxing or becoming conceited, and always militant in struggle. We are required not to be complacent with the goals already attained and the achievements already made; we should, instead, cherish lofty ideals, stand on a higher plane and take a longer view; we should be ready to shoulder heavier responsibilities and dare to seize greater victories. We are required to forsake all personal interests and personal calculations which run counter to revolutionary interests and eradicate all ideas and conceptions which are incompatible with the proletarian world outlook. The overwhelming majority of our comrades and the broad masses of our people will be able to do this.

On the basis of the experiences and lessons of the dictatorship of the proletariat, Comrade Mao Tse-tung has pointed out: "Class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment are the three great revolutionary movements for building a mighty socialist country. These movements are a sure guarantee that Communists will be free from bureaucracy and immune against revisionism and dogmatism, and will for ever remain invincible. They are a reliable guarantee that the proletariat will be able to unite with the broad working masses and realize a democratic dictatorship." In order to completely fulfil Comrade Mao Tse-tung's instructions and resolutely carry the revolution through to the end, the pivotal question at present is to conduct a socialist education movement among the whole people. This is a great, profound, systematic and all-round socialist revolutionary movement. It is a great revolution.

In the socialist education movement we will raise the class consciousness of the masses of the people, help them draw a clear line between socialism and capi-

talism and struggle against capitalist tendencies. In this movement we will re-educate the cadres so that they can better identify themselves with the masses and join with them more closely in productive labour and scientific experiment. In this movement we will foster proletarian ideology and liquidate bourgeois ideology and further revolutionize all the various departments of society's superstructure.

All comrades working in the political, military, economic, cultural, educational, art, theoretical, scientific and other fields should actively join this movement, improve and temper themselves in the course of it and acquire new experience. Only by so doing will they be able to serve the socialist cause better.

Victory of Mao Tse-tung's Thinking

The 15 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China have not been years of calm. The imperialists headed by the United States, the reactionaries of all countries and the modern revisionists have time and again stirred up trouble against us. They have attacked and slandered us and carried out disruptive activities against us. They have created all kinds of difficulties and tried to isolate and strangle us. "Only heroes can quell tigers and leopards, never will the brave be cowed by wild bears." Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, with the support of the international proletariat and the people of the world, with the guidance of the general line for building socialism and the implementation of the policy of self-reliance and by relying on the initiative and creativeness of the broad masses, our people have withstood all these tests and overcome all kinds of difficulties. Our Party and our people have grown in strength in the course of the fight, and our country is becoming ever more thriving and prosperous. All this has been the result of adherence to the thinking of Mao Tse-tung in all aspects of our work.

The victory of our revolution and construction in the past 15 years is a victory of Marxism-Leninism and a victory of Mao Tse-tung's thinking.

Looking back upon the past and ahead to the future, we are filled with boundless confidence in the revolution's bright prospects. The task of our people is, in the domestic field, to struggle for the building of a strong socialist country with modern agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology. The task of our people in the international field is to unite with all proletarians and all oppressed people and nations of the world to fight for the great cause of world peace, national liberation, people's democracy and socialism. Our journey remains a long one and we will still be confronted with many difficulties. But we are convinced that revolution is invincible and that it can triumph over everything. We will surely reach our goal.

Let us hold high the revolutionary banner of Mao Tse-tung's thinking and forge ahead!

Prince Sihanouk's Visit to China

As they celebrated their 15th National Day, the Chinese people took great pride in the fact that the Cambodian Head of State, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, their close comrade-in-arms, had joined them for the festive occasion. Prince Sihanouk, his government and people have defied the brute force of imperialism. Their determination to fight against it has won the admiration and respect of the Chinese people.

Invited by Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai, Prince and Mme. Sihanouk and their party arrived in Canton by train on September 26. They were welcomed by Vice-Premier Chen Yi, who, on behalf of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai, made a special trip south to meet them. Prince Sihanouk's party also included a cultural and military delegation. This was the Prince's fifth state visit to China.

By Sunday morning, September 27, Peking was ready to give the Cambodian Head of State and his party a rousing welcome. All the leading national dailies carried special editorials to hail the profound friendship between the peoples of China and Cambodia. Huge portraits of the Cambodian leader stood at Peking's major crossings; red streamers bearing welcome slogans in Cambodian and Chinese hung over the boulevards between the airport and the Guest House; hundreds of thousands of children, students and civil servants, who lined the streets, formed a milelong welcoming procession.

At 11:30 a.m. the special plane carrying the honoured guests, escorted by eight Chinese Air Force jet fighters landed at Peking airport, where they were greeted by Chairman and Mme. Liu Shao-chi, Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Mme. Chu Teh, Premier and Mme. Chou En-lai as well as a host of other Chinese leaders. After a 21-gun salute, the playing of the Cambodian and Chinese national anthems and the reviewing of the guard, Prince Sihanouk, in the company of Chairman Liu and Premier Chou, drove through the city in an open car to the Guest House, receiving the cheers of Peking's citizens. As the motorcade passed Tien An Men Square, hundreds of balloons were released by children there, making a colourful canopy in the sky under which waiting artists performed and armed militiamen, men and officers of the three services saluted the leader of the country resolutely fighting U.S. imperialist aggression and intervention.

