

# PEKING REVIEW

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October 1, 1965

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## China's 16th National Day

Peking celebrations and editorial comments

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## Prince Sihanouk Visits China

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## *Successful National Games*

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## Li Tsung-jen's Press Conference

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

# SELECTED WORKS OF MAO TSE-TUNG

## Volume III

*In English*

This volume contains thirty-one writings of Comrade Mao Tse-tung of the period from March 1941 to the victorious conclusion of the War of Resistance Against Japan in August 1945.

The appendix contains the *Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party*, adopted at the Seventh Plenary Session (Enlarged) of the Sixth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

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# PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE  
NEWS AND VIEWS

October 1, 1965 Vol. VIII No. 40

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## The Week

# China Celebrates National Day

The nation celebrated the 16th anniversary of the People's Republic of China on October 1 amid great rejoicing. Spectacular festivities marked the day across the land. Five hundred thousand people in the capital took part in a mammoth parade through Tien An Men Square. In Shanghai, Canton, Wuhan, Chungking, Lhasa, Urumchi and other cities, too, the people turned out in their hundreds of thousands to celebrate the great occasion. A buoyant mood prevailed everywhere, enhanced by the people's deep confidence in the future resulting from the steady, all-round improvement in the national economy.

Joy at the great achievements on all fronts of socialist construction marked this year's celebrations. A new upsurge in both industrial and agricultural production has gathered force. The rural people's communes harvested a bigger crop of wheat and early rice this summer than they did in 1964 which was itself a good year. The autumn crops are doing well in most parts of the country, and a bigger harvest than last year's is expected. Encouraging news is constantly pouring in from the industrial front which has seen rapid growth since the beginning of this year. Output has been increased by a wide margin, and there is a greater variety of products, many of which compare favourably with the best in the world. While the cost of production has been reduced, there has been great improvement in quality. Over 270,000 technical innovations introduced this year in Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin and five other cities have boosted productivity in the nation's industrial enterprises to a new high. These and other heartening reports, relayed to all parts of the country through the nation's radio network, gave added gaiety to the National Day celebrations.

On the eve of the anniversary, Premier Chou En-lai gave a grand

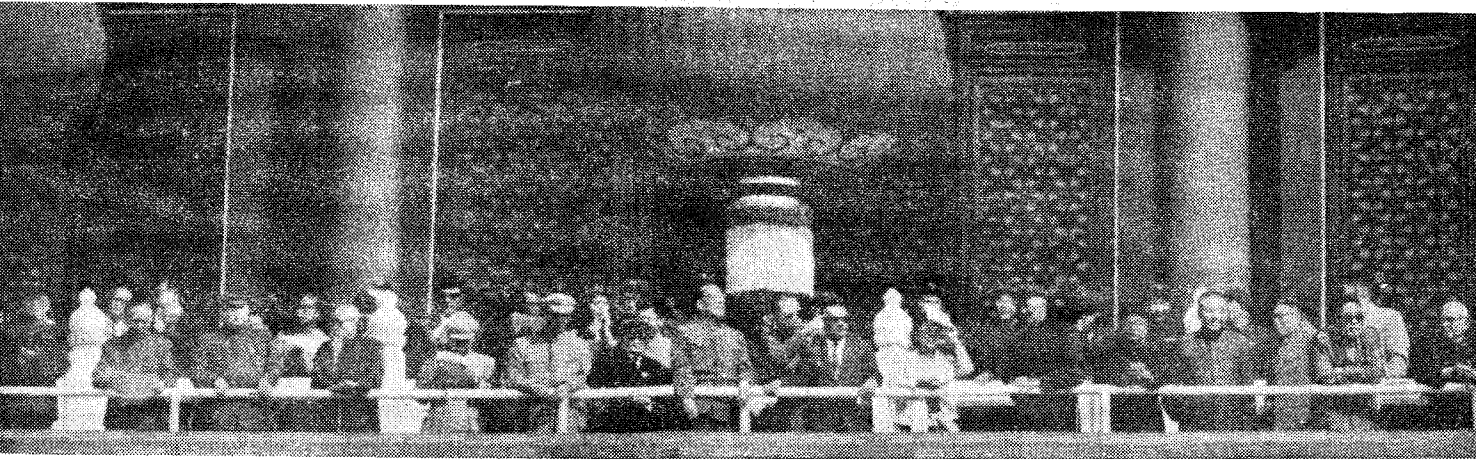
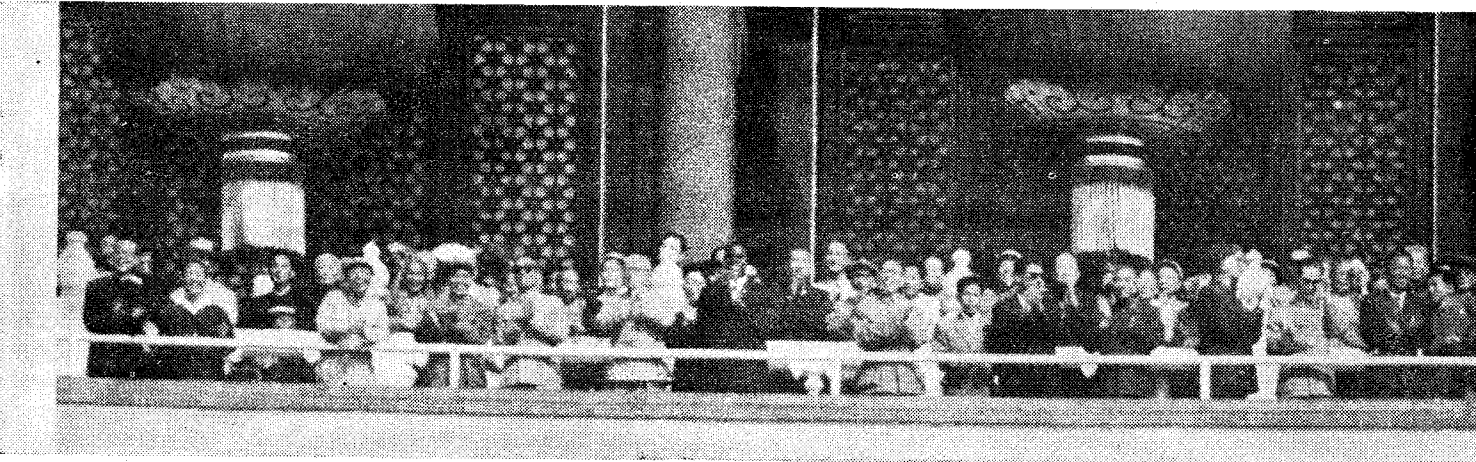
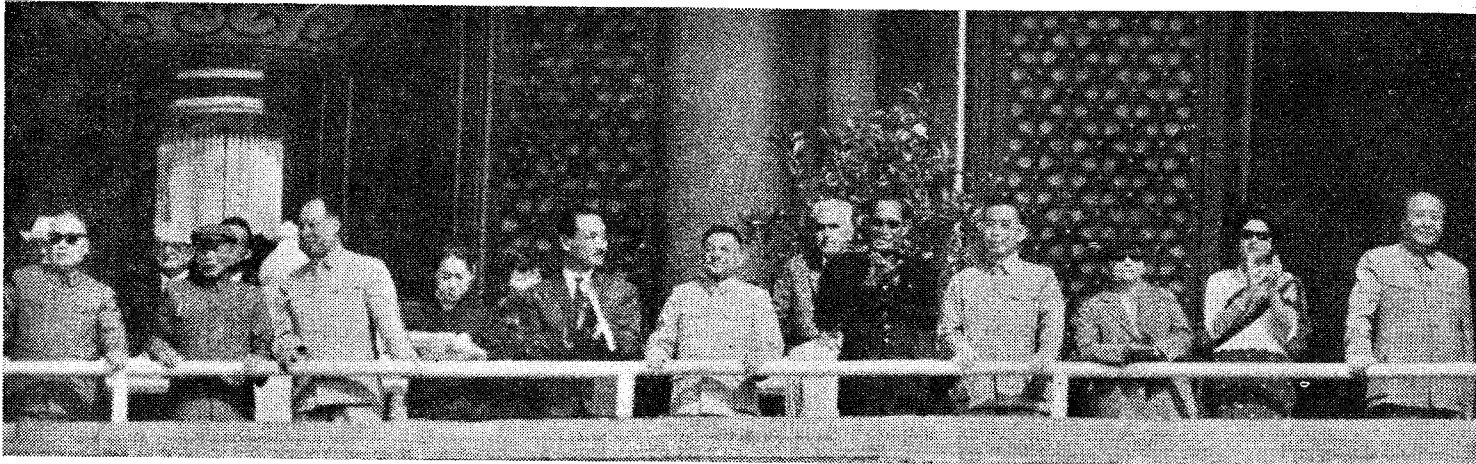
reception at the Great Hall of the People. More than 5,000 people were present, including 2,000 guests from over 80 countries and regions all over the world. When Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Chairman Liu Shao-chi and other Chinese leaders entered the banquet hall with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian Head of State, and Madame Sihanouk and other distinguished guests, there was a tremendous burst of applause.

