

PEKING REVIEW

27
July 2, 1965

Keep Up Efforts for Success Of 2nd African-Asian Conference

Decisions on postponement aim at upholding Afro-Asian
unity and making conference a greater success.

Taiwan Must Be Liberated

Nationwide militia demonstrations against U.S. occupation of that
Chinese province.

China Will Never Recognize "ROK-Japan Basic Treaty"

Government statement denounces U.S.-sponsored Japanese militarist
and south Korean puppet collusion.

Rural Demonstration Fields

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Support the Dominican People's Resistance to U.S. Armed Aggression

A rising against the reactionary dictatorship of Reid Cabral took place in the Dominican Republic on April 24, 1965. U.S. imperialism immediately landed over 30,000 troops to suppress the Dominican patriots.

The Government of the People's Republic of China, in a statement on May 3, denounced U.S. aggression against the Dominican Republic and expressed resolute support for the Dominican people in their just struggle. On May 12, Chairman Mao Tse-tung issued the "Statement Supporting the Dominican People's Resistance to U.S. Armed Aggression." A vigorous movement of support for the Dominican people spread throughout China.

This illustrated booklet contains the above two statements, two editorials from *Renmin Ribao* (People's Daily), other documents and background information.

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Break the Nuclear Monopoly, Eliminate Nuclear Weapons

On October 16, 1964 and May 14, 1965 China exploded her first and second atom bombs. This was a major achievement of the Chinese people in strengthening their national defence and safeguarding the security of their motherland and world peace.

China is conducting necessary nuclear tests within defined limits and is developing nuclear weapons to cope with the nuclear blackmail and threats of the United States and in order to get all nuclear weapons abolished. China needs such weapons solely for defence. She will never be the first to use them.

This booklet contains a statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China and two press communiques on the explosions, Premier Chou En-lai's message to the government heads of all countries and two *Renmin Ribao* (People's Daily) editorials on the subject. These documents and articles fully explain the position of the Chinese Government on the question of breaking the monopoly of nuclear weapons and eliminating them completely.

32 pages

18.5 × 13 cm.

paper cover

Also available in French, German, Japanese and Spanish

Published by: **FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS**, Peking, China

Distributed by: **GUOZI SHUDIAN** (China Publications Centre), Peking, China

Order from your local dealer or write direct to the

Mail Order Dept., GUOZI SHUDIAN P.O. Box 399, Peking, China

PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

July 2, 1965 Vol. VIII No. 27

CONTENTS

THE WEEK	3
ARTICLES & DOCUMENTS	
Keep Up Efforts for Success of Second African-Asian Conference —Renmin Ribao Editorial	5
African-Asian Conference Postponed to Uphold Solidarity —Hsinhua Correspondent	6
China Will Never Recognize "ROK-Japan Basic Treaty" —Government Statement	7
The Chinese People Are Determined to Liberate Taiwan —Renmin Ribao Editorial	9
Militia's Nationwide Demonstration	10
Criminal Record of U.S. Occupation of Taiwan	11
Peking Marks 15th Anniversary of Korean Liberation War —Our Correspondent	13
Farm Scientists Run Rural Demonstration Fields —Chia Pei-hua	15
Manifesto of the Malayan National Liberation League	18
Zeri i Popullit Denounces Khrushchov Revisionists' Betrayal of Marxism-Leninism	20
A Sad SAC Has a Bad Day at Ben Cat (Pen Probes)	22
SPORTS	23
ACROSS THE LAND	24
ROUND THE WORLD	26

Published every Friday by PEKING REVIEW
Pai Wan Chuang, Peking (37), China
Post Office Registration No. 2-922
Cable Address: Peking 2910
Printed in the People's Republic of China

THE WEEK

Chou En-lai, Sukarno, Ayub Khan and Nasser Hold Talks

From Cairo it is reported that Chinese Premier Chou En-lai, Indonesian President Sukarno, Pakistan President Ayub Khan and President Nasser of the United Arab Republic held talks on June 28 at President Nasser's official residence during a brief stop-over by the Pakistan President who was on his way home from London. Premier Chou, President Sukarno and President Nasser had met and conferred the day before.

From the time of his arrival in Cairo on June 19, Premier Chou held several rounds of talks with President Nasser and other U.A.R. leaders and exchanged views on questions of common interest. These talks were

fruitful and, as the Premier put it, "have not only shown that satisfactory relations of friendly cooperation exist between our two countries but have also created favourable conditions for the further development of these relations."

Premier Chou went to Alexandria on June 23 in the company of President Nasser. He spent three days in that beautiful Mediterranean port city. His sojourn there was highlighted by visits to a rubber tyre factory, a paper mill and the headquarters of the U.A.R. Navy. He returned to Cairo with President Nasser on June 26.

Chairman Mao Receives Tanzanian Women's Delegation

Chairman Mao Tse-tung on June 29 received Madame Sophi Kawawa, wife of Second Vice-President R.M. Kawawa of Tanzania, and members of the Tanzanian women's delegation she led. They had a cordial and friendly talk. The day before, Chairman Liu Shao-chi and his wife received the distinguished guests.

The Tanzanian guests arrived in Peking on June 23 on a friendship visit at the invitation of the National Women's Federation. They were greeted at Peking Airport by Teng Ying-chao, Hsu Kuang-ping, Chang Yun and Kang Ke-ching, Vice-Presidents of the host organization. The following evening, they were honoured at a banquet given by the National Women's Federation. In her speech of welcome, Teng Ying-chao said that the visit of Madame Sophi Kawawa and her delegation would add another memorable page to the annals of friendship between the people of China and Tanzania.

She also pledged that the Chinese people would unite still more closely with the people and women of Tanzania and the rest of the world in the fight against the imperialist policies of war and aggression.

Madame Kawawa said that she and her colleagues felt very much at home in China because the Tanzanian people always regarded the Chinese people as their brothers and sisters.

On June 26, women representatives of all walks of life in the capital gathered at a meeting to welcome Madame Kawawa and her delegation.

Cultural Mission From Indonesia

The visiting Indonesian presidential cultural mission led by Dr. Prijono, Minister Co-ordinator of Education and Culture, gave a successful premiere of songs and dances in Peking on June 26. Chairman Liu Shao-chi and his wife were among the 1,000 spectators who enthusiastically applauded the Indonesians' fine performance. During intermission, Chairman Liu received Dr. Prijono

and the principal actresses and actors of the mission.

Rich in national flavour, the evening's 12-item programme introduced the culture of Sumatra, Kalimantan, North Sulawesi, Java and Bali. It also gave a glimpse of the revolutionary spirit of the Indonesian people. When the last item, *Friendship Dance*, ended the entire audience joined their Indonesian friends in singing the popular Chinese song *The East Is Red*.

Congolese Women's Delegation Arrives

A delegation from the Revolutionary Union of Congolese (B) Women, led by its President, Yandza Celine, arrived in Peking on June 23. Among those welcoming the Congolese guests at the airport were Teng Ying-chao, Hsu Kuang-ping, Chang Yun and Kang Ke-ching, Vice-Presidents of the National Women's Federation.

At a banquet in honour of the delegation, Tsai Chang, President of the National Women's Federation, praised the Congolese people for their victories in defeating U.S. imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist subversion and for their achievements in developing their national economy and culture. She said that the delegation's visit would enhance mutual understanding and militant friendship between the women of the two countries.

Yandza Celine said that though the Congo (B) and China were separated by a great distance, the two peoples were closely united by their common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. She said that her people regarded the Chinese people as their true friends because China had always supported them in time of need.

On June 28, Peking held a rally to greet these Congolese friends.

China Rejects British-Organized "Peace Mission"

The Chinese Government has rejected a proposed visit to Peking by a so-called peace mission, headed by Britain and composed of the

Chen Yi on Postponement of 2nd African-Asian Conference

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi, in a written statement issued at the airport upon his departure from Algiers for Cairo on June 28, stressed that the Second African-Asian Conference was postponed in order to make the conference a greater success, and that the postponement meant a failure for the imperialists and reactionaries hostile to the Asian and African peoples.

The Vice-Premier said that the Chinese Government and people would, as always, continue to work together with other Afro-Asian countries for the success of the Second African-Asian Conference and that any intrigues aimed at obstructing and sabotaging the conference would not be permitted. He said: "The imperialists and reactionaries say that the postponement of the conference represents a failure for the Asian and African peoples. We do not agree with this view. On the contrary, it is precisely for making the Second African-Asian Conference a greater success that it is postponed. It is not a failure for the Asian and African peoples, but a failure for both the imperialists

and reactionaries who are hostile to them."

Noting that the conference was to serve the Asian and African peoples' cause of solidarity against imperialism, he added: "At present, the people of Viet Nam, the Congo (Leopoldville) and the Dominican Republic are shedding blood in valiant battles. The struggle of the Asian and African peoples against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by the United States is forging ahead vigorously. The anti-imperialist struggle is deepening and the situation is excellent. This is the motive power for the success of the Second African-Asian Conference."

Vice-Premier Chen Yi paid tribute to the heroic Algerian people who, he said, "will surely overcome all the obstacles in their march forward." He also expressed confidence that the Algerian revolution would continue to advance. He thanked Boumedienne, leader of the Revolutionary Council of Algeria, Foreign Minister Bouteflika and other Algerian brothers for the hospitality accorded him during his stay in Algiers.

leaders of three other Commonwealth countries, "to make contact with the governments principally concerned with the problem of Viet Nam." This was made known to the British Government in a Chinese Foreign Ministry note of June 25 which was handed to British Charge d'Affaires ad interim K.M. Wilford.

The Chinese note points out that the substance of the Viet Nam question and the root of the tension in Southeast Asia lie in the fact that the United States has been continuously expanding its war of aggression against south Viet Nam and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in total violation of the Geneva agreements. Instead of denouncing U.S. aggression, Britain has fully

backed it and actively supported the "unconditional discussions" swindle of the United States by carrying out "peace talk" manoeuvres to provide a cover for U.S. aggression and facilitate the criminal U.S. designs to perpetuate the division of Viet Nam and to occupy south Viet Nam.

Exposing Britain's new "peace talk" move as "rendering yet another service to the U.S. aggressors," the Chinese note draws attention to the fact that the questions of Viet Nam and Indo-China fall under the 1954 and 1962 Geneva agreements. By openly going beyond these agreements and taking action in the name of the Commonwealth which is not directly related to the Viet Nam

(Continued on p. 14.)

Peking Review, No. 27

Keep Up Efforts for Success of Second African-Asian Conference

THE standing committee in preparation for the Second African-Asian Conference at a special meeting in Algiers on June 26 decided to postpone the second conference of the heads of state or government of the Asian and African countries to November 5, 1965, and the meeting of foreign ministers to October 28, and that Algiers remain the venue of the conference. **The Chinese Government and people fully support this decision.**

The Second African-Asian Conference, previously scheduled to open on June 29, is of major historical significance. The common desire of the more than 2,000 million Asian and African people is that the conference will hold still higher the banner of opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, carry forward the Bandung spirit and enhance Afro-Asian solidarity. They have especially great need to advance the cause of solidarity against imperialism as U.S. imperialism is widening its war of aggression in Viet Nam. It is for this reason that many Asian and African countries had earnestly hoped that the conference would take place as scheduled. This hope is quite legitimate and particularly so in view of the preparations already made and the material and technical arrangements which Algeria, the host country, had completed for the holding of the conference. However, a number of countries, out of various considerations, requested that the conference be postponed. Naturally, their opinion, too, deserved attention.

The Chinese Government has all along actively supported the holding of the Second African-Asian Conference and hoped to work together with other Asian and African countries for its success. China and many other countries had hoped that the conference would take place as scheduled; and at the same time China by no means ignored the opinion advanced by a number of countries that the conference be postponed. We have always maintained that differences of opinion among the Asian and African countries should be settled in accordance with the principle of reaching a consensus of opinion through consultation and seeking common ground while reserving differences. This principle was established at the First Asian-African Conference. Proceeding from its stand for Afro-Asian solidarity in the common struggle against imperialism, the Chinese delegation entered into extensive consultations with the delegations of other countries and played its part in finding common ground among the opinions held in various quarters. **The standing committee's present decision to postpone the conference was reached unanimously after full consultation. It conforms to the common interests of the Afro-Asian countries and peo-**

ples in cementing their solidarity in opposition to imperialism.

The decision was made entirely within the terms of reference of the committee. **Except for the change the committee made in the date for the opening of the conference, the decisions reached at the Djakarta meeting of April 1964 on various questions relating to the convocation of the Second African-Asian Conference remain valid and Algiers continues to be the venue.** What happened in Algeria on June 19 was entirely its internal affair. According to the principle of non-interference in each other's internal affairs as affirmed at the First Asian-African Conference, no foreign country can interfere in the events nor is there any justification in using them as a pretext to change the venue of the Second African-Asian Conference. The communique issued by the special meeting of the standing committee declares in clear-cut terms that it "reaffirms that the choice of Algiers as the site of the conference is a homage rendered by the peoples of Africa and Asia to the Algerian people who have made important contributions to the cause of national independence and to the triumph of the Bandung principles." Thus the imperialists and their agents failed in their scheme to change the venue of the conference in their hostility towards the new Algerian leadership. The communique also "expresses warm satisfaction with the efforts and sacrifices made by Algeria for the preparation of the conference." It gave expression to the common will of the Afro-Asian peoples.