That evening, Chairman Liu and his wife Wang Kuang-mei gave a banquet at the Great Hall of the People. In his speech Chairman Liu praised Cambodia for the notable achievements it made in developing its national economy and national culture.

Both Chairman Liu and Prince Sihanouk condemned U.S. imperialist armed aggression in Indo-China.

Chairman Liu Shao-chi said: "The peoples of the Indo-Chinese states and the whole world must maintain sharp vigilance against the U.S. imperialists' deliberate playing with fire by plotting to extend the war of aggression.

"China is a close neighbour of the Indo-Chinese states and a signatory to the two Geneva agreements. The Chinese Government and people absolutely will not sit idly by while U.S. imperialism wantonly tears up the Geneva agreements, endangers peace in Southeast Asia and spreads the flames of aggressive war to our side.

"We hold that the Indo-China question can be



Accompanied by Chairman Liu and Premier Chou, Prince Sihanouk acknowledges Peking welcome

settled only in accordance with the Geneva agreements and through a conference of the countries concerned with the Geneva agreements; no other way is of any avail. Together with the peoples of Indo-China, we shall struggle to the end to uphold the Geneva agreements and safeguard peace in Asia and the world."

Chairman Liu praised Prince Sihanouk for coming to the fore to uphold justice when imperialism and its followers whipped up an anti-China ballyhoo. He reaffirmed China's resolute support for the Cambodian people's just struggle in defence of their independence, neutrality and territorial integrity. "The Chinese people," he added, "will always remain the most reliable friends of the Cambodian people. Should the Kingdom of Cambodia become the object of armed aggression engineered by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, the Chinese people would firmly stand on the side of the Cambodian people and give them all-out support."

Prince Sihanouk expressed regret that with the exception of China and a rare number of friendly governments "there are people who deliberately ignore the acts of aggression and threats to which Cambodia has been subjected by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet government of Saigon." **He unequivocally condemned U.S. attacks in the Gulf of Bac Bo and reaf-**

firmed Cambodia's all-out support for our brothers in the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

Prince Sihanouk, who is Honorary Chairman of the Cambodia-China Friendship Association founded recently in Phnom Penh, said at the banquet that his country "considers the People's Republic of China its No. 1 friend." He expressed thanks to China for its all-out support for Cambodia's independence and territorial integrity.

On the evening of September 28, Chairman Mao Tse-tung received Prince Sihanouk and his wife, and had a cordial and friendly talk with the distinguished guests. At the reception, Prince Sihanouk presented Chairman Mao with Cambodia's highest order. "On behalf of the Cambodian people and in my own name," he said, "I present you with the Order of the Grand Medal of Independence, the highest in Cambodia, to express our respect, thanks and admiration for you, our feelings of respect and admiration for Chairman Mao Tse-tung." Receiving the medal, Chairman Mao thanked Prince Sihanouk and the Cambodian people.

On September 28, Chairman Liu conferred with Prince Sihanouk in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

— by Our Correspondent

Welcome, President Keita!

YOUR visit, Mr. Premier, is not what is called an official visit; it is a visit by a friend of the Republic of Mali. . . ." These heartfelt words of Mali President Modibo Keita welcoming Premier Chou En-lai during the latter's visit to Bamako early this year still ring in the ears of 650 million Chinese people who ever since have been looking forward to the Mali President's visit to their country. On the eve of the 15th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, President Keita, at the invitation of Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai, arrived in China to pay a state visit and attend China's National Day celebrations.

For many days Peking had been in a festive mood, receiving friends from all parts of the world who had come by land and by air. On September 29, hundreds of thousands of people in the capital again turned out to hail the arrival of President and Mme. Keita and their party. Friendly sentiment filled the capital's main thoroughfares in the salute to the people of Mali who are forging ahead along the path of independent development and to President Keita, an outstanding contemporary African statesman.

As eight jet fighters zoomed overhead, the Mali President's special plane touched down at the flag-bedecked airport at 4:30 in the afternoon. President Keita, his wife and party were greeted at plane-side by Chairman and Mme. Liu Shao-chi, Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Premier and Mme. Chou En-lai as well as other high-ranking Chinese government officials. Premier Chou and Vice-Premier Chen Yi each embraced President Keita—the three had become good friends during the Chinese leaders' African tour last January.

Next came a red-carpet reception at the airport: a 21-gun salute and the playing of the national anthems of Mali and China. Then, the Mali President reviewed the guard of honour in the company of his hosts.

With Chairman Liu and Premier Chou, President Keita proceeded to the Guest House in an open car to meet the cheering crowds on the streets. Eager to reciprocate the warm welcome accorded the Chinese Premier during his visit to Bamako, Peking's residents had put up huge portraits of the Mali President at major intersections, complete with colourful bunting and banners all along the arrival route. At Tien An Men Square, with coloured balloons drifting high



President and Mme. Keita attend dinner party given in their honour by Chairman and Mme. Liu Shao-chi

by negative example. Peoples of these countries had come to see ever more clearly that not only was there the need to consolidate political independence but to secure economic independence; to persevere in self-reliance and co-operate with friendly countries and help each other on the basis of equality and mutual benefit; to sweep clean the forces of colonialism and continue to push the national and democratic revolution ahead.