### Premier Chou's speech

Speaking at the reception on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, Premier Chou En-lai extended his warm welcome and sincere thanks to all the foreign guests present. He reviewed the excellent situation both at home and abroad. On the international situation, he said among other things:

"In the last twelve months, the Chinese Government and people have made great efforts in opposing imperialism, old and new colonialism and modern revisionism, supporting the revolutionary struggles of all oppressed peoples and nations, upholding the revolutionary unity of the peoples of the socialist camp and the whole world, and in defending world peace.


"In international affairs, our position is based on firm principles. We consistently adhere to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the Ten Principles of the Bandung Conference. We resolutely oppose the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war. We have firmly stood for equality among all countries, big or small, and maintained that the affairs of a country should be settled by its own people. We firmly oppose the attempt of a few big powers to dominate the world and manipulate the United Nations so as to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries and suppress the people's revolutionary struggles. We firmly uphold the unity of the



**ON THE ROSTRUM OF TIEN AN MEN** Top: A view of the centre of the rostrum (in foreground, from left to right): Chen Yi, Li Tsung-jen, Peng Chen, Mme. Hakamada, Satomi Hakamada, Teng Hsiao-ping, Penn Nouth, Chou En-lai, Soong Ching Ling, Mme. Sihanouk, Mao Tse-tung, Prince