Contrary to the common desire of the Afro-Asian peoples, imperialism and its agents are most unhappy at the holding of a Second African-Asian Conference. They had resorted to every conceivable means to sabotage it well before the scheduled opening date. Then when the date was drawing near, they intensified their sabotage, using the June 19 events in Algeria as their pretext, in the fond hope of scuttling the conference altogether. But their plot fell flat in the face of the Afro-Asian peoples who are united in opposing imperialism. The Second African-Asian Conference will still take place in November this year. This is a telling blow to imperialism and its agents.

From Washington it is reported that the U.S. authorities had heaved a sigh of relief in the naive belief that they could now escape the just indictment and condemnation of the Afro-Asian peoples. In fact, **U.S. imperialism and its lackeys have nothing to rejoice over.** The U.S. imperialists and the colonialists and neo-colonialists, who have stopped at no evil, are the most deadly common enemy of the more than 2,000 million

Asian and African people and will never succeed in their attempt to dodge condemnation and the ever-mounting opposition to them. **The Afro-Asian peoples will by no means relent in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism as a result of the postponement of the conference.** On the contrary, the new major exposure of the hostility of imperialism and its flunkys towards the conference and their sabotage of it will prompt the Afro-Asian peoples to further heighten their vigilance and step up their struggle

against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by the United States.

We are convinced that the Afro-Asian peoples will hold still higher the banner of solidarity against imperialism, carry forward the Bandung spirit and exert even greater efforts to make the Second African-Asian Conference a success in accordance with the decisions reached at the Djakarta meeting and at the special meeting of the standing committee.

(“*Renmin Ribao*” editorial, June 29.)

Report From Algiers

African-Asian Conference Postponed To Uphold Solidarity

THE decisions on postponing the Second African-Asian Conference, which were unanimously arrived at on the evening of June 26 by the standing committee in preparation for the conference, are a positive achievement won through concerted effort and the reaching of unanimity through consultations by countries which uphold Afro-Asian solidarity and desire to make a success of the African-Asian conference. The decisions also signify the defeat of the plot of the imperialists and reactionaries to completely sabotage and cancel the conference.

The Foreign Ministers' meeting to prepare for the Second African-Asian Conference was scheduled for June 24 and the Conference of Heads of State or Government for June 29 in Algiers. **Many African and Asian countries had done a lot of work to promote this conference for unity against imperialism. Algeria, the host country, had organizationally and materially contributed much to its preparation.** Most of the African and Asian countries had decided to take part in the conference and some of the delegates had already been in Algiers for some time, ready to attend the Foreign Ministers' meeting preceding the conference.

On June 19, the domestic political situation in Algeria underwent a change. The Council of Revolution assumed power and had the internal situation under control. Such a change is an internal affair of Algeria. The Algerian Government has time and again proclaimed its country's stand of abiding by all its international commitments, continuing to strengthen the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and of convening the African-Asian conference as scheduled. **Proceeding from the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, the Chinese Government expressed support for the Algerian Council of Revolution and stood for the holding of the conference as scheduled and making it a success.** The same desire

was voiced by many other countries. Within a few days after the change in Algeria, the Foreign Ministers of China, Viet Nam, Korea, Indonesia, Syria and other countries arrived in Algiers to attend the scheduled meeting.

In order to enable more countries to take part, the standing committee decided on June 24 that the Foreign Ministers' meeting be postponed for 48 hours. By June 25, 27 countries had sent their Foreign Ministers or Ministers, but quite a number had failed to do so; in particular, not many African countries had done so. Some countries asked for the postponement of the conference.

The point of departure of those countries that failed to send their Ministers to Algiers or stood for the postponement of the conference, was not all the same. **A considerable number of countries adopted a positive attitude towards the Second African-Asian Conference and, in proposing its postponement, they desired to make it a success.**

A few countries, however, harboured ulterior motives. They tried to sabotage the conference from the outset. Indian papers blatantly claimed that “the concept of Afro-Asian unity has itself become somewhat outdated” (*Times of India*). They admitted that India had never wanted another African-Asian conference (*Statesman*).

At the same time, imperialism and the reactionaries of all countries launched increasingly wild attacks and disruptive moves against the conference. For a long time they had been using every possible means to spread rumours and sow discord among the Afro-Asian countries. To sabotage the conference, the U.S. Government specially sent Averell Harriman and other diplomatic officials or instructed its ambassadors to carry out activities in Asia and Africa. Some agents of the United States also tried every means to gate-crash the

African-Asian conference in an attempt to sabotage the Asian and African peoples' anti-imperialist cause from within. **These disruptive moves by imperialism and reaction against the African-Asian conference became more rampant after the change in the political situation in Algeria.**

Preparations for the Second African-Asian Conference have been going on uninterrupted since the setting up of the Algerian Council of Revolution. This provided the conditions needed for the convening of the conference. But the imperialists and their agents launched unbridled attacks on the Algerian Council of Revolution, spreading rumours that the situation in Algeria was chaotic, and provoking and engineering disruptive activities and even resorting to terrorist methods. On June 25, an explosion in the hall, which had been completed in good time for the conference, was set off by them. This seriously endangered the security of the delegates to the meeting.

In these circumstances, it was no longer appropriate to hold the conference as scheduled.

From the outset, the imperialists and their agents had been hatching a scheme to postpone the summit conference indefinitely through the Foreign Ministers' meeting. Since then they have intensified their activities. Rumours were rife that the conference "was finished," and so forth.

India's delegate loudly called for the holding of the Foreign Ministers' meeting, though its Foreign Minister failed to come to Algiers. There were disclosures that the Indian delegate, together with the delegates of certain countries, had plotted for a motion at the Foreign Ministers' meeting to "recess" the African-Asian conference and for the formation of a "provisional committee." The idea behind this was to supersede the

original standing committee and in fact to write off all the decisions taken at the 1964 Djakarta meeting for the preparation of the African-Asian conference, so that the conference could not be convened at all.

At this juncture, **the Foreign Ministers or delegates of a number of countries, China included, took the new situation into serious account. Proceeding from the desire to uphold Afro-Asian solidarity and ensuring the safety of the heads of state or government and Foreign Ministers of various countries, they took the initiative in proposing a postponement of both the Foreign Ministers' meeting and the Conference of Heads of State or Government with no change to be made as regards the host country.** After adequate consultation in accordance with the principle of reaching unanimity through consultations, as established at the Bandung Conference, the proposal was endorsed by many other countries.

At its meeting on June 26, the standing committee reached unanimous agreement and adopted decisions on a postponement. **This was the correct measure that could be taken under the circumstances. The decisions are positive ones, and they were made for the conference to achieve still better results. They have nothing in common with the postponement suggested by India and a few other countries.**

The communique of the standing committee clearly reaffirms that the mandate given to the standing committee by the Djakarta preparatory meeting remains valid. It further stresses the determination of the African and Asian countries to make maximum efforts to strengthen Afro-Asian solidarity and strengthen the forces opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

—HSINHUA CORRESPONDENT

Chinese Government Statement

China Will Never Recognize "ROK-Japan Basic Treaty"

June 26

- **The Chinese Government and people strongly condemn the U.S. plot to use the Japanese reactionaries and the Pak Jung Hi clique to expand U.S. aggression.**
- **The Chinese people firmly support the Korean and Japanese peoples' patriotic anti-U.S. struggle.**

THE farce of the "ROK-Japan talks" which was stage-managed by U.S. imperialism was hastily brought to a close a few days ago after long haggling between the Sato government of Japan and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in south Korea. In defiance of the strong opposition of the Korean and Japanese peoples and the

condemnation of the people of the world, the Sato government and the Pak Jung Hi clique brazenly signed the "ROK-Japan Basic Treaty" and a number of other "agreements" on June 22. This is a grave step taken by U.S. imperialism in its attempt to perpetuate the division of Korea and its occupation of south Korea

and to enlist Japan and the Pak Jung Hi clique in the service of its policies of aggression and war.

In its statement of June 23, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea severely condemned the crimes of U.S. imperialism and of the Japanese and Pak Jung Hi reactionaries. It solemnly declared that the "treaty" and "agreements" signed by the Pak Jung Hi clique and the Japanese Government at the "ROK-Japan talks" were completely null and void and that, together with the peace-loving people of Asia and the whole world, including the Japanese people, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people would resolutely fight against the U.S. and Japanese imperialist scheme to rig up an aggressive military bloc for launching new wars of aggression in Asia. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the just stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Japanese people strongly oppose the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan Basic Treaty." As the Japanese Communist Party pointed out in its statement of June 23, the "treaty" and "agreements" are detrimental to the interests of the Japanese and Korean peoples and can in no way be recognized by the Japanese people.

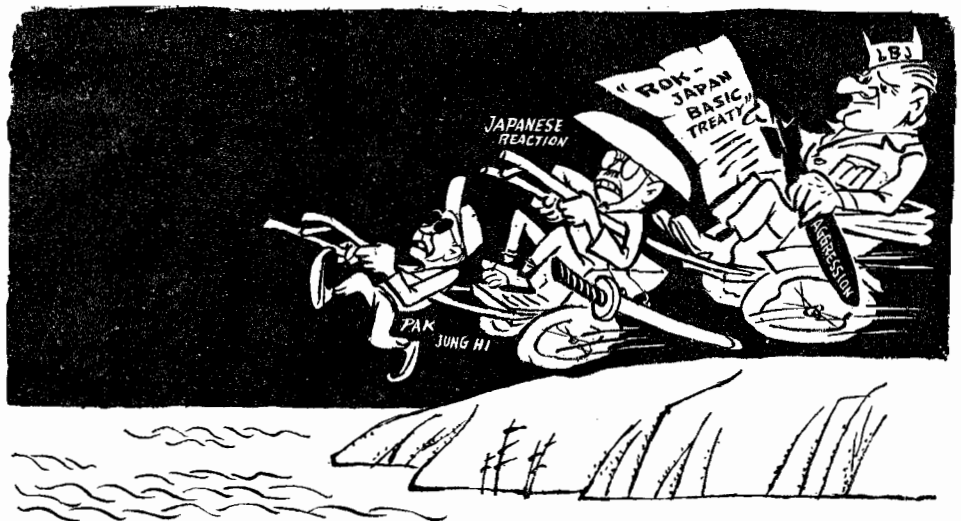
In order to realize its "Crescent Plan" of making Asians fight Asians, a plan which is directed against the socialist countries in Asia and other peace-loving Asian countries, U.S. imperialism has long been actively fostering the forces of Japanese militarism. It has been deliberately instigating the Japanese and the south Korean reactionaries to collude with each other in its attempt to knock together a "Northeast Asia military alliance" with Japan as the nucleus and including the south Korean puppet clique and the Chiang Kai-shek remnant gang. And it has been trying to link this alliance with the "Southeast Asia Treaty Organization" and bring all its lackeys in Asia into a unified aggressive military system.

Recently, U.S. imperialism has suffered repeated defeats in its aggressions in Asia and, in particular, it now finds itself at the end of its tether in the war of aggression in Viet Nam. To save itself from defeat there, U.S. imperialism has had to hurriedly involve its lackeys and collect more cannon-fodder from south Korea for its military adventures in Viet Nam where it is expanding its war of aggression. Its efforts to get the Japanese-Pak reactionaries to bring the "ROK-Japan talks" to a

speedy conclusion constitute an important component of the above-mentioned criminal plot to make Asians fight Asians.

The signing of the "ROK-Japan Basic Treaty" and the related "agreements" has aroused great indignation among the Korean and Japanese peoples. A gigantic mass movement against U.S. imperialism, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique and the Sato government is being unfolded in the southern and northern parts of Korea and throughout Japan. The patriotic and just struggle of the Korean and Japanese peoples against U.S. imperialism has won extensive sympathy and support from the peoples of Asia and the whole world. It can be stated with certainty that, faced by the heroic Korean and Japanese peoples as well as the other awakened Asian peoples, all the U.S. imperialist plots and intrigues will go completely bankrupt. By obediently following U.S. imperialism and setting themselves against the people of Korea, Japan and other Asian countries, the Sato government and the Pak Jung Hi clique will only come to an ignominious end and accompany U.S. imperialism to its grave.

The Chinese Government and people have all along supported the just struggles of the Korean and Japanese peoples and strongly condemn the criminal activities of U.S. imperialism in promoting the sinister collaboration of the Japanese reactionaries and the Pak Jung Hi clique. The signing of the "ROK-Japan Basic Treaty" and the related "agreements" is a grave provocation not only against the Korean and Japanese peoples, but also against the Chinese people and the peoples of other Asian countries. The Chinese Government will never recognize the so-called "ROK-Japan Basic Treaty" signed by the Japanese Government and the Pak Jung Hi clique. The 650 million Chinese people will stand unwaveringly with the Korean and Japanese peoples as well as with the peoples of other Asian countries in carrying to the end their struggle against the U.S. imperialist scheme for using the reactionaries of Japan and the Pak Jung Hi clique to expand its aggression.