Chairman Liu emphasized that it was more necessary than ever for us Asian and African countries to uphold and further develop the Bandung spirit and to consolidate and further develop our friendly co-operation in order to defend and promote the common interests of our peoples. Chairman Liu declared that his government and people

above, President Keita and his party were entertained by a rich programme of dances.

In the evening, President and Mme. Keita attended a grand dinner party given in their honour by Chairman and Mme. Liu.

Chairman Liu spoke at the banquet, paying tribute to the Mali people, who after their independence, had continued to carry on their glorious anti-imperialist tradition and waged an unremitting struggle to safeguard their sovereignty and territorial integrity and develop their national economy and culture. He also praised Mali for consistently pursuing a non-alignment policy of peace and neutrality, for its opposition to imperialism and colonialism, old and new, and for its support to the Asian-African peoples' struggle to win national independence.

In his speech Chairman Liu Shao-chi described the African situation as excellent. He said that the banners of independence and freedom had been raised in place after place on this vast expanse of 30 million square kilometres. Three hundred million people were undergoing world-shaking, tremendous changes. A new Africa, like a rising sun, was shining brightly. At this moment when the Chinese people, full of confidence, were celebrating their motherland's great festive day, they were, as was only natural, greatly excited over this excellent situation on the African continent, the Chairman said.

Chairman Liu sternly denounced imperialism, old and new colonialism, which continued to suppress the national-liberation movement in Africa and, by different ways and means, tried to control the new emerging African countries and carried out intervention, subversion and aggression against them. But, in so doing, he added, they simply played the role of teacher

would for ever work hard to this end together with Mali and other Asian-African countries.

The Chinese Chairman hoped that President Keita's visit would make fresh contributions to the development of friendly relations between the two countries. In Sino-Mali relations, he noted, we had truly practised equality, mutual respect, mutual benefit and mutual assistance and sincere co-operation. These relations of friendship and co-operation, he added, could stand any test.

President Keita also spoke at the banquet. He pointed out that the peoples of the two countries had had the same kind of experience, the same determination and had shown the same revolutionary spirit in their struggle.

In his speech, he reaffirmed that his country would do all it could to work for the restoration of China's scandalously deprived rights. He denounced imperialist and old and new colonialist aggression against the Asian, African and Latin American peoples. **He stressed the point that both "the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Mali have proved and will continue to prove their constancy in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism." The Mali President expressed his hope that the people of all lands would be further united to defend their own freedom and peace.**

On the afternoon of September 30, Chairman Mao Tse-tung received President and Mme. Keita. He had a cordial and friendly talk with his guests. The same afternoon, Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai called on the Mali President and conferred with him in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

— by Our Correspondent

President Massamba-Debat in Peking

SEPTEMBER 28. The autumn sky of Peking was bright and clear. Shortly before noon, eight jet fighters flew over in formation, escorting a special plane from Kunming in southwest China. Peking was expecting another head of a foreign state, President Alphonse Massamba-Debat of the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville) and his party, envoys of the fighting Congolese (B) people.

As the guest of Chairman Liu Shao-chi, President Massamba-Debat had arrived in Kunming on the previous day and had been met by Vice-Foreign Minister Tseng Yung-chuan and Chou Chiu-yeh, Chinese Ambassador to Brazzaville, who travelled all the way from Peking to welcome him. He was here on a friendly visit which included attending China's National Day celebrations.

Greeting the President and his party at the Peking airport were Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Premier Chou En-lai and many other Chinese leaders. As the Congolese (B) President appeared on the ramp, there were deafening cheers of welcome. The band struck up national anthems of both countries. The President received a 21-gun salute and, accompanied by Chairman Liu Shao-chi, reviewed the guard of honour.

Roads in the capital were decorated with festive lanterns. On crossings of main thoroughfares stood huge portraits of the President. Colourful bunting fluttered from public buildings in the glittering autumn sunshine. With Chairman Liu, the Congolese (B) President rode in an open car through a packed 10-kilometre-long lane to the Guest House. All in all, several hundred thousand people were on hand to pay their respects to the heroic Congolese (B) people who are fighting imperialism and colonialism and to President Massamba-Debat who has devoted himself to the struggle for the independence of his country.

Tien An Men Square was the scene of a mass welcome. And as the cars drove on, the emissaries of friendship from Brazzaville were cheered by some 600 young girl pioneers carrying multi-colour balloons and bouquets.

That evening, Chairman Liu entertained his guests at a big banquet where he warmly praised the Congolese (B) people, who, for the sake of defending national independence and consolidating the revolutionary regime, were courageous enough to resolutely struggle against the threats, intervention and subversion of U.S. imperialism and its flunkies. Any country, he



President Massamba-Debat and Chairman Liu with Young Pioneer at Peking airport

said, whatever its size, could defeat its enemy and surmount difficulties as long as it had an indomitable will, strengthened its own unity and pursued a correct policy.