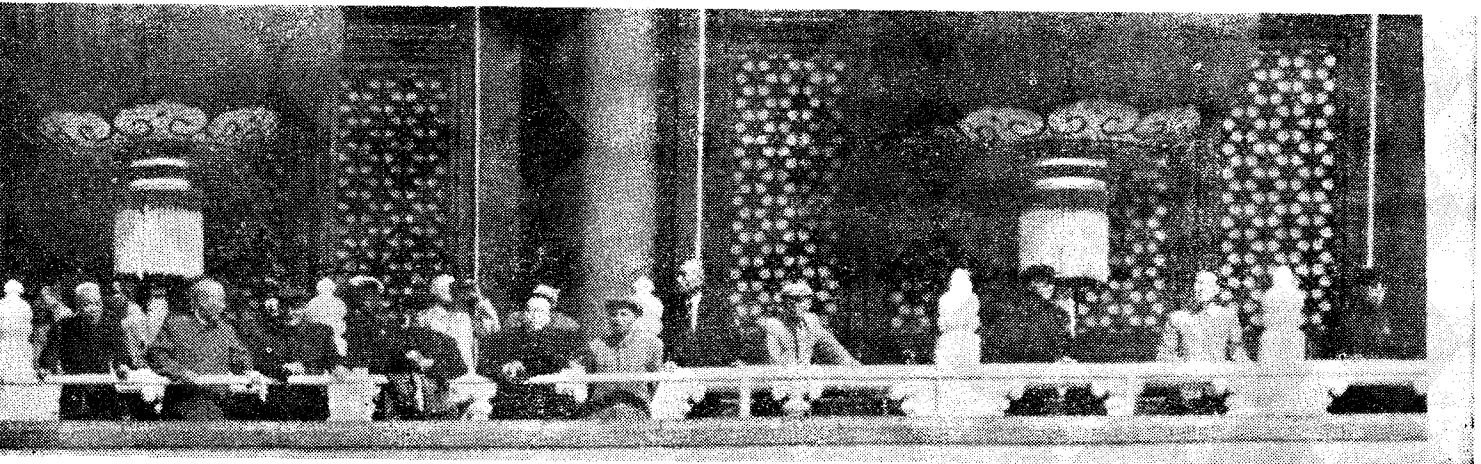
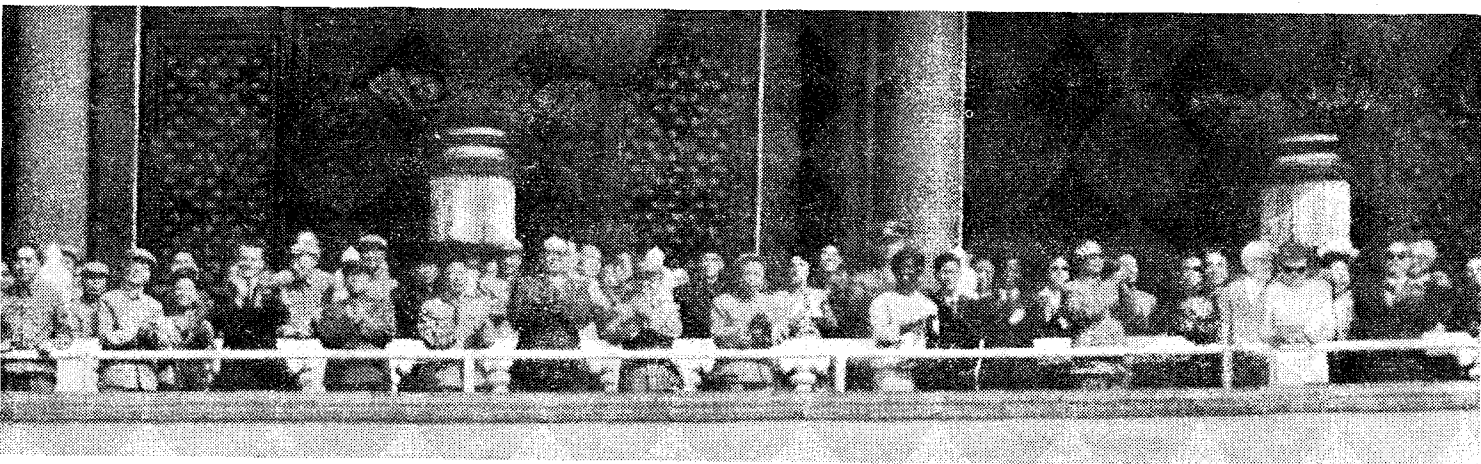
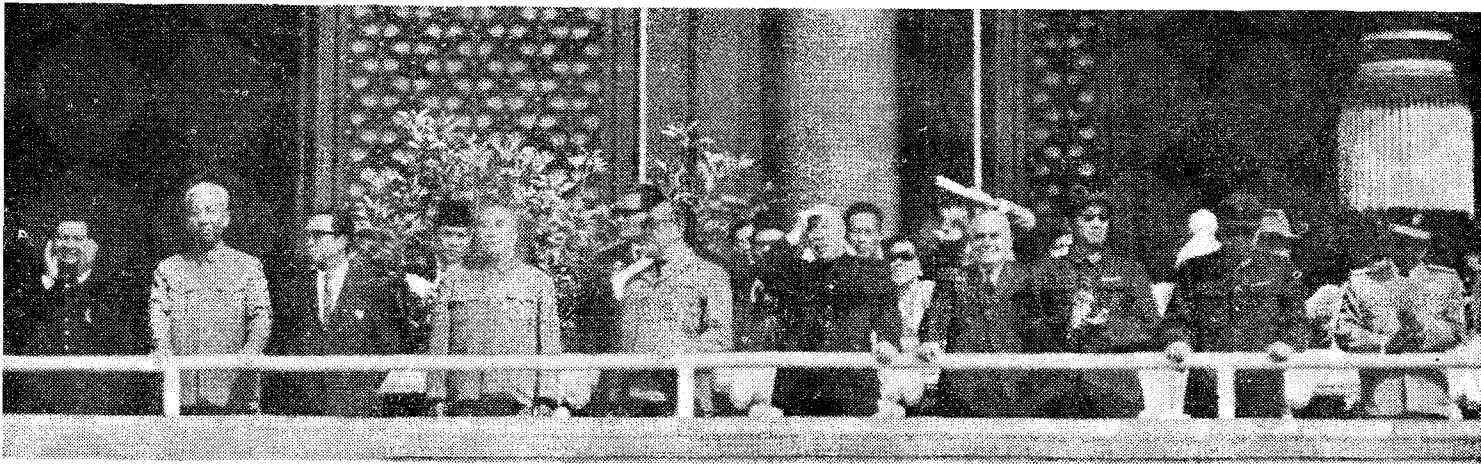
countries in the socialist camp based on Marxism-Leninism. We adhere to proletarian internationalism and oppose national egoism and big-power chauvinism.

"In international affairs, we insist on making a distinction between right and wrong. Without fail, we support all just causes and oppose all unjust ones. We are the sworn

enemy of all aggressors and oppressors; we are good friends of all the peoples who oppose aggression and oppression. We will never retreat a single step from this principled stand, whatever storms may arise on the international scene and however much the U.S. imperialists and their partners may curse and threaten us, even to the point of imposing a war on .s.

"Our foreign friends can rest assured that, together with the people all over the world, the Chinese people will struggle to the very end for the cause of opposing imperialism and its followers, defending world peace and promoting human progress despite all sacrifices and costs."

On the morning of October 1, Tien An Men Square was filled with the



Sihanouk, Liu Shao-chi, Chaerul Saleh, Chu Teh, Ali Sastroamidjojo, Tung Pi-wu, Ghulam Faruque, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Wilujo Puspojudo. Middle and lower: The west and east sides of the rostrum respectively.

massed ranks of Young Pioneers, office workers and students. Surrounded by gaily-decorated majestic buildings, the square was a sea of colour, bright with flags and flowers. When Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Vice-Chairmen Soong Ching Ling and Tung Pi-wu, Chairman Chu Teh, Premier Chou En-lai, General Secretary Teng

Hsiao-ping and other leaders mounted the rostrum of Tien An Men to the strains of *The East Is Red*, the crowds that overflowed the square and the reviewing stands greeted their great and beloved leader with prolonged shouts of "Long live Chairman Mao!"

Among the distinguished guests on the rostrum were Prince and Ma-

dame Sihanouk; Penn Nouth, private adviser to the Cambodian Head of State; Chairman Chaerul Saleh and Vice-Chairmen Ali Sastroamidjojo and Wilujo Puspojudo of the Indonesian Provisional People's Consultative Congress; Ghulam Faruque, Pakistan Minister for Commerce; Surjadi, Indonesian Minister for the State Budget; Sukendro, Indonesian Minister of State; M. Jusuf, Indo-

nesian Minister of Light Industry; Kadri' Hazbiu, Albanian Minister of the Interior and Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour; Seydou Babian Kuoyate, Malian Minister of Development, and his wife; and Arifin Mahmud, head of the government delegation of the North Kalimantan Unitary State.

Among the guests were also delegates of fraternal Parties. They included: Satomi Hakamada, Member of the Presidium and the Secretariat of the Japanese Communist Party's Central Committee, and his wife; Jack Manson, Member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of New Zealand, and his wife; Sidik Kertapati, Member of the Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party; Ivar Lie, Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party, and his wife; Moerenhout, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Belgian Communist Party; and G. O'Day, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist).

On the reviewing stands were also heads of delegations and well-known people from friendly countries.

### Mayor Peng Chen's Speech

After the playing of the national anthem, Mayor Peng Chen delivered his National Day speech. He reviewed the tremendous successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction achieved under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao, and added: "The present international situation is excellent. The struggle of the people of the world against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys is vigorously developing. The East wind is prevailing over the West wind. Imperialism and its lackeys will not last very long.