Rickshaw Boys and Their Master

Cartoon by Lan Chien-an

The Chinese People Are Determined To Liberate Taiwan

CHINA'S territory Taiwan has been forcibly occupied by U.S. imperialism for 15 years.

Taiwan has been part of China since ancient times. This clear fact was not altered even though Japanese imperialism seized and held it for 50 years. During World War II, both the Cairo Declaration and the Potsdam Proclamation unmistakably stated that Taiwan belonged to China and should be returned to China.

At the time of Japan's surrender in 1945, the then Chinese Government sent emissaries to Taiwan to accept the surrender and Taiwan was formally returned to China. Taiwan was made a province of China.

On January 5, 1950, Harry S. Truman, then President of the United States, declared that "for the past four years the United States and the other allied powers have accepted the exercise of Chinese authority over the island" of Taiwan. And in reply to questions put by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, the U.S. State Department said, on February 9, 1950, that "the allied powers including the United States have for the past four years treated Formosa [Taiwan] as a part of China."

But U.S. imperialism, simultaneously with its war of aggression against Korea, broke its own word when it openly announced its occupation of Taiwan by force of arms on June 27, 1950. This glaring aggression against China by U.S. imperialism was an act of piracy.

Taiwan Made a U.S. Colony and Base

In the 15 years that followed, the United States has made Taiwan a colony and a military base from which the Chinese mainland is threatened. Using the illegal "mutual defence treaty" it signed with the Chiang Kai-shek gang, the United States has set up on Taiwan a military assistance advisory group in addition to a "U.S. Taiwan Defence Command"; it has also built up its naval and air bases there. It has armed the Chiang Kai-shek clique, which, at its instigation, continually sends secret agents and bandits to carry out harassment and disruptive activities against the Chinese mainland and offshore islands. Moreover, a large number of U.S. aircraft and warships directly and continually violate Chinese airspace and territorial waters — on this matter the Chinese Government has thus far issued more than 300 serious warnings to U.S. imperialism. The United States also keeps sending aircraft on espionage missions over China — a total of 18 U.S. planes, manned by Chiang Kai-shek crews or unmanned, has been brought down by us since 1958. Of

late, U.S. nuclear submarines also have been operating along the Chinese coast and posing a nuclear threat to us.

Washington also uses Taiwan as a springboard for aggression in Asia and the island is regarded by it as an important link in its so-called chain of island "defences" in the Western Pacific. For many years the United States has cherished the desire of including Taiwan in its "northeast Asia military alliance" plan, a plan to create a military bloc — composed of Japan, south Korea and the Chiang Kai-shek clique with Japanese militarism at its core — which could serve as a tool in its wars of aggression in the Far East and the rest of Asia. Even more, U.S. imperialism is ordering the Chiang Kai-shek gang to carry out harassing activities in Southeast Asia and contribute cannon-fodder to its expanded war of aggression in south Viet Nam.

U.S. imperialist occupation of Taiwan, as events in the last 15 years reveal, while seriously violating China's sovereignty and threatening its security, is also a grave threat to peace in Asia and the world as a whole. It also shows that U.S. imperialism is the sworn enemy of both the Chinese people and the people of the other Asian countries.

Johnson-Sato Conspiracy Against Taiwan

To perpetuate its occupation of Taiwan, U.S. imperialism has for many years been tirelessly engaged in underhanded activities to create "two Chinas." Besides egging on its followers to advance different kinds of preposterous proposals, such as an "independent state of Taiwan," "internationalization of Taiwan," "U.N. trusteeship," "one China and one Taiwan," it has used every opportunity to try and bring about a "two Chinas" situation. The tricks vary but the aim is the same: to sever Taiwan from China and legalize the U.S. occupation of the island.

Taking advantage of the Japanese militarists who eagerly covet Taiwan, U.S. imperialism has recently enlisted the services of the Sato government in the "two Chinas" plot. Sato has openly proclaimed that "Taiwan's status is unsettled," and that the Taiwan question "is not a question of China's internal affairs." The American press disclosed that the question of "independence" for the Chiang Kai-shek gang on Taiwan was discussed last January at the Johnson-Sato talks in Washington. The forces of Japanese militarism, revived under U.S. patronage, are now dreaming of making a come-back, of occupying Taiwan and invad-

ing other parts of China. Designating China as the imagined enemy, the Japanese Government has flagrantly drawn up its "Three Arrows Plan." All this cannot but provoke the Chinese people to great indignation and arouse their sharp vigilance.

The Chinese people have not for a moment forgotten that their territory Taiwan remains to be liberated, and their 11 million compatriots there are still groaning under the reactionary U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek rule. Nor can they forget that their ferocious enemy, U.S. imperialism, is just around the corner posing a threat to

them day and night. They must take it seriously. They must redouble their efforts to increase their country's strength. **The Chinese people are determined to liberate Taiwan and accomplish the great cause of unifying their motherland. All U.S. armed forces must quit Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits area.** Together with the people of Asia and the whole world, the Chinese people are also determined to throw U.S. imperialism out of Asia and out of all places that are victims of its aggression.

("Renmin Ribao" editorial, June 27, 1965)

Against U.S. Occupation of Taiwan

Militia's Nationwide Demonstration

THE people's militia, fully armed and well trained, this week demonstrated against U.S. imperialist forcible occupation of their land, Taiwan, which began 15 years ago. Two hundred and seventy thousand in Peking and 26 other cities—including Foochow, a city on the Fukien front facing the Taiwan Straits, Kunming in Yunnan Province, Nanning in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, both bordering on the fighting Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and remote Lhasa in China's Tibet region—came out in demonstrations, marches and military exercises, pledging to throw U.S. imperialism out of Taiwan, liberate this island province and back their Vietnamese brothers in their fight against U.S. imperialism to the finish.

In **Peking**, 20,000 workers, peasants, students and civil servants in the militia held demonstration meet-

ings in courtyards and on campuses. Another 10,000 gathered at the capital's shooting range to listen to a speech by Tseng Mei, Commander of the Peking Garrison, who called on them to be combat-ready and on guard—to overwhelm the U.S. aggressors in a sea of armed people should they dare to come.

Attended by leading officials and officers and members of an Indonesian volunteers delegation headed by Colonel Sujono, the meeting saw a military demonstration consisting of 22 events, including weapon repairing under battle conditions, rifle and machine-gun reassembling, as well as ammunition sorting by blindfolded worker-militiamen and repairing of communication lines by the militiamen of the Peking Telecommunications Bureau. Those in the viewing stands applauded when they saw the militia detonate land mines by controlled means, and "invading U.S. troops" set off booby traps which exploded every time they touched anything—a chair, a teapot, a clock, or a telephone. Militiawomen also took part in these events. A special eye-catching event was the target shooting by junior middle school Young Pioneers who had had some training after school hours. The dexterity and marksmanship shown by the demonstrators was the result of learning from the regulars, the P.L.A., to undergo intensive and rigid training to meet the needs of actual fighting.

In **Shanghai**, 30,000 militia members, including former volunteers in the Korean war, veterans of the resistance war against Japan and the war of liberation against the Chiang Kai-shek reactionaries, militiamen and women composed of advanced workers, school teachers and students, shop clerks and government employees met at the People's Square, the former "Race Course" where before liberation British and American troops used to march



10,000 people's militia at the Peking Shooting Range shout the slogan: "U.S. Imperialism, Get Out of Taiwan"

past and have their military drills. The meeting over, these militia-men and women in infantry, engineers, medical, communications, anti-chemical warfare and other units began demonstrating their military skills with bayonet charges, anti-aircraft firing, first aid and fire-extinguishing.

In **Hoihow**, principal city of Hainan Island which faces Viet Nam across the sea, over 10,000 militia members paraded in the streets and displayed anti-aircraft gun firing, bayonet practice and other military skills.

Nanking, former centre of the reactionary U.S.-Chiang rule, saw another rally of more than 10,000 militia members. Representatives of worker, peasant and student militia said at the meeting that U.S. imperialism was their inveterate enemy and they would never permit it to continue occupying Taiwan or create "two Chinas."

In **Wuhan**, the triple city in central China, over 2,000 armed militia swam across a 7,000-metre-wide section of the Yangtse River in less than an hour. Their watchword was that they were ready to contribute their part to the liberation of Taiwan.

More than 5,000 militia members of the Tibetan and Han nationalities poured into the streets of **Lhasa** in a great demonstration. Many of them were former slaves and serfs who distinguished themselves in putting down the rebellion of the reactionary serf-owners in Tibet. A militia platoon leader whose parents and sisters were killed by serf-owners said that he would still further improve his military skill and contribute his share to the liberation of Taiwan.

Facts on File

Criminal Record of U.S. Occupation of Taiwan

(From June 1950 On)

FIFTEEN years ago, on June 27, simultaneously with the U.S. aggression against Korea, the then U.S. President Harry Truman ordered the invasion of Taiwan by the Seventh Fleet and the 13th Airforce. On December 2, 1954, the U.S. concluded the "Mutual Defence Treaty" with the Chiang Kai-chek gang. On January 28, the following year, the U.S. Congress authorized the American President to use armed force in the Taiwan Straits in an attempt to prevent China from liberating its territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu.

U.S. Bases. Since June 27, 1950, the U.S. aggressors have gone all out to build airfields, naval ports and



Foochow's militia at a meeting opposing U.S. occupation of Taiwan

Demonstrations and military exercises, including swimming with weapons, signalling, and other items required in modern warfare, which were held in these and other cities, left the impression that they form a powerful people's militia which will report for duty at a moment's call.

In Peking, leading members of Chinese democratic parties, public figures without party affiliations, representatives of the private industrialists and businessmen, scientists and men of letters also held a meeting voicing their opposition to the U.S. imperialist occupation of Taiwan. Those present made the same pledge: to heighten vigilance and strengthen unity and do their bit for the liberation of Taiwan and defeating U.S. imperialism.

Similar meetings of leading members of local democratic parties and intellectuals in Shanghai, Tientsin, Canton, Foochow, Hofei and other cities were also held to oppose U.S. occupation of Taiwan.

other military installations on the island. They have turned Keelung, Kaohsiung, Tsoying and Makung of the Penghu Is. into their naval bases. There are U.S. air bases at Taipei, Taoyuan, Hsinchu, Kungkuan, Chiayi, Pingtung and Tainan. The airfield in Kungkuan, occupying more than 200 hectares of land, is one of the largest U.S. airfields in the Far East.

The U.S. aggressors have set up on Taiwan more than 20 agencies for military aggression. Among these are "U.S. Taiwan Defence Command" in charge of directing and planning aggressive activities against the Chinese mainland; "U.S. Naval Medical Research Unit No.2" in charge of research in bacteriological warfare;

"U.S. Naval Auxiliary Communications Centre," a branch of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, engaged in the collection of intelligence and subversion; "U.S. Naval Task Force 72" and "U.S. 13th Task Airforce" which are constantly carrying out military provocations against China.

Ceaseless Provocations. Since June 1950, U.S. military aircraft and warships stationed on Taiwan and in the Taiwan Straits have often intruded into the territorial waters and air space of the Chinese mainland and carried out military provocations. The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs Spokesman has issued more than 380 warnings against these provocations.

From October 1962 to January 1965, U.S. agencies in Taiwan directed and dispatched 40 groups of U.S.-Chiang armed bandits to harass our coastal areas. They were all wiped out. At U.S. instigation, the Intelligence Bureau of the Chiang Kai-shek gang also sent a total of six groups of armed bandits to sneak ashore in the coastal areas of the former Hai Ninh Province of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on July 29 and October 23, 1963. They were all wiped out by the Vietnamese army and people. Recently, the U.S. has egged on the Chiang Kai-shek gang to step up its military collusion with the Saigon puppet regime and participate in the U.S. war of aggression against Viet Nam. U.S. imperialism has also made Taiwan one of its military bases for this aggressive war.

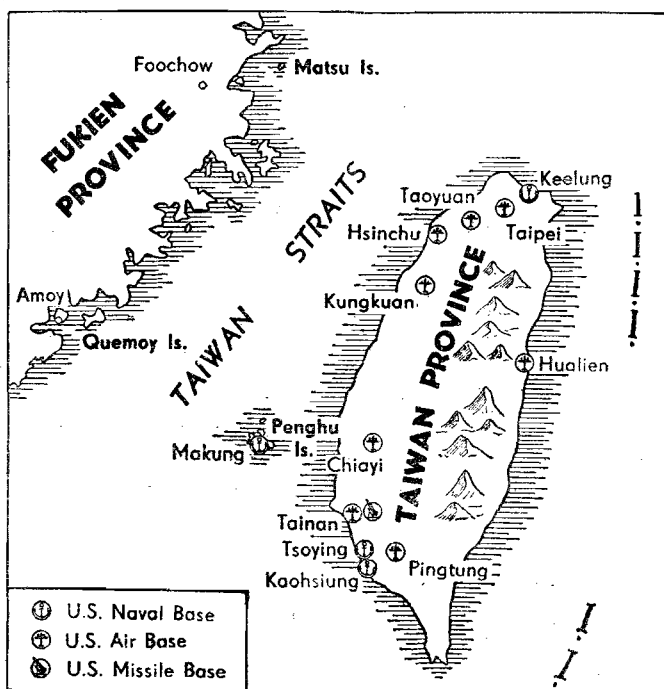
"Aid" and Control. Between July 1950, and June 1965, the United States supplied the Chiang Kai-shek gang with military "aid" to the tune of more than U.S. \$2,600 million. Through this military "aid," the U.S. has provided the Chiang Kai-shek gang with all kinds of arms and military equipment. The so-called U.S. "Mi-

litary Assistance Advisory Group" stationed on Taiwan has a tight grip on the Chiang Kai-shek troops. This group is among the biggest of the U.S. "Military Assistance Advisory Groups" scattered all over the world, and numbers as high as 3,000 personnel.