Chairman Liu Shao-chi denounced the U.S. imperialism for what it did in the Congo (L).

He said: **"U.S. imperialism and its followers slandered China by claiming it was meddling in the Congolese (L) and African affairs in an attempt to cover up their own criminal activities and sow discord in relations between China and friendly African countries. This is futile."**

"Wherever there is imperialist aggression, we oppose it; wherever there is struggle against aggression, we give our support," he declared.

Chairman Liu also said: **"The peoples of the Congo (L) and the rest of Africa are facing a new serious situation. U.S. imperialism tries its utmost to turn the Congo (L) into another testing ground for 'special war-**

fare' in order to suppress the patriotic forces there and so threaten the security of neighbouring African countries. It also plots to drag some African countries into its dirty game so as to realize its scheme of making Africans kill each other."

"The question of the Congo (L)," he went on, "can only be solved by the Congolese (L) people themselves, while it is absolutely impermissible that U.S. imperialism should turn it into a second south Viet Nam. The patriotic anti-U.S. struggle of the Congolese (L) people is entirely just. The peoples of Africa, Asia, Latin America and all the world stand on their side. Final victory will surely belong to the Congolese (L) people who hold aloft the banner of Patrice Lumumba and fight resolutely."

Chairman Liu declared: "We regard support for the African people's fight to win and preserve national independence, against imperialism and old and new colonialism as our unshirkable, glorious internationalist duty." He stated that in spite of the slanders and attacks by U.S. imperialism and its hangers-on, they "cannot shake this open and above-board stand of the Chinese Government and people. On the contrary, this will only help the African peoples see still more clearly who their real friends and who their real enemies are."

President Massamba-Debat, in reply, spoke warmly of the Chinese people fighting stubbornly against imperialism and its lackeys.

He said that his country had chosen a policy of non-alignment and neutrality and knew that co-operation with the People's Republic of China was dictated by the fact that the two countries had the same destiny. Both had experienced the evils of colonialism and imperialism; both desired a better future which would free their peoples from misery and imperialist oppression; and both desired world peace.

President Massamba-Debat also denounced U.S. imperialism for sending arms to its lackeys in the Congo (L), who were now threatening to attack his country.

September 29 was a busy day for President Massamba-Debat. In the afternoon he was received by Chairman Mao Tse-tung who had a cordial and friendly talk with the distinguished guests from Brazzaville.

Earlier in the morning, Chairman Liu Shao-chi had called on him and the two leaders conferred in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. In the evening, Premier Chou En-lai and President Massamba-Debat met and conferred.

— by Our Correspondent

Peking Rally Welcomes Leaders of Cambodia, Mali and Congo (B)

ON the morning before National Day the nation's capital played host to three visiting heads of state — Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia, President Modibo Keita of Mali and President Alphonse Massamba-Debat of the Congo (Brazzaville). More than ten thousand people representing all walks of life were present in the Great Hall of the People to give the distinguished guests a rousing welcome. Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, and other state leaders attended. Also present were other guests from Cambodia, Mali and the Congo (B) now visiting China, and diplomatic envoys of the three countries.

Mayor Peng Chen Expresses Welcome

The gathering rose and broke into a prolonged stormy ovation when Prince and Madame Sihanouk, President and Madame Modibo Keita, President Massamba-Debat and other guests of honour appeared on the rostrum to take their seats with Chairman Liu Shao-chi and the other Chinese leaders. Peng Chen, the Mayor of Peking who officiated at the ceremony,

bid the bearers of friendship from China's next-door neighbour and the two African countries from across the seas a warm "Welcome to China!"

"Today's rally," Mayor Peng Chen said, "symbolizes the great solidarity of the people of our four countries and the great solidarity of the 1,700 million people of Asia and Africa."

He said that under the leadership of Prince Sihanouk, the Kingdom of Cambodia persevered in a policy of peace and neutrality and, dauntless before all sorts of pressure and threats by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, had carried out determined struggles to uphold national independence and international justice, displaying a militant spirit that fears no tyranny.

"Should U.S. imperialism and its flunkies dare to commit aggression against Cambodia, the Chinese people will certainly not look on with folded arms," Mayor Peng Chen declared. "In the struggle by the Kingdom of Cambodia in defence of its state sovereignty and territorial integrity and against foreign aggression and interference, the 650 million Chinese people will always stand on the side of the Cambodian people."



On the rostrum at the Peking Mass Rally

Mayor Peng Chen said that under the leadership of President Keita, the Republic of Mali, holding high the banner of opposing imperialism and old and new colonialism, had made remarkable achievements in consolidating national independence, eliminating the forces of colonialism and developing its national economy and culture. In international affairs, the Government and people of Mali had consistently pursued a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment and made positive contributions to the cause of strengthening Afro-Asian solidarity and defending world peace.