"U.S. imperialism is the most ferocious common enemy of all the people of the world. The contradiction between the people of the world and U.S. imperialism is absolutely irreconcilable. If one is to make rev-

olution, to safeguard sovereignty and independence and to defend world peace, one must overthrow U.S. imperialism. The ambitions of U.S. imperialism today have exceeded those of Hitler, Mussolini and Tojo Hideki in their times. U.S. imperialism has stretched its claws of aggression to every corner of the earth, and by so doing it is digging its own grave everywhere. It will not meet with a better fate than that of its predecessors, the German, Japanese and Italian fascists. Provided we unite with all the forces that can be united, form a broad anti-U.S. international united front and wage a tit-for-tat struggle against it, we will certainly be able to defeat that paper tiger, U.S. imperialism.

"Whether or not to oppose U.S. imperialism is now an acid test for all political forces in the world. No matter what signboards they put up and what fine words they utter, the collaborators with U.S. imperialism can deceive nobody but will all eventually be repudiated by the people.

"Revisionism remains the principal danger in the international communist movement. We must concentrate on opposing modern revisionism, and at the same time also oppose modern dogmatism. The differences between Marxism-Leninism and modern revisionism are differences between revolution and anti-revolution, differences of principle between right and wrong. Modern revisionism is playing the role of a splitter in the socialist camp and the international communist movement, the role of a saboteur against the national-liberation movement and the people's revolutionary struggles of all countries, and the role of an accomplice of the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries. Therefore, one must combat modern revisionism if one is to make revolution, to achieve unity and to combat U.S. imperialism.

"While carrying on socialist revolution and socialist construction, the Chinese people cannot but follow with serious attention the scheme of U.S. imperialism to expand its war. U.S. imperialism regards the Chinese people, who persist in revolution and firmly support the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles of all peo-

ples, as a thorn in its side, as a huge obstacle to its counter-revolutionary global strategy. Always hostile to China, it has been trying by every means to encircle and threaten us. We must take U.S. imperialist aggression and provocation seriously. Our entire people must heighten their vigilance and be prepared at all times to smash any invading enemy. The Chinese people have repeatedly declared that though we love peace, we are never afraid of war. Should U.S. imperialism insist on imposing a war on the Chinese people, the Chinese people, who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, will certainly be able to shoulder the great responsibility of resisting U.S. imperialism, thoroughly defeat the U.S. aggressors and thus do their part in the struggle of the people of the world to defeat U.S. imperialism."

### Mammoth Parade

After Peng Chen's speech, the parade began. It was a grand spectacle. The marching thousands expressed the nation's joy at the 16th anniversary, acclaimed the signal successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction, demonstrated their readiness to fulfil the Third Five-Year Plan to be launched in 1966 and pledged their determination to defeat the U.S. aggressors if they should dare to impose war on the Chinese people.

To the strains of *Song to the Motherland*, a 16,000-strong guard of honour marched into the square with a huge statue of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and big models of Chairman Mao's works in their midst. They also carried large blocks with the words: "Rely on our own efforts and build a strong and prosperous country by hard work!" "Strengthen our national defence, defend our motherland!" "We will liberate Taiwan!" "Support the Vietnamese people in their fight against U.S. aggression!" "Down with U.S. imperialism!" "Oppose modern revisionism, defend Marxism-Leninism!"

Two thousand Young Pioneers then thronged into the square, blowing trumpets and beating drums. They drew round after round of ap-

plause from the guests. When they came to the reviewing stands, they released the tethered balloons which trailed the slogans: "Long live Chairman Mao!" and "We shall be a worthy new generation of revolutionaries!"

The capital's workers marched 150 abreast into the square, carrying charts and models showing their latest achievements. They reported that Peking's total industrial output for the first eight months of this year registered an increase of 19.9 per cent over that of the same span in 1964, and quotas for steel, pig iron, coal, machine tools, cotton piece-goods and other major products were all overfulfilled. Responding to the Party's call to give aid to agriculture, the workers have this year increased their output of farm machines and tools, chemical fertilizers and insecticides. They have organized themselves into technical groups to go frequently to the countryside to help repair farm tools and machines. Many of the capital's industrial enterprises have introduced the system whereby their staffs work alternately in the factories and on the farms. This new method of training workers who are also peasants is of great importance in strengthening the worker-peasant alliance and in promoting agricultural production.

The square was suddenly turned into a golden sea of ripening crops when the peasants' contingent appeared, waving full-laden ears of wheat. Their models of various crops, vegetables, poultry, fruit and dairy products showed the good harvests this year, the abundance of farm produce supplied to the cities and the prospering conditions in the villages today. Apart from the peasants' zest for production resulting from the heightening of their political consciousness, these successes can be attributed to improvement in production technique. Members of the people's communes on Peking's outskirts, for instance, have organized 8,000 scientific research groups embracing some 50,000 people. Under the guidance of experienced farmers, these young peasants have studied advanced production techniques and popularized them among the com-

mune members to raise farm output to a new, high level.

The arrival of a contingent of 600 medical workers, dressed in white and wearing broad-brimmed straw hats and with medical kit-bags slung over their shoulders, caught the attention of everyone. The contingent was composed of units which tour the countryside bringing medical service to the doors of the peasants. Each year, tens of thousands of doctors and nurses make the rounds of the rural people's communes. They not only give medical treatment to those who need it but also help the communes train their own medical personnel. This has done much to improve the general health of the peasants and their children.

The students' contingent presented another lively picture. Column after column marched through the square, singing, dancing, cheering and waving to the Chinese leaders and foreign guests on the rostrum. Among the paraders were thousands of students in the part-time work and study schools, a new type of school integrating education with productive labour and one which will gradually eliminate the gap between mental and manual labour.

The strains of a military march heralded the entry into the square of the people's militia. Marching at the front was a guard of honour carrying Chairman Mao's inscription of "The People's Militia Division of the Capital" in large Chinese characters of gold. As the ten echelons of men and women marched past in perfect formation, carrying various kinds of weapons, they drew thunderous applause from the rostrum. Made up mainly of workers, peasants, students and government employees, the capital's militia also included veterans in the war against Japanese aggression and in the liberation war against Kuomintang reactionary rule. Dedicated to the revolutionary cause, they are determined to defeat and drown all invaders in the vast ocean of people's war.

The contingents of the capital's artists and sportsmen brought up the rear. Living tableaux on floats, introducing successful theatrical pro-

ductions with revolutionary themes and the outstanding achievements of China's sportsmen, reflected the thriving situation both on the stage and in sports in New China.

So the two-hour-long parade drew to a close. It was a magnificent review of the Chinese people's achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction. It was a reflection of the great unity of the people of all nationalities in the country and a mighty demonstration of their determination to carry the struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression through to the end.