"Two Chinas" Plots. To legalize its aggression in Taiwan, U.S. imperialism has over the years engaged in the vicious plot to create "two Chinas." On June 27, 1950, simultaneously with his order for the invasion of Taiwan, Truman declared: "The determination of the future status of Formosa [Taiwan] must await the restoration of security in the Pacific, a peace settlement with Japan or consideration by the United Nations." The unilateral "Japanese Peace Treaty" which was masterminded by the U.S. on September 8, 1951 omitted any mention of the return of Taiwan to China. After its fiasco in the Korean war, the U.S., afraid of China's steadily growing might, pushed ahead with its "two Chinas" scheme more blatantly than ever. Following the ignominious defeat of its military provocations in the Taiwan Straits in 1958, the U.S. has stepped up its efforts to peddle the "two Chinas" scheme in various forms. Recently it has cooked up the so-called "one China, one Taiwan" plot. All these schemes are directed at perpetuating the U.S. imperialist occupation of Taiwan.

Economic Ruin and Grinding Poverty. This occupation of Taiwan has subjected our compatriots there to ruthless exploitation. Since 1950, the U.S. has set up many agencies for economic aggression. Among these are the "U.S. Agency for International Development, Aid Mission to Taiwan" (later renamed "United States Aid Mission"), the "Joint Commission on Rural Rehabilitation," etc. These U.S. agencies control finance and currency in Taiwan and open the way for the infiltration of U.S. monopoly capital. Through large-scale capital penetration and the mass dumping of commodities, the U.S. has turned Taiwan into a supplier of raw materials and a market for its goods. Taiwan's own industry and commerce have been badly hit. Many factories and shops are forced to close down every year. Serious damage has been done to the rural economy and many peasants have gone bankrupt. The countryside has become poorer than ever before. With a population of only 12 million, Taiwan has more than 2.4 million unemployed. Paupers and beggars are seen everywhere, both in towns and the rural areas. Life in Taiwan is miserable.

Strong Resistance. The predatory U.S. aggression has aroused strong resistance from Taiwan compatriots who have a glorious tradition of patriotism and struggle against imperialism. Taiwan newspapers reveal that from June 1950 to August 1958, there were no fewer than 210,000 cases of "subversion" and "revolt," on a large or small scale. And many of these were linked with anti-U.S. incidents. Big demonstrations against the U.S.-Chiang reactionaries broke out on May 24, 1957 in Taipei. The 30,000 angry demonstrators destroyed the U.S. "embassy" and the U.S. Information Service and tore the Stars and Strips to shreds.



Sketch map by Wang Chieh

Peking Marks 15th Anniversary of Korean Liberation War

THE spirit of militant unity which binds together the Chinese and Korean peoples found lively expression at the Peking Gymnasium on June 25. Again and again the assembled 8,000 workers, government functionaries, students and armed militia struck up revolutionary songs. Slogans inscribed on huge streamers read: "Support the Korean people in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and for the reunification of their fatherland!" and "U.S. imperialism, get out of south Korea, get out of all the places you have occupied and invaded!"

The occasion was a rally marking the 15th anniversary of the Korean war for the liberation of the fatherland. Among those who attended were Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China; Teng Hsiao-ping, Acting Premier; Peng Chen, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Mayor of Peking; and Kang Sheng and Liu Ning-I, Vice-Chairmen of the N.P.C. Standing Committee. Also present were the visiting Korean People's Delegation led by Kang Ryang Wook, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Korean Supreme People's Assembly and Chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee; Korean Ambassador to China Pak Se Chang and diplomatic envoys of other socialist, and Asian and African countries. The Korean People's Delegation arrived in Peking on June 23 to attend the commemoration of the anniversary and take part in the Support the Korean People's Anti-U.S. Struggle Month. On June 28 Chairman of the People's Republic of China, Liu Shao-chi, received Kang Ryang Wook and other members of the delegation and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

Opened by Peng Chen, the rally was addressed by Liu Ning-I, Kang Ryang Wook and Pak Se Chang. They affirmed the resolve of the Chinese and Korean peoples to carry through to the end the struggle to smash the "ROK-Japan Basic Treaty" and defeat the scheming activities of U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism.

In his opening speech, Peng Chen paid warm tribute to the great exploits of the heroic Korean people in their war for the liberation of their fatherland under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung.

"U.S. imperialism is not reconciled to its defeat," he stressed. "It is still occupying south Korea and obstructing the peaceful reunification of Korea. At its instigation, the Japanese militarists and the south Korean puppet clique held the criminal 'ROK-Japan talks' and brazenly signed the 'ROK-Japan Basic Trea-

ty' and other 'agreements.' Thus, U.S. imperialism is stepping up its efforts to rig together a 'Northeast Asia military alliance,' further threatening peace in Asia. At the same time, it is expanding its war of aggression in Viet Nam. Confronted with the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people, however, the U.S. aggressors will end up in a defeat no less disastrous than the one they suffered in Korea."

Liu Ning-I praised the great victory of the Korean people in their anti-U.S. patriotic war which, he said, safeguarded the security of the entire socialist camp and contributed to the defence of world peace. This, he emphasized, exposed the nature of U.S. imperialism as a paper tiger and provided convincing proof that the forces of the people are invincible and that it is entirely possible to defeat U.S. imperialism which is powerful in appearance.

Why is this so? Liu Ning-I gave the answer: "It is because the people, not things, decide the outcome of war. The contest of strength is not only a contest of military and economic power, but, what is more important, a contest of morale and political power." History has proved, he pointed out, that all aggressors start by invading others but end in ignominious defeat.

When the U.S. aggressors arrogantly launched a large-scale attack against Korea, Liu Ning-I said, the Korean people were faced with a grave choice: to beg for peace from imperialism or to rise and fight a just war in opposition to an unjust one. Defying brute force and fearless of sacrifices, the Korean people displayed a revolutionary heroism by putting up a resolute armed resistance to the U.S. aggressors and eventually punctured their arrogance. By this, Liu Ning-I declared, the Korean people had set the oppressed people and nations of the world a splendid example of daring to fight and to win.

Liu Ning-I drew attention to the fact that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has waged an unremitting struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea and the peaceful reunification of Korea. "The Chinese people," he stressed, "have always supported the just struggle of the Korean people and resolutely opposed the continued occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialism and its obstruction of the reunification of north and south Korea."

Setting great store by the record of mutual support which exists between the Chinese and Korean peoples, Liu Ning-I declared: "The militant friendship between our two peoples has been sealed in blood and will stand all tests. Their great unity is based on

Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and is unbreakable.”

Kang Ryang Wook began his speech amid stormy applause. “Together with the Korean people, the Chinese People’s Volunteers taking part in the Korean war,” he said, “risked their lives in protecting every mountain and village of our country just as they would in defence of their motherland. They displayed matchless courage and collective heroism in fighting against the enemy.”

He stressed: “The great victory won by the Korean and Chinese peoples in the Korean war is a serious warning to imperialism that the time has gone for ever when the imperialists could invade and exploit at will the people of Asia. Any aggressive activities against the people of Korea, China and the rest of Asia are doomed to disastrous defeats.”

Declaring null and void any “treaty” and “agreements” signed between the south Korean puppet regime and the Sato government of Japan, he expressed the determination of the Korean people to smash the intrigues of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, uproot the Pak Jung Hi clique and realize their greatest national aspiration — the reunification of their fatherland.

In his speech Ambassador Pak Se Chang castigated U.S imperialism for the various crimes it had perpetrated in south Korea. “As long as the U.S. aggressors entrench themselves in south Korea,” he said, “our compatriots there will not be able to rid themselves of ruthless colonial enslavement and the people of our country will

not be able to put an end to the sufferings and agonies caused by the division of our territory and nation.”

In the past few days, the Chinese press has featured the occasion of the Korean June 25 anniversary and events connected with it. *Renmin Ribao* in its June 25 editorial said: “The Korean people’s war for the liberation of their fatherland was a serious trial of strength after World War II between the socialist and imperialist forces, between the revolutionary and counter-revolutionary forces and between the forces in defence of world peace and the U.S. imperialist forces of war.” The outcome of the war, the paper affirmed, showed that the people of any country subjected to U.S. aggression will win provided they dare to struggle.

The paper congratulated the Korean people on their great success in national construction. “During the Korean war,” it said, “the U.S. aggressors, using bombs and napalm, levelled almost the entire northern part of Korea to the ground. But in the short space of just over a dozen years since they defeated the U.S. gangsters, the Korean people have through hard work rebuilt their socialist country on the ruins of an imperialist war of aggression. They are leading a better life and have become more powerful. This fact shows to the whole world that an heroic people who have defeated aggression and defended the freedom and independence of their country can with their own hands heal their serious war wounds rapidly and rebuild a prosperous and happy new life.”

— OUR CORRESPONDENT

THE WEEK

(Continued from p. 4.)

question, Britain, as a Co-Chairman of the Geneva Conference, “has thus totally violated and breached the relevant stipulations of the Geneva agreements.” The note reiterates that the only correct solution to the Viet Nam question is for the United States to stop its aggression immediately, withdraw all its armed forces from south Viet Nam and let the Vietnamese people settle the Viet Nam question themselves.

Chinese Scientists Return From U.S.S.R.

The 47 Chinese scientists who had worked at the Joint Nuclear Research Institute at Dubna in the U.S.S.R. returned to Peking on June 23. Among those welcoming them at the

railway station were Wu Heng, Vice-Chairman of the Scientific and Technological Commission, and Chien San-chiang, Director of the Institute of Atomic Energy of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Threat to Close Chinese Bank In Singapore Denounced

The June 12 threat by Tan Siew Sin, Minister of Finance of the Rahman regime in Kuala Lumpur, to close down the Singapore branch of the Bank of China in August has been denounced by Nan Han-chen, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of China. “The Rahman regime,” Nan Han-chen told a Hsin-hua News Agency reporter in Peking on June 27, “must stop all persecution of the Singapore branch of the Bank of China. Otherwise it will be held fully responsible for all consequences arising therefrom.”

Pointing out that the threat was an unreasonable move which had ulterior motives, Nan Han-chen said that the Bank of China’s Singapore branch had been conducting business for many years in accordance with local law, and that it had been serving local industry and commerce as well as overseas Chinese and working for the development of trade between China and Singapore. He also said that the bank, with its assets exceeding its liabilities, had a reputation for being firm.

Nan Han-chen disclosed that for some time now the Rahman regime had been planning political harassment of the bank’s Singapore branch. Rahman’s Finance Minister’s threat was another serious move against China by his regime which was tied in with the imperialists, he said.

Farm Scientists Run Rural Demonstration Fields

by CHIA PEI-HUA

DEMONSTRATION fields or farms are appearing in every part of rural China. Keeping firmly in view the needs of current farm production, they have proved to be excellent places in which to sum up the peasants' practical farming experience, popularize the findings of agricultural science and carry on scientific studies and experiments all to benefit farm yields and output. They are usually based on the peasants' own scientific experimental activities, but leading cadres of various levels of administration are taking part in their work as well as agricultural scientific workers who serve as their technical core. They are important bases for putting agricultural science at the service of farm production.

How They Started

Agricultural scientists began as early as 1953 to go to the countryside in a planned way to carry on studies and investigations and help the peasants solve their farm problems. It was only in 1963, however, that they joined in running demonstration fields.

The establishment of people's communes in 1958 released a wave of enthusiasm to boost production. Many cadres and peasants set up experimental plots to solve pressing farm problems and raise yields. Experimentation was in the air. Experiments were made to test out such measures as close planting to find the best spacing for different crops or the best methods of sowing and so on.

At the same time, agricultural research institutions throughout the country sent large numbers of scientific and technical workers to set up research bases in the countryside. There they carried on research that had been started in the laboratories and experimental farms and could be continued with profit in the rural research bases in close association with current production. The rural research bases were generally provided with a certain amount of scientific equipment, and their work was co-ordinated with that of the related laboratories and experimental farms. But their primary task was to sum up and popularize the advanced experience of the peasants and carry on studies and experiments linked to the practical tasks of the day.

In September 1962, the Tenth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party pointed out: "It is necessary to strengthen scientific and technological research, and particularly to pay attention to scientific and technological research in agriculture." In 1963 Chairman Mao Tse-tung said that "the class struggle, the struggle for production

and scientific experimentation are the three great revolutionary movements in building a powerful socialist country." Eagerly responding to the Party's call, many agricultural scientists and technicians went out from their research institutions and started to conduct research work in the rural areas on a large scale.