Under the leadership of President Massamba-Debat, the Mayor declared, the Republic of the Congo (B) had continued to consolidate and extend the fruits of the "August Revolution," and had repeatedly frustrated imperialist schemes of subversion and defended the country's independence and sovereignty. The Government and people of the Congo (B) were giving active support to their African brothers who were engaged in struggle.

"The Congo (B) is now confronted with threats and provocations by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, the Tshombe clique, but we are firmly convinced that a people persevering in revolution is invincible," the Mayor added. He saluted and expressed firm support for the valiant people of Brazzaville Congo, and the people of Leopoldville Congo who are fighting on the other side of the Congo River.

Peng Chen said that China, Cambodia, Mali and the Congo (B) are closely linked by a similar historical experience and a common struggle against imperialism. Our friendship is founded on the solid basis of the struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism. The present international situation is excellent, favourable to the people of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the people of the world but unfavourable to imperialism and old and new colonialism, he added.

Prince Sihanouk Addresses Rally

Prince Norodom Sihanouk who spoke first said, "The meeting today proves that our Afro-Asian solidarity can and should be strengthened in order to

make it invincible." He said, "No one can deny today that People's China has become one of the greatest developed countries in the world."

Continuing, he stated, "The awakening of the 700 million Chinese people, the establishment of the people's power which is unanimously respected and supported by the people, the successes obtained after surmounting obstacles which are insurmountable for others except for you, all this is praised by all the Afro-Asian and Latin American peoples." In fact, he went on, they were deriving from it deeper faith in their future and were renouncing easy solutions that would lead to the alienation of freedom and dignity, and were ready to follow the road of complete independence as the new China has done.

He said that Cambodia "is attached to China more than to other countries because more than other countries China helps us, supports us, understands us and above all, respects us and treats us on an equal footing."

The Cambodian leader said, "Small and weakly armed as we are, we have never been used to bowing before menace and force. Neither do we admire or approve great-nation chauvinism. The United States of America might be a very great, very rich, very powerful and very dangerous country, but we are not impressed by it, because it always treats us in an unceremonious way."

The Prince said the Cambodian people were greatly impressed by New China. "We are impressed because it remains modest although it achieves great success in national construction. In a word, it has no great-nation chauvinism." He pointed out that Cambodia would always struggle by every means at its disposal to help China unconditionally resume its seat in the U.N. and recover all its national territory occupied illegally by foreigners, first of all the island of Taiwan.

Prince Sihanouk spoke at length on the Indo-China situation. He pointed out that the Chinese People's Republic has made a very important contribution towards restoring peace in this region and has consistently and strictly adhered to the Geneva agreements

in both letter and spirit. He also denounced the United States for replacing vanquished colonialism with neo-colonialism. The United States, he said, recklessly violated the essential points of the Geneva agreements on the peace of south Viet Nam and Laos, entered these areas, installed traitorous and puppet governments and military bases and arsenals.

"On the problem of south Viet Nam," he declared, "the only way out is to enable all the countries and governments concerned to return to the source, that is, to Geneva to a new conference and work on the basis of the 1954 agreements. And the solution of the south Viet Nam problem is imperative for the solution of the Laotian problem and that of the security of Cambodia under the conditions of neutrality and territorial integrity."

Prince Sihanouk brought up the question of U.N. intervention in Indo-China. He stated that "we object to recent attempts to allow the United Nations to intervene in the Laotian problem and in the Indo-China problem in general," and pointed out that many countries concerned in this region are not U.N. members. He stressed that "this is because the imperialists 'pull the strings' of the U.N. organizations and essential commissions."

Prince Sihanouk said that the enemies of China were becoming more and more isolated, while her friends kept increasing. Imperialism would definitely be defeated if the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America were to make their solidarity concrete. The glorious 15th anniversary of China's liberation provided the opportunity for the leaders and representatives of many countries to get together and forge closer ties of friendship, the Prince said. Hence, he added, the festival was a valuable contribution to the strengthening of solidarity of the peoples who cherish peace, justice and freedom.

Speech by President Keita

President Modibo Keita then addressed the rally, which he hailed as a meeting of friendship among the peoples of Asia and Africa.

"The friendship between the peoples of the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Mali is being strengthened every day and is based on the common ideals of justice, truth and real fraternity," he said. "This friendship between China and Mali flows into the big sea of revolutionary solidarity among the peoples which is forming tempestuous and raging waves sweeping away the castles imperialism builds on sand by exploitation and the blood and misery of the peoples."

President Keita said: "While the imperialist forces are running wild in the world — in Southeast Asia, the Congo (Leopoldville), Angola, South Africa, Latin America — a gigantic force is emerging and closing its

ranks in a decisive battle. The new force will attack imperialism until it is sent to the grave. This invincible force is the militant solidarity of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The People's Republic of China is an essential component of this new force which represents the hope of mankind."

He praised the Chinese people for their self-reliance, strong will, courage and resolute revolutionary spirit. He said that the people of China stood like "a wall, as China's Great Wall stands, but far more insurmountable so far as the enemies of the people are concerned."