In the evening, over a million people took part in the usual carnival. Chairman Liu Shao-chi and other Chinese leaders were with distinguished guests on the rostrum of Tien An Men, watching the colourful fireworks display and the group dancing on the brightly-lit Tien An Men Square and the Changan Boulevard running through it.

### **Chairman Mao Receives Foreign Guests**

Chairman Mao Tse-tung received five Albanian delegations now visiting Peking on September 28. They were: the delegation from the Albanian Ministry of the Interior led by Kadri Hazbiu, the Albanian scientific and technical delegation led by Iljas Reka, the Albanian journalists' delegation led by Vasil Gjylameti, the Albanian photographers' delegation led by Pandi Cici, and the Albanian film delegation led by Vaske Aristidhi.

On September 30, Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Chairman Liu Shao-chi received foreign guests from seven countries. They were:

The delegation of the Indonesian Provisional People's Consultative Congress led by Chaerul Saleh, Ali Sastroamidjojo and Wilujo Puspojudo; the economic delegation led by Surjadi, Sukendro and M. Jusuf; the delegation of the National Defence Institute led by Wilujo Puspojudo; Deputy Speaker of the Co-operation Parliament Subamia and his wife;

*(Continued on p.14.)*

# Hold High the Great Red Banner of Mao Tse-tung's Thought and Courageously Drive Ahead

— In Celebration of the 16th Anniversary of the Founding  
Of the People's Republic of China

**W**HILE the whole nation is joyously celebrating the glorious 16th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, we see an excellent situation in our country, the best since its establishment. The socialist revolution is developing in greater depth than ever before. The all-round upsurge in industry and agriculture is more substantial than ever before. Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese people of all nationalities, holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, have made tremendous achievements in carrying out in every field the general line of going all out, aiming high, and getting greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

## Socialist Education Movement — A Profound Socialist Revolution

**A buoyant revolutionary scene.** At present the socialist education movement is continuing to develop on all fronts. It represents a profound socialist revolution. The struggle between proletarian ideology and bourgeois ideology, between the socialist road and the capitalist road, is being unfolded in greater depth in the political, economic, organizational as well as ideological fields. The positions of socialism have been further consolidated and expanded: the superiority of the socialist system has been brought more fully into play; the close unity among the people of all nationalities in the country has been greatly strengthened; the socialist consciousness of the masses of the people has reached unprecedented heights. More and more people now link their daily labour, work and study with the great revolutionary goal, with the Chinese revolution and the world revolution. "Keep in mind both our own country and the whole world" is their noble watchword. The concept that "all work is for the revolution" takes root in the hearts of more and more people. A buoyant revolutionary vitality permeates our country.

The socialist education movement is the key link in all work. It gives impetus not only to progress in agriculture and industry, but in culture as well.

**On the agricultural front.** On the agricultural front, the people's communes have been further consolidated, have become still stronger and have shown their immense potentialities. Though some parts of China have suffered drought or waterlogging this year, the country as a whole has reaped good harvests of grain, cotton and oil-bearing and other industrial crops. The number of poultry, pigs, sheep and other livestock has increased. Overall agricultural production has made further progress in comparison with last year's.

**On the industrial front.** On the industrial front, there is a very lively mass movement for revolutionary changes in designing, technology and the management of enterprises, bringing about a new leap forward in China's industrial advance. The gross value of industrial output this year is expected to exceed last year's by a considerable margin. The quality of most products again has shown improvement, and varieties have continued to increase. The rate of labour productivity in industrial and building enterprises has reached an all-time high. The quality and speed of capital construction for new industrial enterprises have been improved, and the work at many key projects has been overfulfilled. Financial revenue and expenditure balance, thus ensuring the expansion of production and construction. The market supply of goods is adequate and prices are steady, with reductions in the prices of some commodities. The living standards of the people continue to improve.

**On the cultural front.** The cultural front is experiencing a profound revolution. Large numbers of intellectuals have taken part in the socialist education movement in city and countryside, tempering themselves in class struggle. Cultural and art departments have made significant achievements in carrying out the policy of serving socialism and serving the workers, peasants and soldiers. The educational system of part-work and part-study or part-farming and part-study is being tried out on a wider scale. The medical and health departments are carrying out a series of reforms in order to direct



their major attention to the countryside. The scientific and technological departments have achieved tremendous results in the way of catching up with advanced world levels. The successful explosion of two atomic bombs is an important indication of this.

### Excellent, Hard-Won Situation

**Mao Tse-tung's thought — a powerful weapon.** The unprecedentedly good situation on China's political, economic and cultural fronts has not been achieved easily. It is the result of hard struggle by the whole nation, guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought. It may be recalled that a few years ago, after China had achieved great progress in its national economy, the country suffered quite serious economic difficulties as a result of grave natural calamities for three consecutive years, some shortcomings and mistakes in our practical work and the perfidy of the Khrushchov revisionists. Gloating over China's misfortunes, the imperialists, reactionaries and revisionists stirred up an adverse anti-China current. The capitalist and feudal forces at home started to make trouble and launched a fierce attack on socialism. At this critical juncture, Comrade Mao Tse-tung put forward in good time the theory concerning classes and class struggle in socialist society, and formulated a series of policies to set going the socialist education movement. Guided by just this theory and these policies of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, our Party rallied the people of the whole country, repulsed the attacks of the domestic and foreign class enemies, brought into play the initiative of the masses of the people for socialism and adopted effective measures to readjust the national economy. Thus the serious economic difficulties were overcome, and in just a few years the national economy was able to achieve an all-round turn for the better and enter on a new stage of advance. The complicated struggles in the past few years have once again borne evidence in practice of the greatness and correctness of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The people of the whole country, on the basis of their own experience, have come to realize more profoundly that the thought of Mao Tse-tung is a powerful, all-conquering weapon.

### Carry the Revolution Through to the End

In the present excellent situation, the people of our country will raise the banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought even higher and continue to fulfil our great tasks. We will carry the socialist revolution through to the end, and build China into a powerful socialist country. We will continue to support the liberation struggles of the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations of the world, and carry through to the end the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

**Socialist revolution — great motivating force.** The socialist revolution is the great motive force propelling our society forward. We shall persist in taking class struggle and the struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads as the key link, promote proletarian ideology and

eliminate bourgeois ideology, and unceasingly extend the positions of socialism so as to carry the revolution through to the end. There should be a correct understanding of the present class struggle in our country. We should neither exaggerate nor underestimate this struggle, let alone ignore it. The socialist education movement in city and countryside must continue to develop in greater depth in accordance with the Party's policy, and there should be no mood of relaxation whatsoever. The main aim of this movement is to re-educate the people, and this is a profound socialist ideological revolution. When this link is grasped, it becomes possible to promote production and work on all fronts on the basis of revolution.