It was in such circumstances that the cadres and agricultural scientific workers greatly improved and enlarged the existing experimental plots and rural research bases. While maintaining their advantages, they created a new form of field activity closely integrated with production—demonstration fields and farms jointly run by the cadres, agricultural scientists and technicians, and the peasants.

From the very beginning, the leading organs in agriculture set great store by the demonstration fields. They were also warmly welcomed by agricultural scientists and technicians. Soon they were being set up all over the country. By the end of 1964, one-fourth of the nation's agricultural research workers had taken part in the work of nearly 1,000 demonstration fields. In addition, more than 4,400 demonstration fields had been set up by agro-technical stations in 12 provinces and municipalities and half of their technical staff had worked in them for extended periods.

Outstanding Features

Though developed out of the experimental plots and rural research bases, the demonstration fields differ from both. Firstly, they are large in size, ranging from tens to thousands of *mu*.* Secondly, their work in summing up the peasants' farm experience is closely integrated with popularization of the results of scientific research and the work of carrying on studies. Thirdly, guided by the Party and government leaders, they bring into full play both the technical role of the scientific and technical workers and the initiative of the peasants.

The widespread establishment of demonstration fields does not preclude the continued existence and growth of experimental plots and rural research bases. These will develop in their respective ways. Moreover, the three will promote each other's growth. Demonstration fields can give concrete advice and help to activities on experimental plots and in rural research bases, while the latter can assist and supplement the work of the former.

* One *mu* = $\frac{1}{15}$ hectare.

The Demonstration Fields Have Three Major Tasks.

First. They sum up the peasants' advanced experience and techniques. The peasants, in their many years of practical farming, have accumulated a great wealth of experience and techniques adapted to all kinds of natural conditions. With the creation of demonstration fields, this knowledge will be intensively studied and systematically and rapidly summed up.

Second. They set a pattern of scientific farming for the peasants. With their large tracts of farmland, they can effectively popularize the successful results of agricultural science and advanced experience. By setting the neighbouring peasants an example in getting stable, high yields and publicizing and teaching tested methods of doing this, demonstration fields help what they popularize take root and develop in their areas.

Third. They conduct studies and experiments over large areas. If agricultural scientists and technicians limit their research activities to laboratories and experimental farms, their work usually advances slowly or their findings cannot get widely popularized. When they do their research in the demonstration fields, they have to consider the concrete conditions of these fields and the surrounding environment, the needs of current production and the peasants' experience. This helps them overcome shortcomings due to separation from practice, production and the masses in their research work, and enables agricultural science to serve production better.

These three tasks are inter-dependent and indivisible. Spreading scientific results and advanced experience throughout a large area calls for fresh experiments. Studies and experiments need to absorb the peasants' experience. Even when results have been achieved, they need to be verified, supplemented and developed through popularization. Summing up the peasants' advanced experience and techniques is also inseparable from making experiments. In short, summing up experience means summing up the practice of the masses; studies and experiment raise perceptual knowledge to the level of rational knowledge, and popularization of scientific results redirects that rational knowledge back to practice. In this recurrent cycle, science and production promote each other's development.

Are the laboratories and experimental farms of agricultural research institutions playing a diminishing role because of the demonstration fields? The answer is: no. On the contrary, they will play an even more important role in the future. Many research problems have to be solved in the laboratories and on the experimental farms; numerous problems raised in the demonstration fields also have to be studied there.

Demonstration fields have only a short history in China, but they have already displayed their great vitality. In two years, they have been set up all over the country. Moreover, their principles have been ap-



Veteran peasant-scientist Chen Yung-kang (left) giving some tips to the younger generation in a demonstration field of paddy rice, Kiangsu Province

plied in other fields such as forestry, animal husbandry, farm side-occupations and fishery. Their achievements have clearly demonstrated how they have helped raise farm yields, promoted agricultural research and remodelled the outlook of the participating scientists and technicians.

Increasing Yields

Thanks to scientific farming methods and other measures, the demonstration fields in which the scientific workers have taken part raised their yields last year, ranging from 20 to 30 per cent in high-yield districts to 30 or even 100 per cent in low-yield areas. The 165,000 *mu* of demonstration fields under sorghum in Liaoning Province suffered prolonged rainy weather, unprecedented in 30 years, while the plants were maturing and earing. Nevertheless, their yields were 10 per cent heavier than that on the surrounding farms. Some fields even topped the latter by more than 50 per cent. In the Taihu Lake region, Kiangsu Province, the 3,000-*mu* demonstration fields of paddy rice registered an increase of 34 per cent, compared with 1963. In the western plain of Szechuan Province more than 4,700 *mu* of wheat demonstration fields gave 344 *jin* per *mu*.

The fine examples set by the demonstration fields have been a big factor in inspiring the neighbouring peasants to learn agricultural science and techniques and new farming methods. To meet their needs, many

scientists and technicians working in the demonstration fields have set up technical evening schools and technical training classes for them.

Promoting Agricultural Science

By their work in the demonstration fields, the agricultural scientists and technicians have not only carried science to the countryside but made new contributions to agricultural science. The work of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences of Kirin Province in summing up the peasant Tsui Chu-sung's experience of getting high-yield paddy rice is an excellent example of this. Tsui is a brigade leader in Yenchi County, Kirin Province, and has more than 30 years' experience in cultivating paddy rice in this fairly cold climate. Since 1960 he has maintained a yield of more than 900 *jin* per *mu* on the experimental plot he cultivates. By adopting his methods, his brigade has raised its yield on 300 *mu* of paddy rice to 780 *jin* per *mu*.

Since 1960 a research group from the Kirin Academy has worked side by side with Tsui, making a detailed study of his methods. Having discovered that control of the growth-features is the key link in Tsui's method of cultivation, they decided that their central point of study in the demonstration field should be the relations between the growth-features of paddy rice on the one hand and the cultivation measures and other related factors on the other. These relations have now been clearly elucidated as a result of years of study and experiment, and on this basis a set of co-ordinated technical measures has been worked out. This is the way in which they discovered the scientific principles lying back of Tsui's experience, mastered the problem of getting high yields of paddy rice in cold districts and thereby enriched the science of rice cultivation.

Working in the demonstration fields, scientists and technicians can study their problems under varied and complex conditions such as are rarely available in laboratories and on experimental farms. This often leads them to enlarge the scope of their study and opens the way to new contributions in agricultural science. For instance, experiments by scientists in north China showed that phosphate fertilizers are ineffective in calcareous soils. However, repeated experiments in demonstration fields have proved that they are effective in certain kinds of calcareous soil. Thus, the former findings were duly amended.

Another example is given by the demonstration field set up by the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences in Chiyang, Hunan, to study a particular kind of poor soil. Rice shoots transplanted to this soil after a dry winter will practically cease to grow until late summer. Studying the peasants' experience in dealing with this kind of soil and making a series of experiments of their own, scientists of the academy finally discovered that lack of phosphorus in such soil is responsible for the slow growth of rice and low yields. They suggested an effective method of improving the soil by applying phosphate fertilizers and planting green manure crops. In this way, their demonstration field

not only solved a key problem in farming but supplemented and enriched certain theories in soil science.

Remoulding the Scientists' Outlook

Many scientific workers have changed their way of thinking and sentiments after living and working in the countryside with the peasant masses. Living in the cities, they could not get well acquainted with the conditions of rural production or with the peasants' sentiments. Working in the countryside has gradually brought them closer in sentiment to the peasants, and made them realize that many production problems still had to be solved.

When members of the Szechuan Academy of Agricultural Sciences worked in their demonstration fields, they lived and took part in physical labour together with the poor and lower-middle peasants. Speaking about his impressions, one elderly agronomist said: "I have studied paddy rice for nearly twenty years and at one time I thought that there was little left for study in regard to such matters as close planting, applying fertilizers and nursing shoots. Now I know there are many things that I don't know the answer to. Intellectuals have to get down off the high horse and learn modestly from the peasants."

As scientific workers have changed their ways of thinking and sentiments after taking part in running demonstration fields, so they have changed their methods of research and their style of work in research. Now they have a better understanding of why their research work must be centred on production and their subjects of study decided in accordance with production needs and the peasants' demands. They have realized better the great significance of integrating research work with the peasant masses and learning from the latter's experience.

For instance, when the members of the Kirin Academy of Agricultural Sciences first went to sum up Tsui Chu-sung's experience, things did not go smoothly. Instead of working together with this veteran peasant, they attempted to make an analysis of his experience and then sum it up by simply noting down his own explanations. This led them nowhere and Tsui was a little bored by answering endless questions every day. Later, they re-examined their way of thinking and style of work, and saw the need for a radical change. Shedding their intellectual airs and becoming Tsui's willing pupils, they worked together with him and asked questions only when questions arose. Thus, they found the right road forward.

Demonstration fields though relatively new to China, have proved to be an important way of developing farm production and advancing agricultural science, a good "furnace" in which to temper scientific workers who are politically advanced and technically proficient, and a major base to make agricultural science serve production. There is every reason to believe that their continued extension and increasing influence will help carry our agricultural science forward with giant strides and give further impetus to developing a new upsurge in agricultural production.

Manifesto of the Malayan National Liberation League

—Struggle to Crush “Malaysia” and for the Genuine Independence of Malaya—

Compatriots and friends,

After the end of World War II, British imperialism completely disregarded our people's aspiration for independence and brazenly restored its colonial rule in our country.

On June 20, 1948, British imperialism launched a colonial war against our people, and, by this sanguinary means, tried to uproot our people's ever-growing movement for national liberation. But the resolute determination of broad sections of the people for national independence and the dauntless resistance of the National Liberation Army shattered the enemy's wild attempts. In the course of the war, the British colonial rule was shaken to its very foundations, while the people's movement for national liberation made rapid strides.

British imperialism, finding itself isolated and in extreme difficulties, was forced to declare the “independence” of the Federation of Malaya on August 31, 1957. It substituted a new form of disguised and indirect colonial rule for the old, undisguised and direct one. In beating a political retreat, British imperialism utilized the Rahman administration to disseminate the lie about “independence” in order to lull the people's anti-imperialist struggle.

However, this intrigue of British imperialism and its henchmen has failed. During the last few years, inspired by the long and persistent armed struggle of the National Liberation Army, our people's struggle for genuine independence, democracy, peace, and the reunification of the Malay Peninsula with Singapore has made further headway, while the national-liberation movement of the people of North Kalimantan has gained momentum and taken the course of armed struggle. Throughout Southeast Asia, new emerging forces which stand opposed to imperialism and old and new colonialism are daily growing stronger. The Anglo-American imperialists are finding themselves in a worse plight in this region. It is under these circumstances that British imperialism, backed by U.S. imperialism and its instrument, the U.N.O., made use of the Abdul Rahman clique, the Lee Kuan Yew clique and the reactionaries of Sarawak and Sabah to rig up “Malaysia” which is a neo-colonialist tool for suppressing the patriotic struggle of Malaya and North Kalimantan and menacing the peace and security of the peoples of Indonesia and the rest of Southeast Asia.

Since the formation of neo-colonialist “Malaysia” on September 16, 1963, the Rahman clique has been plunged into increasingly serious internal and external difficulties. It has managed to carry on with its reactionary rule by relying on the support of British bayonets and by intensifying its violent suppression of the people. It has declared a nationwide state of emergency, repeatedly made mass arrests of patriots and ferociously attacked patriotic political parties, trade unions, and students' and other mass organizations. The Rahman clique has wildly embarked upon military expansion and war preparations. By enforcing conscription, it has been supplying British imperialism with cannon-fodder for saving its tottering colonial rule. In order to make up for the huge deficits resulting from its military expansion and war preparations, it has raised the existing rates of taxation and imposed new taxes. Callously ignoring the difficult living conditions of the people, it has stepped up its extortion, particularly from the workers and peasants and others in the lower income groups.

The Rahman clique has become exceedingly isolated among the Afro-Asian nations. The policy of confrontation implemented by the Indonesian people demonstrates the sympathy and support of the new emerging forces for the just struggle of the Malayan people. Only the imperialists and the reactionary quarters of other countries are on the side of the Rahman clique.

The British imperialists have thrown into our country and North Kalimantan almost all the troops they could possibly transfer from elsewhere in an attempt to intimidate and suppress the peoples of Malaya and North Kalimantan, and to threaten and attack the people of Indonesia. The U.S. imperialists, too, have repeatedly made a show of their military might before the peoples of our country and North Kalimantan and of Indonesia. They have tried hard to infiltrate further into our country and North Kalimantan by providing the Rahman clique with military aid. These war provocations by the Anglo-American imperialists have aggravated tensions in Southeast Asia.

Whatever desperate moves the Anglo-American imperialists and the reactionaries might make to save themselves, they are doomed to failure.