He spoke of the Malian people's liberation struggle against foreign forces, and the measures adopted by the Malian Government against colonialism and in building their country and developing an independent national economy, as well as the achievements they have gained since Mali's independence in 1960 under the leadership of the Sudanese Union Party-R.D.A. He said, "The Malian people are building their own happiness with their own sweat and are stretching their hand of friendship and fraternity to progressive people the world over."

President Massamba-Debat Mounts Dais

The rally was next addressed by President Massamba-Debat. He said the heroic Chinese people had freed themselves from the degrading past. The path traversed by the Chinese people was rugged and tortuous, but highly enlightening and beneficial. The heroic Chinese people, he added, reaped the fruits on their path and shared them with friendly countries which took the same path of economic and social progress and engaged in persistent struggles against imperialism and colonialism in all their forms. In the name of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Congo as well as the Congolese Government and people, the President conveyed to the Chinese people the unlimited sympathy they held for the action consistently taken by the Chinese people in the great common struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism.

President Massamba-Debat said, "The Republic of the Congo correctly evaluated the importance of the Chinese People's Republic to the cause of Asian, African and Latin American solidarity. It considered this country as a reliable and trustworthy ally. As the Mayor has just said, I also hold that the present international situation is greatly in favour of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America. So long as we are closely united, the bright future which is already visible on the horizon could become a vivid reality for the greatest welfare of our people and world peace."

After the speeches, Mayor Peng Chen, on behalf of Peking's people, presented banners to the Heads of State of Cambodia, Mali and the Congo (B).

— by Our Correspondent

Peking Review, No. 40

Reckless Playing With Fire by the U.S. Must Be Stopped Immediately

The Johnson Administration is unscrupulously attempting to intimidate the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and threaten it with war. It is therefore imperative for all peace-loving countries and people in the world to maintain sharp vigilance and continue to bare the criminal schemes of U.S. imperialism.

On September 27, Foreign Minister Chen Yi replied to the message sent on September 19 by Xuan Thuy, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, to the Co-Chairmen and participating nations of the Geneva conference concerning the Bac Bo Gulf "incident" manufactured by U.S. imperialism. Following is a translation of Chen Yi's message. — Ed.

I HAVE received your message to the Co-Chairmen and participating nations of the Geneva conference dated September 19, 1964, in which you effectively exposed U.S. imperialism's despicable scheme of spreading the war flames in Indo-China by concocting the story of another Bac Bo Gulf "incident" and served a serious warning to U.S. imperialism. The Chinese Government and people are in full agreement with and firmly support the just stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

More and more facts have proved that the Bac Bo Gulf "incident" of September 18 energetically played up by U.S. imperialism was an out-and-out fabrication. U.S. imperialism originally intended to use this new Bac Bo Gulf "incident" of its own making as a pretext to launch another armed attack on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, but being exposed in time by the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and strongly opposed by the people of the whole world, its scheme became a flop and it landed itself in a quandary. At present, the Johnson Administration is still clamouring that U.S. warships will continue their provocations on waters close to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and is making unscrupulous war intimidation and threats against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. It is therefore imperative for all the peace-loving countries and people of the world to maintain sharp vigilance and continue to lay bare the criminal schemes of U.S. imperialism.

It should be pointed out that it is already a deliberate act of provocation for U.S. warships to come across oceans to patrol the waters close to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, not to mention the fact that

"what appeared" on the radar screen of a U.S. warship in the night of September 18 was their pure imagination. The United States is maintaining bases all over the globe. If the pirate's logic of the United States were to be accepted, would it not be free to send its warships to waters close to any sovereign state, fabricate a lie according to some alleged discovery on a radar screen and use the lie as a pretext for launching armed aggression against this state at any time? In such a case, what would be left of the sovereignty and security of other countries?

U.S. imperialism is harbouring pernicious motives in creating one Bac Bo Gulf "incident" after another. Recently, the United States has suffered repeated setbacks in its war of aggression in southern Viet Nam, and the puppet regime there propped up by it is disintegrating and facing an acute crisis. The U.S. aggressor is in a very difficult position. In order to save itself from its doom in southern Viet Nam, U.S. imperialism, while continuing to intensify its war of aggression there, is stepping up its preparation for an extension of the war. The Bac Bo Gulf "incidents" were mere pretexts created by U.S. imperialism in an attempt to realize its adventurous scheme. However, falsehood can in no way be turned into truth by repetition. By resorting to one lie after another, the U.S. Government will only further expose its own ugly features and can by no means hoodwink the people of the world.

The Chinese Government hereby once again warns the United States that it must immediately stop these reckless acts of playing with fire, or else it will have to pay dear for its dangerous attempt. The Chinese Government hopes that all peace-loving countries, and particularly the Co-Chairmen and participating nations of the Geneva conference, will determinedly join the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in checking the scheming activities of U.S. imperialism to spread the flames of war in Indo-China.

Please accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

ACROSS THE LAND

China Builds 12,000-Ton Hydraulic Forging Press

A HUGE hydraulic forging press with a rated working pressure of 12,000 tons was built in China in 1962. More than two years of trial operation have proved the excellent quality of this key equipment for heavy machine-building. In a special test, the working pressure was jacked up to 16,000 tons and all its components still worked normally. Only four other countries—the United States, Britain, West Germany and Czechoslovakia—have made this size hydraulic press and only around a score exist in the world.