### The Third Five-Year Plan Begins Next Year

To build China into a powerful socialist country is a long-term task. China next year will start to carry out the Third Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy. Industrial and agricultural production is now continuing to surge forward and the labour enthusiasm of the masses is higher than ever. In accordance with the policy of relying on our own efforts, of forging ahead, working hard and building our country with diligence and thrift, we will give fuller play to the revolutionary spirit of the Tachai production brigade, the Taching oilfield and the People's Liberation Army, and develop and guide the mass campaign to compare with, learn from, catch up with, and surpass the advanced and help those lagging behind. All comrades in leading positions should be forward looking and sober-minded. In making plans and taking measures, they should leave room for flexibility and put stress on actual results. While paying attention to what is necessary it is even more important for them to pay attention to what is possible, thus ensuring that the high tide of production and construction advances in a steady and healthy way.

All our work should meet the needs of the socialist revolution and socialist construction. The policy of serving socialism and of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers should be followed still more consistently in education, culture, health and scientific work, and the cultural revolution which has started should be persistently carried forward. All our Party and Government organizations, undertakings and enterprises should be revolutionized further and they should consistently put politics in command, and abide by the "four firsts."\* All cadres should persist in taking part in physical labour, in the practice of going to basic levels and staying and working there for a certain

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\* The "four firsts," originally put forward by the P.L.A., are: 1. give first place to man as between man and weapons; 2. give first place to political work as between political and other work; 3. give first place to ideological work as between ideological and routine tasks in political work; 4. and in ideological work, give first place to living ideas as between ideas in books and living ideas.—Ed.

period of time, and in the practice of making investigations and studies. They should persevere in the mass line, give fuller play to the democratic style of work, listen with modesty to the opinions of the masses and prevent and overcome subjectivism and bureaucratism. All organizations, regulations and systems should be reformed step by step in accordance with the principle of facilitating the development of production.

### **High Vigilance Towards U.S. Imperialist Scheme To Spread War to China**

**U.S. imperialism regards New China as the major obstacle to its policies of aggression and war.** While engaging in socialist revolution and socialist construction, we should have the world in mind and keep abreast with the development of the international situation. We should at no time forget that U.S. imperialism regards New China as the biggest obstacle to its policy of aggression and war. It has long been racking its brains for means to sabotage, subvert and even destroy socialist China. We should take full stock of the U.S. imperialist scheme to extend war to China and be highly vigilant. In all our work we should keep in mind this basic point of the U.S. imperialist war adventures. Guided by Comrade Mao Tse-tung's theory on people's war, we should exert the greatest efforts to strengthen our national defences so that our People's Liberation Army and our massive militia are able to defeat the U.S. aggressors completely, should they impose war on us.

**Uncompromising struggle against Khrushchov revisionism.** The great struggle waged by the people all over the world against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys is now surging forward with overwhelming force. However, the nearer U.S. imperialism approaches its doom, the more it redoubles its efforts to embark on aggression and war adventures everywhere. Our people shoulder the proletarian internationalist obligation of supporting the people of all countries in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The stronger our country becomes, the more we should support the revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries. No matter how U.S. imperialism and its lackeys abuse, attack and threaten us, we shall go on supporting all struggles which are just, which oppose aggression, and strive for freedom and liberation, and we shall never waver in this stand. The Chinese people are a people with a lofty spirit and revolutionary staunchness. They will not grudge in the least whatever price they must pay to contribute to the defeat of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The Khrushchov revisionists have betrayed Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Their collusion with U.S. imperialism and their selling out of the revolutionary interests of the people of the world have greatly encouraged the U.S. imperialists in their policy of aggression and war. They act as the agent of U.S. imperialism within the international workers' movement. At the same time that we oppose the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and

war and support the revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries, we must carry the struggle against Khrushchov revisionism through to the end.

### **Mao Tse-tung's Thought Is the Guarantee for The Victory of Our Cause**

The tasks we face are glorious yet arduous. The fundamental way to fulfil them is to study and master Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Mao Tse-tung's thought is the guarantee of victory for our cause. Whenever we work in line with Mao Tse-tung's thought we acquire a firm class stand and a vigorous revolutionary spirit, we commit fewer mistakes and are able to follow a less tortuous route. We will see things more clearly and our consciousness will be heightened, so that we will become invincible and ever-triumphant. The 28 years of revolutionary history prior to the founding of New China and the 16 years since its founding have proved this. By integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of China's revolution and with the concrete practice of the world revolution, Comrade Mao Tse-tung has enriched and developed Marxism-Leninism. Mao Tse-tung's thought is a compass both for the national democratic revolution and the socialist revolution and for socialist construction, and a powerful ideological weapon against both imperialism and modern revisionism.

**Our two biggest assets.** We are a great people 650 million strong and we have the great thought of Mao Tse-tung. These are our country's two biggest assets. Once mastered by the masses, Mao Tse-tung's thought creates an inexhaustible and mighty material force. In recent years, the masses of functionaries and people of China have launched an enthusiastic movement for studying Mao Tse-tung's works, and have already achieved inspiring and valuable results. Countless examples show that the reason for the many shortcomings and errors in our present work lies, in the last analysis, in the failure to master Mao Tse-tung's thought. On the other hand, where Mao Tse-tung's thought has been studied and applied creatively, where it has been linked up with concrete practice in a department or locality, there the work advances by leaps and bounds and a completely new situation develops.

**Emancipation of philosophy in China.** In China today, there is being experienced a great emancipation of philosophy, the like of which has never been seen before. It is not just the intellectuals but the workers, peasants and soldiers who study and master materialistic dialectics. Materialistic dialectics is applied not only in formulating a revolutionary line or policy and in scientific and theoretical research, but also in such activities as military training and fighting battles, operating machines and developing technology, farming and commerce, medical practice and midwifery, playing ball games and swimming. Guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought, many of our functionaries, Party

members and others have constantly summed up their experience, exploring the laws governing their work and discovering the dialectics of their work, thereby improving it greatly. There is something very great about all this, something of far-reaching historical and international significance. With growing numbers of people making use of materialistic dialectics and mastering and using objective laws consciously, we will be able the more smoothly to effect the leap from matter to mind and from mind to matter, and from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom. Our people and our country will make ever greater contributions to the progress and the emancipation of mankind.

Our people are brimming with confidence as we celebrate the 16th anniversary of the founding of New China. Though many difficulties and obstacles still lie ahead, nevertheless, armed with the powerful weapon of invincible Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, we are certain to make still greater achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction, and, alongside the other people of the world, we will win still more magnificent victories in the great struggle against imperialism, and for world peace, national liberation, people's democracy and socialism.

Let us hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and courageously drive ahead!