To all patriotic political parties and organizations opposing “Malaysia,” whether functioning publicly or secretly, whether in Malaya or overseas, and to all

compatriots whether at home or abroad, the Malayan National Liberation League makes this fervent appeal:

Although there are differences in political views among ourselves, nevertheless, let us join our forces and form a strong united front. Let us crush "Malaysia" and fight for our country's true independence, democracy, peace, and the reunification of Singapore with the Malay Peninsula.

The Malayan National Liberation League puts before our people of all national groups and social strata a programme for the current struggle. Based on this programme, we are willing to hold talks with all patriotic political parties and individuals opposing "Malaysia" whether in Malaya or overseas, and, through adequate consultations, to reach agreement with them in accordance with the principle of seeking concord while preserving differences. Let us march forward hand in hand, in mutual support and in close co-operation in the struggle against our common enemy.

THE PROGRAMME:

(1) Realize the genuine independence of Malaya (including Singapore)

Overthrow the neo-colonialist rule of British imperialism and its henchmen, the Abdul Rahman clique; establish a national democratic coalition government consisting of representatives from all patriotic political parties of the Malay Peninsula and Singapore; break away from the British Commonwealth; abolish the Treaty of External Defence and Mutual Assistance between Malaya and Britain; dismantle foreign military bases and expel all foreign troops;

Oppose all criminal designs of U.S. imperialism attempting to take the place of British imperialism by infiltrating into our country in the military, political, economic and cultural fields, etc.

(2) Adopt a broad democratic system

Repeal the Emergency Regulations, the Internal Security Act and all other laws and ordinances which prohibit and restrict the struggle of workers and peasants for better living conditions and other popular movements; abolish the policy of forcible grouping of the rural inhabitants and identity cards; guarantee the inviolability of the people's fundamental democratic rights.

Release unconditionally all political prisoners; enable the unconditional return to Malaya of all patriots who have been forced to leave the country or banished.

(3) Build an independent national economy

Confiscate and transfer to the state all plantations, factories, commercial firms, mining, banking and other industries belonging to Anglo-American imperialists and their lackeys; empower trade unions to participate in the management and supervision of production of state-owned enterprises; build up an independent national economy with the state-owned economy play-

ing the leading role; assist handicraft industries and small holdings, etc.

Abolish the present system of multifarious and exorbitant taxes; introduce an equitable and rational policy of taxation; wipe out corruption.

(4) Improve the people's livelihood

Take active steps to improve the living conditions of workers, employees and government servants, etc; introduce an eight-hour working day and the policy of equal pay for equal work; eradicate unemployment and prostitution.

Ensure landless and land-poor peasants the freedom to open up new lands as well as their titles to such lands as are opened up by them; ensure freedom to the fishermen to pursue their occupation; reduce rents and interests; outlaw all forms of exploitation by usury and the squeezing of huge profits by middlemen; the state to grant loans free of interests or at low rates of interest to peasants and fishermen so as to enable them to develop production and raise their living standard.

(5) Build a patriotic, progressive culture and education

Eliminate the colonialist culture and education of the Anglo-American imperialists and the reactionaries that enslave the people; build a progressive and healthy culture and education which foster the spirit of patriotism and democracy to serve our fatherland and people.

Extend every efforts to develop primary and secondary schools using the mother tongues of the various national groups (including the English language) as the media for teaching, learning and examining; introduce free, compulsory and universal primary and secondary education.

Expand adult education using the mother tongues as media; wipe out illiteracy.

Establish universities, colleges and other institutions of higher learning where the media of teaching and learning are Malay, Tamil, etc.; recognize the status of existing universities, colleges and other institutions of higher learning where Chinese or English is the medium of teaching and learning; safeguard the academic freedom of all institutions.

(6) Realize equality for all national groups in all spheres

Smash the British-Rahman clique's racist policy which tramples on the principle of equality for all national groups; consolidate anti-imperialist unity on the basis of equality for all national groups in the spheres of politics, economy, culture and education, etc.

All national groups, whether big or small, are equally entitled to use their own languages and develop their own culture and education; adopt a multilingual system in assemblies and councils at all levels.

Develop the Malay language into the lingua franca of the country on a voluntary basis and reject the fas-

cist policy of the British-Rahman clique in coercively imposing a "national language."

All workers and employees, irrespective of national origin or religion, whether in government service or in private employment, are to receive equal treatment.

Render every aid to the national minorities in the mountainous regions to develop their economy, culture, education and health services and improve their living conditions, and bring them into the main stream of the political life of the country.

Ensure the people of each national group the freedom to preserve or change their customs and habits, and the freedom of worship.

(7) Support the national-liberation struggle of North Kalimantan

Recognize the Kalimantan people's right to self-determination.

Unceasingly strengthen our solidarity and co-operation with the people of North Kalimantan in our common struggle to overthrow the rule of the British-Rahman clique; vigorously and unreservedly support the North Kalimantan people's struggle for national liberation; thoroughly crush neo-colonialist "Malaysia."

(8) Pursue a peaceful, independent and active foreign policy

Establish diplomatic relations, expand trade and promote cultural exchange with Afro-Asian nations and other countries on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence adopted by the Bandung Conference; oppose the policies of aggression and war pursued by the imperialists and the reactionaries of all countries headed by the United States of America; support the just struggles of peoples throughout the world against imperialism and old and new colonialism; defend world peace.

Compatriots at home and abroad!

The international situation is rapidly developing in our favour. The surging tide of the national-liberation movement is sweeping over the continents of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The victorious fight of the 30 million heroic people of Viet Nam to liberate the south, defend the north and reunify their fatherland is dealing heavy blows at the U.S. imperialists' global policies of aggression and war, greatly inspiring and supporting the revolutionary struggles of all peoples. The Vietnamese people's staunch struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation has set a brilliant example for us.

Our people's struggle, which is part of the struggle of people the world over against imperialism and old and new colonialism headed by the U.S.A., is just and progressive. Despite numerous difficulties that may lie ahead, final victory is surely ours, so long as we foster the spirit of daring to fight and daring to seize victory; so long as we unswervingly oppose the anti-democratic and anti-popular policies of the British-Rahman clique and their accomplice, the Lee Kuan Yew clique; so long as we resolutely fight against all the criminal machinations of the U.S. imperialists of infiltrating into our country in the military, political, economic and cultural fields; so long as we support with all the strength at our command the Malayan National Liberation Army, and, in the course of the struggle, defeat the enemy's attacks and expand the revolutionary forces.

People of all national groups, unite! Let us fight to the end to crush "Malaysia" and overthrow the neo-colonialist regime of the British imperialists and their lackeys! Let us fight for our country's genuine independence, democracy, peace and the reunification of Singapore with the Malay Peninsula!

**Central Committee,
Malayan National Liberation League**

March 15, 1965.

International Communist Movement

"Zeri i Popullit" Denounces Khrushchov Revisionists' Betrayal of Marxism-Leninism

THE Albanian paper *Zeri i Popullit* on April 22 paid glowing tribute to Lenin, the great revolutionary leader of the international proletariat, for his resolute fight against revisionism and opportunism of every description, and strongly condemned the Khrushchov revisionists for their betrayal of Marxism-Leninism, restoration of capitalism and capitulation to U.S. imperialism.

In its April 22 editorial "Leninism, the Invincible Banner of the Revolution and of the Struggle Against Imperialism and Revisionism" in marking the 95th anniversary of the birth of the great Lenin, the paper said that over the past 50 years, Leninism has become

the invincible banner of all Communists and working people, inspiring and guiding them in their revolutionary struggle to shake off capitalist oppression and exploitation and to achieve national and social liberation. The theory of Leninism has taken deep root in the hearts of millions of people on all continents. Its great strength lies in truly reflecting the vital interests, ideals and aspirations of the broad masses of the people and in pointing out to them the road to freedom and a happy life.

To achieve their counter-revolutionary aims, the editorial said, the imperialists are pinning great hopes on their new allies, the Khrushchov modern revisionists.

In recent years, acting as the imperialist agents in the international communist and workers' movement, the Khrushchov clique in the Soviet Union and its followers have openly opposed Marxism-Leninism in order to disarm the Communists and the working masses ideologically and wrest from their hands this powerful weapon for illuminating the road of liberation and social progress. First of all, they attacked J.V. Stalin, Lenin's comrade-in-arms and the great successor to his cause, the staunch defender of Leninism and socialism and the great fighter against imperialism.

In their struggle against Marxism-Leninism, the modern revisionists have made use of all kinds of ideological weapons of the revisionists and opportunists, from Bernstein, Kautsky, Trotsky and Bukharin — all of whom had long been exposed by Lenin and Stalin — right up to Browder and Tito. The unique "creation" of the Khrushchov revisionists is to dress up the concepts of their predecessors in modern garb, adapting them to present-day conditions and circumstances.

After exposing the acts of betrayal committed by the Khrushchov clique, the editorial stressed that the attitude towards revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat is still the criterion today for distinguishing Marxist-Leninists from opportunists and revisionists, and proletarian revolutionaries from all renegades of the proletariat. All genuine Communists and revolutionaries who cherish the cause of the revolution must come out now and fight resolutely against Khrushchov modern revisionism which betrays Marxism-Leninism and sabotages the revolution.

Nearly half a century ago, Lenin effectively exposed the reactionary nature of U.S. imperialism and its policy of aggression by underlining the special role it began to play in the international arena at the time. He held that U.S. imperialism was the main bulwark of world imperialism, calling on the people to maintain vigilance, resist imperialism and wage a resolute struggle against it, an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.

"Life has fully testified to the correctness of Lenin's teachings on imperialism. This can be seen from the present predicament of U.S. imperialism — the international gendarme, the most ferocious enemy of the peoples, the aggressor and butcher.

"But the modern revisionists headed by the Soviet leading group publicize the idea that the nature of imperialism has changed. They are doing all they can to prettify imperialism and eulogize its chieftains. They ignore all distinctions between just and unjust wars, and intimidate and threaten the peoples with the terrors of nuclear war. They are opposed to any tiny spark of anti-imperialist struggle for liberation and try to stamp out such a spark on the pretext of maintaining peace and preventing mankind from the sufferings of war. Spreading all kinds of illusions and peddling all kinds of 'prescriptions,' the revisionists contend that the liberation of the peoples will come from 'peaceful coexistence,' 'peaceful competition,' 'total and complete disarmament,' 'the United Nations' and so on.

"Instead of resisting and combating imperialism, the revisionists have bowed before and surrendered to imperialism in general and U.S. imperialism in particular. They crave reconciliation and rapprochement with imperialism. Aligning themselves ever more closely with U.S. imperialism, they work together with the U.S. imperialists and all reactionaries to oppose socialism, the freedom of the peoples and world peace."

The new leaders of the Soviet Union are steadfastly pursuing the treacherous, pro-imperialist and counter-revolutionary line adopted by Khrushchov since the 20th Congress of the C.P.S.U. "They maintain intact all their old alliances with U.S. imperialism and have secretly or openly concluded new agreements at the expense of the interests of the people of various countries and of socialism, with a view to placing the world under the domination of the two big powers."

The disgusting manoeuvres of imperialism-revisionism can be seen clearly from its stand on the Vietnamese people's just struggle against U.S. aggression, the editorial continued. **"In fact, the revisionists are standing on the side of the U.S. imperialists against the just struggle of the Vietnamese people.** Proficient as they are in advertising their 'anti-imperialism' and in resorting to demagogic manoeuvres and other political tricks, they nevertheless cannot gloss over their betrayal and despicable moves on the Viet Nam question."

"'Anti-imperialism' in the mouths of the Khrushchov revisionists is nothing but a ruse designed to mislead the public, to deceive the Communists and people of various countries for the purpose of gaining political capital to more or less stabilize their position which has already been shaken to its very foundations. The Khrushchov revisionists' 'anti-imperialism' means anti-imperialism in word but pro-imperialism in deed. As a matter of fact, the revisionists have severed all their links with the forces that have truly ranged themselves against imperialism. They are working everywhere in the service of imperialism to undermine the anti-imperialist front."

It is most significant today to recall Lenin's remarks that "the fight against imperialism is a sham and humbug unless it is inseparably bound up with the fight against opportunism," the editorial noted.

After setting forth the resolute struggle waged by Lenin and Stalin against the opportunists of all descriptions, the editorial said, "The great victories of Marxism-Leninism and socialism and the unity of the socialist camp and the communist movement today are being fundamentally undermined by the Khrushchov revisionists. Today, as in the days of Lenin, a big split has taken place in the international communist movement as a result of the spread of the adverse current of modern revisionism. Today, as in Lenin's day, there are two antagonistic ideological trends. A life and death struggle is going on between Marxism-Leninism and Khrushchov modern revisionism. Life once again bears out the truth of Lenin's teachings that opportunism and revisionism are the root of all splits, that the opportunists and revisionists are the greatest splitters undermining unity and that the struggle between the

defenders of unity and the splitters is, in fact, a struggle between the Marxist-Leninists and the opportunists and revisionists and between the defenders of Marxism and the renegades.

“The modern revisionists are babbling about unity. This is merely a move to befuddle the people and to deceive the naive. The Khrushchov modern revisionists are the greatest splitters in the history of the international communist movement.”