This giant press made by the Kiangnan Shipyard in Shanghai towers 16.7 metres above ground (roughly equivalent to a 5-storey building) with 6.95 metres more of its main body underground. All four shining tie rods measure one metre each in diameter. Weighing 2,210 tons, the automatic forging press is

operated by a single worker at a control panel. It can be used to forge alloy steel ingots weighing 150 tons or carbon steel ingots up to around 250 tons and is essential for large forgings required for the building of metallurgical, chemical and power station equipment. Before the press went into operation in Shanghai all large forgings had to be imported.

Successful building of the forging press marks a new milestone in China's heavy machine-building, testifying to the vitality of the policy of self-reliance.

Ordinarily building this kind of press requires extra-large equipment, hydraulic press specialists, and rich experience in heavy machine-building. China started with none.

Designers studied all the small and medium-sized hydraulic presses in the country, drew up draft designs and solicited comments from workers who were to build the machine. They worked for a whole year, revising their draft 14 times and finally came up with blueprints for a 12,000-ton press. To test the design and gain building experience, they constructed an analogue model one-tenth the size of the projected machine. The design was put into final form only after ten more months during which no less than 2 million forging operations were made by the model.

Work on the real thing began in 1960. Conventionally, the three cross-beams (crown, slide and bedplate) are made of 100-ton cast-steel structures which no Shanghai factory could make at the

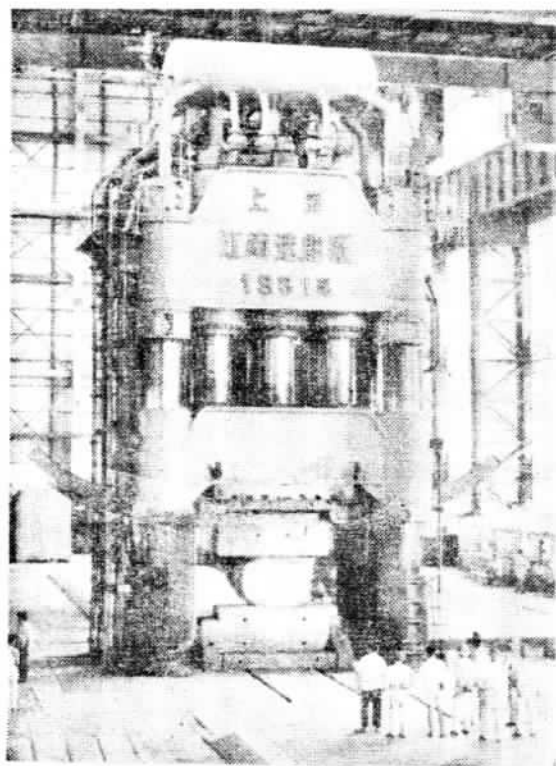
time. So Tang Ying-pin, worker-turned-engineer and a Communist at the shipyard, came up with a bold idea: use all-welded structures made of steel plates instead. This was a veritable revolution in the manufacture of big hydraulic presses, and was accomplished by the modern electro-slag welding technique. Not only was quality ensured but the all-welded structure proved to be much lighter in weight. The bedplate, for example, is only half as heavy as that of the combined-type cast-steel structure. This is one reason why China's 12,000-ton hydraulic press, huge as it is, is the lightest and shortest of its kind in the world.

The processing and hoisting of huge components without the help of extra-large machine tools and cranes were solved respectively by workers Yuan Chang-ken and Wei Mac-li. The latter is a hoist operator who worked as a "coolie" for 30 years before liberation. Although they do not hold any academic degrees, workers like these are now true specialists.

In 1956, the deputy chief designer had a plan which envisaged importing a 10,000-ton class hydraulic forging press and a Chinese press to be built sometime in the 1970s—with the help of foreign experts. In 1958, however, the Communist Party made public its general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. It was decided to go ahead and build a 10,000-ton class hydraulic press in China. All restrictive ideas were discarded and all kinds of difficulties surmounted. Thus, a splendid new machine was completed within four years.

Automotive Industry

CHINA'S automotive industry, which was nil at the time of liberation, has been advancing steadily in the last eight years. From assembly lines, there are nearly three times as many automobiles now as in 1957, the year serial production began. In the automotive industry as a whole, the country is basically



The 12,000-ton hydraulic forging press at work

self-sufficient in petroleum and rubber and produces 85 per cent of the different types of steel needed. There has been a 70 per cent increase in the number of auto designers, engineers and technicians.

The fledgling industry really got underway in 1958 when it was called upon to make lorries and cars to speed socialist construction. It was not long before the popular Liberation lorry, first to be made in China by the big Changchun No. 1 Motor Works, was joined by vehicles from other cities — Nanking, Peking, Shanghai and Tsinan. These came rolling out of former small plants which, equipped only for repairs and making replacements and parts, were converted and re-equipped chiefly by their own efforts. All in all, in China today nine basic types of vehicles and many derivative models are in production.