# Using the Proletarian World Outlook To Create Our New World

"Hongqi" editorial, October 1, 1965

SIXTEEN years have passed since the great People's Republic of China was founded. These have been years of proletarian dictatorship in China. They have been momentous years when, after the victory of the great people's revolution in our country, the Chinese people, led by the Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, have continued, on an even broader scale and in greater depth than previously, to transform the old world and create the new with a proletarian world outlook.

The proletariat creates new things by criticizing the old; it creates a new world by criticizing the old world. The weapon it uses for this critique is the proletarian world outlook.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has pointed out that we must "adopt the proletarian world outlook as the instrument for studying a nation's destiny."<sup>1</sup> It is under the guidance of this world outlook that the Chinese Communists have subjected the old society to a thorough criticism, awakened the people's political consciousness, won the victory of the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution, and thus basically changed the face of Chinese society.

Historically, when the bourgeoisie overthrew the feudal system by revolutionary means, its advanced elements did carry out ruthless criticism of feudalism. As Engels noted, "They recognized no external authority of any kind whatever. Religion, natural science, society, political institutions — everything was subjected to the most unsparing criticism: everything must justify its

existence before the judgement seat of reason or give up existence."<sup>2</sup>

Of course, the revolutionary spirit of the bourgeoisie can in no way be compared with that of the proletariat. For the bourgeoisie, the winning of state power signifies the end of their revolution. For the proletariat, it is the beginning of the revolution, the starting point for the work of creating a new social system. Hence, the proletariat must raise the banner of criticism still higher, and make a complete break with all out-moded ideas, concepts, habits and traditions, because only thus can the establishment and consolidation of a brand-new social system be ensured.

As the socialist revolution and socialist construction advance further, it is imperative that these ideological criticisms be intensified still further.

Guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought and the Marxist-Leninist line of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese people have gained tremendous successes in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. The old social system has been basically destroyed in our country. Great changes have taken place in men's ideology. Nevertheless we must take note of the fact that class struggle remains and sometimes is very sharp. The various kinds of out-moded ideas and concepts which reflect the old system will not easily retire from the stage of history. The spectres of feudal and capitalist ideas, traditions of a semi-colonial and semi-feudal society and many other old forces of habit still more or less haunt the minds of many people.

<sup>1</sup> Mao Tse-tung, "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship," *Selected Works*, Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1961, Volume IV, p. 413.

<sup>2</sup> Frederick Engels, *Anti-Duhring*, Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, 1962, pp. 27-28.

The question facing us now is that under the powerful dictatorship of the proletariat, old ideas often will not reveal themselves in undisguised forms; they always try to hold on and disseminate their influences by taking cover behind socialist and Marxist-Leninist phraseology and slogans.

Everybody knows that new ideas may be expressed in old forms, but not many of us take into account sufficiently the fact that old ideas may also employ new forms. Old ideas in disguised forms often sneak their way into new things, corrode men's minds bit by bit and change the colour of new things, thus paving the way for the restoration of the old system. We must pay serious attention to this.

Old ideas, concepts, habits and traditions are very stubborn things. It is a long-time task for us to battle against them. What has been criticized today will crop up again sometime later and so the struggle will have to be carried on again. The advance of revolution and construction imposes on revolutionaries the need to have a firm grasp of the proletarian world outlook and to master proletarian ideology and make criticism and self-criticism constantly. It is necessary to discern and eliminate the out-moded ideas which have been expressed in various forms. All those old things which are not in the interests of the people and socialism must be uprooted without the slightest compromise.

The socialist education movement going on in the cities and countryside of China today is primarily a profound movement of criticism and self-criticism in the ideological field. This is a great, proletarian ideological revolution, which is bringing about new changes in various spheres of our work.

Marx said: "Theory becomes a material force as soon as it has gripped the masses."<sup>3</sup> Comrade Mao Tse-tung also said: "It is man's social being that determines his thinking. Once the correct ideas characteristic of the advanced class are grasped by the masses, these ideas turn into a material force which changes society and changes the world."<sup>4</sup> Facts have proved that this is exactly the case.

In the course of our revolution and construction, all those who have the courage to smash the fetters of out-moded ideas and traditions and can adopt the proletarian world outlook and Mao Tse-tung's thought to observe and deal with questions will be able to make new discoveries and inventions, and go on creating and advancing.

The workers and staff in the Taching oilfield have achieved tremendous successes precisely because they can apply Mao Tse-tung's thought to explore new things, because they have daringly shattered blind belief in old authorities, put forward new concepts and new theories and have the courage to make revolution and

to create. The Tachai Production Brigade has become a model producing stable and high yields in agriculture mainly because it has repeatedly carried on socialist education among the commune members, subjected the old ideology of the small producers to criticism, and inspired the masses with a heroic spirit of self-reliance, enterprising endeavour and hard struggle to change the world.

To deal with everything critically in accordance with the proletarian world outlook naturally does not mean to reject inheritance and negate everything. Marxist criticism itself implies inheriting. The Marxist way of inheriting things is to inherit things critically. Lenin said that Marxist theory "has assimilated and re-shaped the more valuable elements accumulated in the course of more than two thousand years of development of human thought and culture."<sup>5</sup> As Comrade Mao Tse-tung has put it, Marxism has assimilated and transformed mankind's thousands-year-old thoughts and culture much in the same way as we do our food, "which should be chewed in the mouth, submitted to the working of the stomach and intestines, mixed with saliva, gastric juices and intestinal secretions, and then separated into nutriment to be absorbed and waste matter to be discarded. . . ."<sup>6</sup>

A new social system negates the old one and at the same time digests the legacy left by old society. The socialist system is capable of making the most penetrating criticism of the legacy left by old society, of preserving all that is valuable and of creating the new by weeding out the old.

We criticize the old things in order to create new ones. Without criticizing the old things, it is impossible to create new ones. Nor can we criticize the old things thoroughly without creating new things. Every criticism we make is for the purpose of firmly establishing the proletarian world outlook, and of enlarging and consolidating the position of proletarian ideology. Every criticism we make should finally help our construction.

The criticism of old ideas, old concepts is to be carried out properly, through democratic means and the method of full reasoning. Truth will become clearer and develop continuously only through debates.

In using the proletarian world outlook to create our new world, it is imperative that we should hold aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, unfold an intensive ideological revolution and continue to criticize bourgeois world outlook. This is the fundamental task in our ideological work.

Let us, under the great banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, learn well dialectical materialism and historical materialism, and bravely march on, striving to create a great, new world of socialism and communism!

<sup>3</sup> Karl Marx: "Critique of Hegel's Philosophy of Right," Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, *Works*, State Publishing House for Political Literature, Russian edition, Moscow, 1954, Vol. 1, p. 422.

<sup>4</sup> Mao Tse-tung, *What Is the Source of Correct Ideas?*

<sup>5</sup> V.I. Lenin, "On Proletarian Culture," *On Socialist Ideology and Culture*, Foreign Languages Publishing House, 2nd Eng. edition, Moscow, pp. 79-80.