The editorial added, “Carrying out the teachings of Lenin, the revolutionary Communists everywhere in the world are waging a resolute struggle of historic significance against Khrushchov modern revisionism. All Marxist-Leninist parties are standing at the forefront

of this struggle. The glorious Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung has made great and historic contributions to this struggle. The ranks of Marxist-Leninists have grown in size and strength and have become organized in the flames of the struggle against modern revisionism. Many new Marxist groups and parties of the Lenin-Stalin type have been set up. They have become the powerful revolutionary nuclei in various places to advance the cause of revolution and socialism which has been betrayed by the revisionists. The revisionists are losing ground everywhere. Revisionism has met and is meeting with disastrous failure.”

(Boldface emphases are ours. — Ed.)

Pen Probes

A Sad SAC Has a Bad Day at Ben Cat

IT was a sadder, if not wiser, SAC (the U.S. Strategic Air Command) on June 18 following its dismal performance over the liberated area around Ben Cat, only 25 miles north of Saigon. What Washington had billed with great fanfare as a display of strength through air power turned into a first-class flop when 30 B-52's flying a fruitless 2,500-mile mission from Guam ended up bombing an empty patch of jungle.

“The Great B-52 Raid” was sent into orbit to the sound of loud noises from the Johnson Administration's propaganda machine and the American press. Claptrap tailored to inspire fear was doled out about the bombers' long-range capability and supposed great efficiency. It was sworn up and down that accuracy, through electronics, could be calculated down to the foot. The propaganda droned on: the B-52's would be a warning that neither climate nor weather could prevent air attacks on many places in Asia. The mission would be “a clear oral message to Hanoi and Peking,” so the tale ran.

Within 24 hours, Washington's bombastic bluffery had turned to humiliation and world ridicule.

The details of the Pentagon's bad day at Ben Cat read like a comic opera. Of the 30 bombers which took off from Guam, only 26 made it back. Two, worth \$18 million, collided in the air and dropped into the sea along with their crews before reaching Viet Nam, a third was forced to land in the Philippines and a fourth in Okinawa. Including bombs and gasoline, the total cost of this dud operation tallied up to \$20 million.



According to Western news sources, the object had been “to catch a large concentration of Viet Cong believed to be in the jungle.” But, puppet patrols searching the area later “found no enemy casualties.” What they did find was “fire from two Viet Cong groups.” In fact the people's forces were still there and the puppet search parties had to be evacuated by helicopters, a number of which were hit. As to the much vaunted down-to-the-foot accuracy of the bombers, one American spokesman in Saigon confessed that the planes had failed to find part of the area that was supposed to be the target area.

Scarcely had the dull thud of the SAC dud been heard when the American military began spouting double-talk trying to explain away their huge failure. UPI reported from Saigon on June 20:

Originally, the announced purpose of the attack was that it was intended to destroy and break up the troop formations. This has been quietly shelved and the purpose now being emphasized is that the raid was meant to destroy Viet Cong base installations.

But even on this count, the attack can hardly be claimed a howling success. None of the 3 officers who went into the area saw any extensive damage. . . .

Whatever admissions the Johnson Administration was forced to make about Ben Cat, including the fact that it is still in the hands of the people's forces, it could not face up to the one overwhelming lesson arising out of the whole sorry mess. If the B-52 magic weapon was unable to deal with just a speck of the liberated area (liberation forces were still holding the front there of two square miles), how did Johnson and his Pentagon cronies expect to frighten all Viet Nam and other parts of Asia? This was the reply to Washington's “oral message.”

The reply read loud and clear, so much so in fact that the *New York Times*' Max Frankel, in a June 18 dispatch from the U.S. capital, owned up that “such a major assault has only advertised the ineffectiveness of American air power in such a war.” He also reported that the failure had given encouragement and credence to the contention “that manpower and not ‘paper tiger machines’ will decide the outcome.”

SPORTS

2nd National Sports Meet

Preparations for the second national sports meet to be held in Peking in September are proceeding smoothly. Entries have come in from all over the country. Competition in the 23 events to be contested is expected to be keen, particularly in such events as gymnastics, table tennis and badminton in which some of the world's top-ranking players will take part. Judging by the number of world and national records Chinese sportsmen have toppled in quick succession this year, and the hard training going on at present, the meet promises both thrills for the capital's citizens and a good crop of new records.

Among the 23 events are: track and field, swimming, basketball, football, volleyball, table tennis, tennis and badminton, gymnastics, weightlifting, wrestling, traditional Chinese boxing, fencing, cycling, archery, pistol and rifle shooting.

The events will be held in 20 venues, including the 100,000-seat Peking Workers' Stadium and the 15,000-seat Workers' Gymnasium. Owing to the large number of entries, basketball, football and volleyball preliminaries will be played off in ten cities in July.

One highlight of the games will be the mass calisthenics display by nearly 20,000 children and youths of Peking. While the games are on there will be an exhibition showing the country's sports development over the past 16 years.

Many more sportsmen from China's national minorities are expected at this national meet than at the first, held in 1959. This reflects the continual progress in sport made by the minority peoples over the last five years.

Successes This Year

The biggest sports stir in the first half of this year undoubtedly was the Chinese table tennis players' resounding victory at the 28th World Table Tennis Championships, when

Chuang Tse-tung won the men's singles for the third time running and the Chinese men's and women's teams took home with them both the Swaythling and Corbillon Cups. Chinese sportsmen have been quite successful in other fields too. They have improved 130 national records in less than six months, and over a dozen world records as well.

Three World Weightlifting Records

The Chinese Weightlifting Federation on June 9 reported that, so far this year, Chinese weightlifters have improved three world records and 21 of the 28 national records.

The latest world record was by middle-weight Liu Tien-wu who pressed 149 kgs. on May 23 in Bucharest. The previous best was 148.5 kgs. by V. Kozlov of the Soviet Union on March 28 this year.

The other two world records were a bantam-weight press of 118 kgs. by Chen Man-lin on February 27 and a bantam-weight snatch of 109 kgs. by Yeh Hao-po on May 22.

Four New World Archery Records

Two world records were broken by women archers of the People's Liberation Army on April 20 and 22 in Canton. Crack bow-woman Li Shu-lan and two team-mates, Wang Jung-chuan and Wang Hsi-hua, collected 3,271 points in the single-round four-event team competitions to beat the listed world record of 3,260 points set by a U.S. team in 1963. Two days later Li Shu-lan again made headlines by amassing 555 points in the women's 50 metres double-round event, breaking her own former world record of 553 points set in 1963.

On June 11, Sun Chun-lan, a 17-year-old Shanghai middle school student, broke two more world records at a national archery competition held in Shanghai.

In the 60 metres double-round event, she shot 72 arrows for a score of 582 points to beat the official world record of 574 points established by a U.S. archer at the 1957 world championships in Prague. In the 70 metres double-round event, she scored 545 points to beat the previous best of 540 points by com-

patriot Wang Hsi-hua who scored this total on July 21, 1963, to beat the then world record of 510 points held jointly by Bozena Deptova of Czechoslovakia and N. Vonderheide of the United States.

Chinese archers now hold eight of the 12 world records in women's archery, and one world record in men's archery.

New National Records

New national records were set up at a fast rate. Sprinter Chen Chia-chuan on June 15 did the men's 200 metres in 21.3 secs. and the 100 metres in 10.2 secs. the next day, both of them new national records. Ni Chih-chin, high jumper, cleared 2.22 metres on May 29 to become the third highest jumper in the world, only 7 cms. below the world mark. Wu Fu-shan set up a national record of 1.80 metres for the women's high jump at a students' meet in Peking on May 16. Hu Tsu-jung, the pole vaulter, cleared 4.65 metres on May 28, but the day after, Chang Wu-chi bettered Hu's record performance by 0.05 metres.

Chinese cyclists improved three national records in Peking on June 16. Chang Li-hua, a 23-year-old student, won the men's 500 metres sprint from a flying start in 30.6 secs. (The world record of 29.8 secs. is held by L. Michard of France.)

Chinese cyclists have not only travelled faster, but also further. Three of them returned to Shanghai tired but happy after completing a 26-day run from Shanghai to Hangchow, Amoy, Swatow and Canton and back again, covering a distance of 4,339 kms. This is the first endurance cycling test of its kind in China, and the course is comparable to the well-known "Tour de France," a race which usually takes 25-30 days.

On June 19 Chen Shih-chu set a new national record of 4 mins. 31.6 secs. in the men's 400-metre free-style at a swimming competition in Peking.

Parachutists, marksmen, gymnasts and others have also done well this year, and hope to do better in September's national meet.

ACROSS THE LAND

Oxygen-Blown Steel

A CONVERTER steel plant of the latest type using the top-blown basic oxygen converter process—has been installed at the Shihching-shan Iron and Steel Company on the western outskirts of Peking. Chinese designed and made throughout, speedy completion of the project was ensured by drawing in all departments that could assist the project and giving top priority to all work connected with it. In five months of trial production, it has satisfied all technological norms set by the state, and its every heat of steel was of high quality. This pilot project marks a new stage in steel-making in this country and opens the way for the building of more and larger plants of this type.

While high-grade steel is made from pig iron or steel scrap by the electric-arc furnace process, the ordinary grades have hitherto usually been made in the open-hearth furnace or in the Bessemer converter. The top-blown oxygen converter is an advance on the Bessemer converter. The latter is a pear-shaped container with holes in its base through which air is blown under high pressure to remove carbon and other impurities from the charge of molten iron. In the new converter, almost pure oxygen is blown at high pressure and very high speed through a lance downward on to the surface of the molten iron inside the converter. It turns a charge of liquid pig iron into low-carbon steel in about 20 minutes.

Converters of this type are much more efficient, cost about 50 per cent less and take less time to build than open-hearth furnaces of the same annual production capacity. Steels made by this method are as good as open-hearth steel. This process can also turn out certain steels usually made only in electric furnaces.

Another advantage over open-hearth units is that such converters do not require large quantities of steel

scrap, supplies of which are limited in newly industrialized China. Moreover, most of the iron ores in this country are phosphatic in character and contain vanadium and other elements; the basic top-blown converter produces slag which can be made into phosphatic fertilizer, while its vanadium slag can be used to make vanadium alloy steels.

With its high speed of operation, low capital and running costs, the top-blown oxygen converter opens great potentials for Chinese steel-making.

Siphoning Off the Yellow River

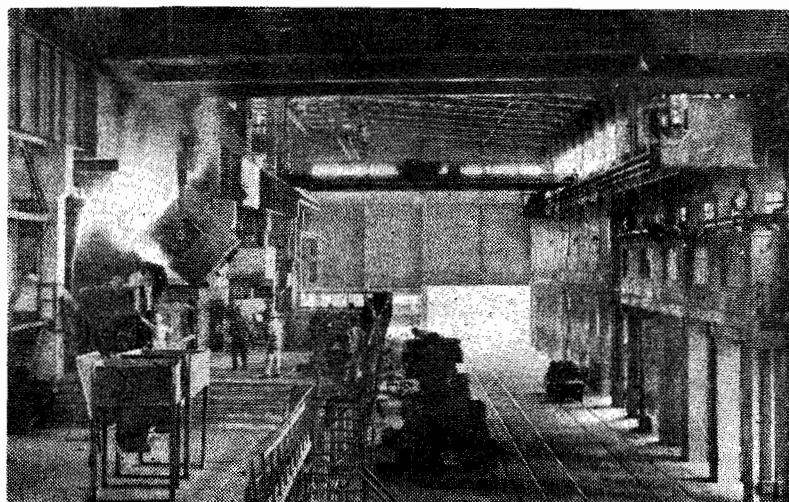
PEOPLE'S communes along the lower reaches of the Yellow River in Shantung Province have built 20 "siphon irrigation" systems since last autumn and are using them with good effect to introduce paddy-rice culture to their area. The siphons channel fertile, silt-laden water from the river to a total of 200,000 *mu* of ricefields in 17 counties. This is the first time large-scale rice growing has been undertaken on the low-lying land near the river.

As a result of steady silting up over the centuries, the bed of the Yellow River in Shantung Province in many places runs a metre higher than the land on either side of it.

The river frequently overflowed and used to be known as "China's Sorrow." Now floods have been brought under control. The channel has been deepened, the dykes have been strengthened, the Sanmen Reservoir and other conservancy works on the middle and upper reaches have taken effect. The communes are now making good use of the tamed giant. Taking advantage of the high elevation of the river bed that was once a disadvantage, their newly installed siphon pipes lift the water over the dykes and carry it to the surrounding fields. By skilful irrigation and drainage, it is used to wash away the alkali salts in the soil harmful to the growth of crops.

This is where paddy rice comes in. Given adequate irrigation and drainage, rice is more alkali-resistant than wheat, maize or other dry crops. The water siphoned to the paddyfields dilutes the alkalis in the soil and frequent changes of water in the fields help carry off the harmful salts. The first results in introducing paddy rice to the area are good.

Last year Licheng County near Tsinan city achieved an average yield of 300 *jin* of rice per *mu* on 18,000 *mu* of low-lying riverside land. This is three times the yield on nearby dry-cropping land. This success was studied at a conference attended by delegates from all the 17 counties along the lower Yellow River and they decided to use the



The Shihchingshan No. 1 top-blown oxygen converter receiving a charge of molten pig iron

Licheng experience with rice to transform large tracts of similar land elsewhere.