Like the others, the Tsinan Motor Works had been a poorly equipped and technically weak maintenance and repair workshop with only 30 technicians. By 1959 the plant was trial-producing eight-ton lorries.

How was this brought about? For example, the crucial side-frame of the projected lorry required a huge press which the plant did not have. Nevertheless, leadership, technicians and workers decided to go ahead. After studying the example of using simple presses as in the Shenyang Motor Works and nine months of trial and failure, the plant devised a unique 1,050-ton press which could turn out a frame in seven minutes. More than 100 pieces of special machinery were also made. Throughout the process of solving problems, learning from others and working things out themselves more technicians and staff were trained.

While transformed repair plants are turning out autos, the big modern Changchun Works also is improving production. With steel and other raw materials supplied chiefly from domestic sources, workers and staff have lowered costs and improved the Liberation lorry's performance.

The plant was originally designed to produce only one type of lorry. Now, as a result of improved equipment and a general rise in the technical level, it is turning out several makes. Three years after Liberations began coming off the assembly line the Changchun Works began production

of the Red Flag limousine, a big deluxe sedan that is the pride of the road. From start to finish the Red Flag is Chinese. To make it, the Changchun Works had to solve no less than 600 difficult technical problems, including the production of high-speed bushings, high-pressure oil pumps and synchronesh gears.

Rich 1964 Harvests

AS 1964 enters its final quarter it is evident that this year's harvest will be a fairly big one in China's history. Already, wheat, early and semi-late rice yields were higher than in 1963. Most of the nation's sorghum, millet, maize and other early autumn crops have been harvested. Yields were above last year. The best in years, industrial crops such as cotton, oilseed, sugar-beet and cane, tobacco, tea and silk also registered substantial gains over 1963.

Good harvests have been reaped in the Yellow and Huai river basins, which grow a third of the country's autumn grain. Some areas in these two river basins embracing eight provinces and two autonomous regions reported the best harvest in recent years.

Farmers in the rice-rich provinces in the south have also brought in good crops. Most of Kiangsu's 15 million *mu* of semi-late rice is already in. According to available threshing figures, the autumn harvest will see a big advance over last. In Szechuan, the country's



Szechuan peasants inspect good paddy-rice crop

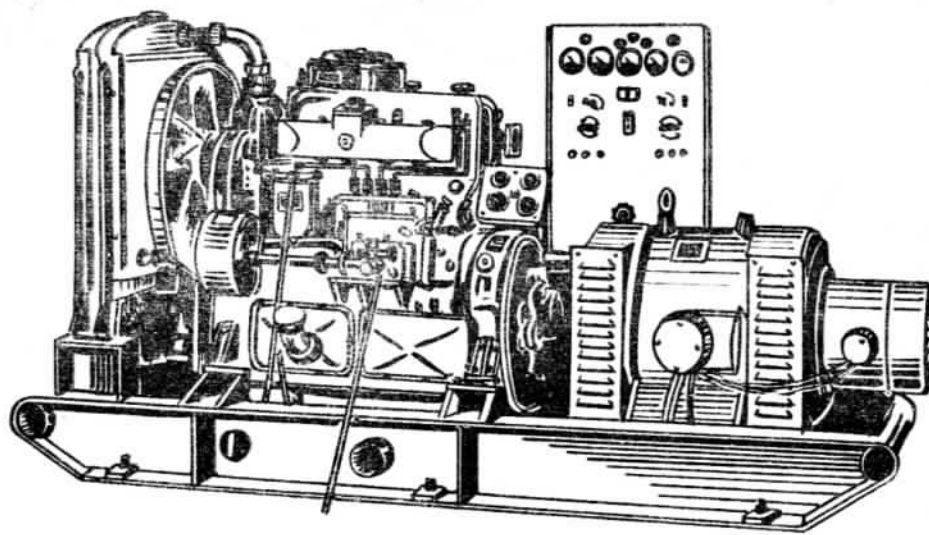
largest rice-producer, and in other southern provinces heavier harvests round out the picture of good grain crops spanning north and south China.

This year's cotton story of rising output on increased acreage is against a 1963 background which was 10 million *mu* more than 1962. Despite a 12-day delay in sowing because of untimely spring rain, cotton has matured earlier, with more and larger bolls per plant as compared with last year.

Kiangsu and Hupeh Provinces are topping their very good 1963 cotton record. New cotton areas opened up this year in the Yangtse river basin, and the Yellow and Huai river basins, which account for more than half the country's cotton crop, are also picking more and better quality cotton. Traditionally low-yield areas are continuing the healthy upward trend of more cotton per-*mu* from an enlarged area.

Better management, wider use of improved seed and farm techniques, more machinery and fertilizer and expanded irrigation and drainage facilities were some of the factors behind 1964's rich harvests. Water conservancy projects built since 1958 confined the area affected by waterlogging or drought to the smallest in the last few years, and helped enlarge the national acreage of stable high-yield farms. All this points up the advantages of large-scale collective farming organized by the rural people's communes.

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