A siphon system needs only a few 0.9-metre-diameter steel pipes to a total length of 100-150 metres. These are cheap to buy and install, require no motive power to operate, need little maintenance and are well within the financial means of any production brigade.

Getting the Best Design

SEVEN years ago a few handicraft workshops in Tzukung, Szechuan Province, joined together to set up a high-pressure valve factory. It did its work well but was handicapped by poor equipment. Now it is being expanded and completely modernized. Thanks to the current revolution in engineering designing, it will be using the most advanced techniques in the country.

In making plans for its expansion, personnel from the Second Designing Institute of the First Ministry of Machine Building blazed a new trail. Besides using all the usual available technical data, they went to seven of the country's more advanced valve plants to study the new methods these plants have developed in recent years.

In addition to consulting the technical and administrative departments, they donned overalls and went to work in the shops, learning from the workers at the bench. In this way, they unearthed many hidden treasures — advanced methods which, though routine in one plant, were practically unknown to outsiders. They found that where others were still using manual methods, a Harbin plant had mechanized the processing of the highly polished surface of the valve body and that another northeast plant's vibration lapping process for valve discs was much more efficient than other methods. In all, their study tour netted 17 new techniques.

To test the practicability of the new methods, they introduced them themselves to the shops of the Tzukung plant. With the eager co-operation of the workers there, tests were completed in 20 days. And

the work of expansion and modernization went ahead on a firm footing.

Briefs

Using improved methods worked out by tea scientists, a tea producing team in Anhwei Province, east China, boosted output of the famous Keemun black tea 40 per cent this spring compared with last spring. Intensive pruning of old shrubs is one of the successful methods used.

China has begun serial production of the fluorescent dye used in diagnosing certain kinds of tumours and virus infections and a number of other diseases.

Tibet's first part-work, part-study school has just been set up by the Lhasa Power Plant to train electricians for the expanding power industry in Tibet. Sons and daughters

of emancipated serfs and slaves make up the bulk of the first enrolment.

China's first modern shop for rolling glass in a continuous process has gone into operation at a big Chuchow glass factory, in Hunan Province. This new method of rolling is used to produce plate glass, figured glass, fire and shock proof, wired glass and other types.

Workers of a machine-building plant in Shenyang have developed a chemical compound which, by covering the hand like a glove, protects both hand and job in high precision work. The hand, on immersion in the fluid, is quickly coated with a thin, transparent film which prevents sweat from soiling the job, and, while giving protection from corrosive chemicals, allows maximum freedom of movement for the fingers. The film can easily be washed away with cold water.

Wicker-Basket Shop

SIX men and women of a small retail shop near Choukoutien (where Peking Man was unearthed) have been widely acclaimed in the press as good socialist tradesmen. They will go any distance — or height — to give their customers satisfaction.

Their shop is next to the Huangshantien People's Commune's headquarters in a village linked by motor road to Peking proper, but most of the people it serves live scattered among the mountains of the commune at the southwestern corner of Greater Peking. Some households can be reached only by steep and narrow rock paths which even pack mules cannot negotiate. This makes shopping even at the best of times extremely inconvenient and time consuming.

The six, however, are true socialist shopkeepers, there to serve the community. For the past six years they have run a regular home delivery service, carrying goods in wicker baskets strapped to their backs. Hefting full 36-kilogramme loads up those mountain paths is no picnic, but they do it with a smile and at no extra charge. Peasants

leave their shopping lists with their production team office and the orders are phoned through.

Stories about the delivery service are legion. Once the six made a fast night trip deep into the mountains with insecticide and extra sprays when they heard that millet fields of one production brigade were threatened by pests. They learnt how to haircut and shave and passed the skill on to the peasants who bought their hair clippers, barbers' scissors or razors.

Getting goods to customers is only one side of the picture. On their rounds the staff of the "wicker basket shop," as the local people call the shop, buy for the state whatever the commune peasants have to sell: fruit, pigs, rabbits, chickens, eggs, hides or skins.

Since 1958, when the commune was set up, it has doubled grain output, trebled fruit output and increased its flock of sheep two and a half times. Its members' average monthly income has more than doubled and they give the shop a lot of the credit for that. With its wicker basket delivery service, the shop does as much business in one month now as it did in all 1956.

ROUND THE WORLD

In North and South

Viet Nam Victory Scoreboard

Intruder Shot Down Over Hanoi. At 10:05 hours, June 25, several waves of U.S. planes intruded over the fringes of the suburbs of Hanoi. The armed units and people of the D.R.V. capital turned their A-A guns on the enemy. One U.S. jet plane was brought down, several others were hit and the rest fled in panic.

Spy Plane Did Not Return. Vietnamese flak brought down a U.S. pilotless spy plane over Thanh Hoa Province on June 21. It was the first of such U.S. aircraft shot down in north Viet Nam. It shows that the Vietnamese anti-aircraft units can destroy the latest U.S. aircraft.

Dogfight Over Ninh Binh. In the first three minutes of a dogfight over Ninh Binh Province on June 17, D.R.V. airmen shot down two U.S. F-4h Phantom jet fighters and damaged three others. These Phantom jets, showpieces of the U.S. air force, are flaunted as its fastest and most powerful fighters.

Bien Hoa Blasted Again. Bien Hoa, one of the biggest U.S. bases in south Viet Nam, got another blast on the morning of June 26. According to UPI, two Australian mercenaries and one American were killed and 10 Australians and two Americans were wounded. A grenade exploded in a truck as elements of the Australian battalion were returning to camp from an overnight "heliborne exercise." In the last big explosion at Bien Hoa air base on May 16, 149 U.S. planes were destroyed or damaged and over 350 Americans killed or wounded.

Saigon Airport Bombed. Saigon's Tan Son Nhat airport was ripped apart by a big explosion on June 16. A bomb which detonated in the freight office shattered every window and tore off a roof section. Thirty-four Americans were wounded, according to first reports. This

was the second explosion at Tan Son Nhat airport. The first, last October, wrecked the airport restaurant.

Double Explosion on Riverfront. My Canh, the floating restaurant in downtown Saigon frequented by U.S. servicemen, was hit by a double explosion on June 25. At 20:15 hours local time, a mine with a directional device planted on the river bank exploded towards the restaurant. Twenty minutes later, another explosion went off near the gangway connecting the floating restaurant with the quay. More than 20 merry-making Americans were killed or wounded.

Johnson Wants U.N. Intervention

Defeat Beyond Repair

Before the United Nations met at San Francisco to mark its 20th anniversary, it was reported from Washington that U.S. President Johnson would in his address only wish it "a happy birthday." He would not launch a "peace offensive" much as the United States needed a breathing space to weather the stunning blows dealt it by the south Viet Nam people's forces in recent weeks. Once again the prophets were proved wrong.

The American President talked volubly about "peace" while his planes were raining bombs on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam — this time nearer and nearer to the D.R.V. capital, Hanoi. It cannot be stressed too often that there would be peace in Viet Nam if the United States took its troops away and left the Vietnamese people alone. Yet Johnson did not blush when he piously prattled about "the keeping

of peace" in Viet Nam. For the first time in all his "peace" manoeuvres he asked the United Nations to intervene and come to the United States' aid.

Johnson lamented that all his "peace" manoeuvres had yielded no result. They had either been "rejected" or "rebuffed," either "met with contempt," "called an insult" or "received little response." Johnson emphasized the need for "U.N. forces" to maintain the kind of "peace" desired by the United States, and asked other countries to "pledge to provide those forces." It was the plaintive voice of a confidence man who, finding all his previous schemes thwarted, was preparing yet another.

The appeal for U.N. intervention underscores the U.S. impasse in Viet Nam. It also indicates that the Johnson Administration has not abandoned its discredited "peaceful negotiation" swindle. But the Viet Nam question has nothing to do with the U.N. Nor does the U.N. have any right to stick its nose into Viet Nam. The solution to the Viet Nam question, as Hanoi's *Nhan Dan* put it on June 28, lies in the aggressor abandoning his aggression.

Wilson's "Peace Bid"

Not Even Clever Stogery

Harold Wilson's "peace bid mission on Viet Nam" has met with the reception it deserves — rebuff and contempt. Hanoi's *Nhan Dan*, organ of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, condemned it as a U.S.-hatched scheme



By Vicky, from "New Statesman," England

designed to further the Johnson Administration's "peaceful negotiation" fraud and enable it to intensify its war of aggression. The South Viet Nam Liberation Press Agency rejected the move in similar terms, describing the author as a "detested servant of the White House."

That the British Prime Minister's latest ploy to get the United States off the hook in south Viet Nam carries with it an American label is noted by most commentators. For it is a follow-up of the similarly ill-conceived Gordon Walker mission and an extension of Johnson's political plot first cooked up in his April Baltimore speech. Said the *Malayan Monitor*: "The idea of this 'peace mission' is related to, and forms part of, the earlier peace hoax and 'unconditional discussions' formulated by U.S. President Johnson." *Leader*, the Pakistan paper, dismissed the Wilson proposal as "more of a ruse than an earnest endeavour to bring peace to tormented Viet Nam."

Asian and African opinion and comments from other parts of the world deride Britain's self-appointed role of "peace-maker." The Wilson Administration, it is pointed out, has supported the United States at every turn in Viet Nam, including the use of gas. It is effrontery for the head of such a government to talk about "peace-making." As the Sudanese paper, *El Sudan el Gadid*, rightly asked: How could he head a mission to solve a problem in which he had already taken sides?

Spark, the Ghanaian weekly, after denouncing Wilson as "No. 1 apologist for each successive U.S. step towards a wider war," wrote that the British Prime Minister took up the cudgels for U.S. imperialism "because Britain depends on the goodwill of Washington bankers to maintain the stability of sterling and because he, too, is waging his own wars against the national-liberation movements east of Suez."

Wilson has had a bad press in Britain itself. *New Statesman*, which is considered a Labour paper, is not happy about "the government's slavish support of U.S. policy." The *Financial Times*, deciding that the

whole plan had hopelessly miscarried even before it was launched, called Wilson's move a "millstone round his neck." A reader in a letter to the *Guardian* said, "Wilson's sycophancy to the Americans has brought him neither domestic esteem nor international influence." And the writer expanded on Wilson's role of errand boy for his masters: "Nobody loves a stooge, not even a clever stooge — and stoogery towards a morally and militarily indefensible policy is the impression that Mr. Wilson and his slightly over-eloquent Foreign Secretary have laboured to create."

U.N. 20 Years Old

In Sore Need of Shake-Up

In the 20 years of its history the United Nations has not fulfilled the purposes for which it was founded on the morrow of World War II. On June 26, 1945, the representatives of 51 countries met in San Francisco, U.S.A., to call this international organization into being and vest it with a lofty charter which all members, big and small, pledged themselves to observe and uphold. But one big power, the United States of America, has consistently played fast and loose with its principles and provisions. In consequence, the U.N. has failed miserably to play the role assigned to it. As a matter of fact, by allowing itself to be used by this big power, the U.N. has on many an occasion served as its instrument of aggression.

The United Nations has shown singular faint-heartedness in the face of Washington's criminal activities. Over the last 20 years it has met often, talked a lot and passed a voluminous body of resolutions without coming to grips with any major international issue. By omission and commission it has become an adjunct of the U.S. State Department.

The U.N. therefore does not reflect the world situation as it is today nor with close to one-third of the world's population excluded is it a world organization by a long chalk. Its shabby record over the years has been exposed by many Asian and

African leaders. Patrice Lumumba, the Congolese national hero who died a victim of the intrigues in which the U.N. played a chief role, said in a letter published posthumously that the U.N. was: "the body upon which we placed all our hope when we appealed to it for help. . . . They corrupted some of our compatriots, bought others and did everything to distort the truth and smear our independence."

Said President Sukarno of Indonesia: "The crown of independence does not lie in membership of the United Nations but in the reality of self-reliance. . . . A country might become a member of the United Nations a hundred or a thousand times, but if it failed to stand on its own feet, it could not be said to have attained independence."

Said Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia: "Should we count on the International Court of Justice, on the U.N. . . . to guarantee and defend our frontiers? I believe it would be a dangerous illusion for us to count on all these. We should count on ourselves." And yet the leaders of the Soviet Union have chosen to turn a blind eye to U.S. control of the U.N. The Khrushchov revisionists sing the U.N.'s praises, hailing it as an "organ of equal international co-operation designed to preserve and strengthen peace" and a "stern tribunal for trying culprits of colonial adventures." They glorify the U.N. for the simple reason that they want to use it as a centre for making political deals with the United States and paving the way for Soviet-U.S. co-operation to dominate the world.

As an international body whose task is supposed to be keeping the peace the U.N. has thus become more than ever suspect and distrusted. The demand that it reorganize, and reorganize thoroughly, is growing more and more vocal. For the U.N. is afflicted with a malignant disease. First aid will not do. It needs a surgical operation. And now is the time for the surgery.

Correction: In our last issue (No. 26), in the second line of the right-hand column on page 21, for "1957" read "1975."

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