<sup>6</sup> Mao Tse-tung, *On New Democracy*, Foreign Languages Press, Eng. edition, Peking, 1960, p. 75.

# China Welcomes Prince Sihanouk

**P**RINCE Norodom Sihanouk, the Cambodian Head of State, and Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi, during their voyage through the wondrous and picturesque Yangtse Gorges from Chungking to Wuhan, toasted the profound friendship between China and Cambodia and expressed the wish that it would remain for ever like the Yangtse and the Mekong Rivers. This and many other happy moments during Prince Sihanouk's current visit to China testify to the ever-deepening friendship and co-operation between the two countries in their common struggle against U.S.-led imperialism.

Prince and Madame Sihanouk have come to pay a state visit and attend the National Day celebrations at the invitation of Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai. This is Prince Sihanouk's sixth visit to China. Before their arrival in Peking the Cambodian guests visited Chengtu and Chungking in the southwest and the famous triple city of Wuhan in central China.

Hundreds of thousands of people in the capital turned out to welcome the Cambodian guests upon their arrival on September 28. Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Madame Liu; Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China; Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Premier Chou En-lai and many other Chinese leaders were at the airport to greet their guests.

After the welcoming ceremony at the airport, Prince and Madame Sihanouk, in the company of Chairman and Madame Liu and Premier Chou, drove to the Guest House in open cars. Cheering crowds on the beflagged streets greeted them as the motorcade passed by.

**Close Friend of China.** The Chinese people welcomed Prince Sihanouk as close friend. As Vice-Premier Chen Yi said at a banquet in Chengtu: "We do not welcome the imperialists. They have atomic bombs and dollars and pounds sterling, but we are not afraid of them and we do not welcome their gifts. Like China, you uphold justice and are building up your country. We welcome you, Prince Sihanouk, for you always uphold justice and sympathize with China." The Vice-Premier, when speaking at a banquet in Wuhan, further declared: "A country like Cambodia, which has no fear of brute force and which resolutely opposes U.S. imperialism, has the deepest respect of the Chinese people."

On the evening of Septemebr 28, Chairman Liu Shao-chi gave a state banquet in honour of Prince and Madame Sihanouk. On the next day Chairman Mao Tse-tung met and had a cordial talk with them.

At the state banquet, Chairman Liu Shao-chi described the Cambodian Head of State as "the outstanding leader of the Kingdom of Cambodia, a staunch fighter against U.S. imperialism and an architect who laid the foundation-stone for the edifice of China-Cambodia friendly relations." Chairman Liu reiterated that "if U.S. imperialism should dare to spread the flames of its war of aggression to the peace-loving Kingdom of Cambodia, we will give our fraternal Cambodian people all-out support and assistance." (For text of the speech, see p. 15.)

**Big and Small Nations Are Equals.** Prince Sihanouk, in his speech, praised Sino-Cambodian friendship and co-operation. He said: "The Khmer people consider that it is most appropriate to call the People's Republic of China their best friend. China has never ceased to give us strong assistance in developing our country and



Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Prince Norodom Sihanouk wave to welcoming crowds at the airport

her economy. What is more, China has from the bottom of her heart affirmed her unwavering and most constant support for our right to independence and territorial integrity. . . .

"We deeply love China, because she is one of those very few powers in the world which do not take a chauvinistic attitude towards other countries. China really respects the principle of equality between big and small nations and esteems other countries not out of consideration for their wealth or material strength or the size of their territory or population, but according to the only criteria of merit, loyalty and courage."

Prince Sihanouk noted that China had scored great successes in all fields. He attributed the achievements of the Chinese people to "their revolutionary spirit, to the brilliant thought and the moving force of the greatest figure in Asia and one of the greatest men of all lands and all times -- Chairman Mao Tse-tung."

**Cambodia Firmly Opposes U.S. Imperialism.** Prince Sihanouk stressed that it was imperative to wage an uncompromising struggle against U.S. imperialism in order to defend independence and peace. Denouncing U.S. imperialism which "threatens the existence, independence, freedom, territorial integrity and peace of Cambodia," the Prince said: "Cambodia has become irrevocably opposed to the Governments of the United States and some other Western countries because they

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## In Token of Sino-Cambodian Friendship

• A song entitled "In Remembrance of China," composed by Prince Sihanouk himself during his stay in Chengtu, was sung at the Peking state banquet by his son, Prince Norodom Naradipo, and other Cambodian and Chinese singers. It drew warm applause from all present.

• On September 27, the Cambodian Royal Ballet Troupe led by Princess Norodom Bopha Devi, which is touring China, gave a performance in Peking. It was attended by Vice-Premier Lu Ting-yi and other Chinese leaders.

• An exhibition on the achievements of Cambodia in the past ten years opened in Peking on September 29. Among those present at the opening ceremony were Chairman Liu Shao-chi, who cut the ribbon, and Premier Chou En-lai. The Chinese leaders saw the exhibition in the company of Prince Sihanouk.

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follow a policy of chauvinism, discrimination and, above all, contempt towards us, as they do to all countries refusing to give up their independence."

— Our Correspondent

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### THE WEEK

(Continued from p.7.)

Minister of Sports R. Maladi and his wife; Minister of Higher Education and Sciences Sjarif Thajeb and the higher education delegation he led and Mme. Thajeb; the delegation of the Air Force Staff Academy led by Sri Bimo Ariotedjo; the delegation of the Indonesian Party (Partindo) led by Hadji Winoto Danuasmoro; and Governor of Central Java Province Mochtar and his wife.

The Pakistan friendship delegation led by Ghulam Faruque; Chief Administrator of Civil Aviation and Tourism and President of the Pakistan International Airlines M. Asghar Khan and his wife.

Malian Minister of Development Seydou Babian Kuoyate and his wife.

President of the Cuban Supreme Court Enrique Hart Ramirez and his party.

Rumanian Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Eduard Mezincescu and his wife; First Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces Octavian Orban and other officers vacationing in China.

The delegation of the Youth Organization of the National Revolutionary Movement (J.M.N.R.) of the Congo (Brazzaville) led by Andre Hombessa; and Jerome Goma Nganga.

The Viet Nam broadcasting delegation led by Tran Lam.

The Chinese leaders had cordial and friendly talks with their guests.

### Central Delegation Arrives in Urumchi

A 71-member delegation sent by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council arrived in Urumchi on

September 27 to attend the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region. Led by Ho Lung, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the C.P.C. and Vice-Premier, the delegation was welcomed by 100,000 people, including local leaders and members of all the 13 nationalities living in Sinkiang.

Speaking at a banquet given in honour of the delegation the same day, Vice-Premier Ho Lung said that "unity among the people of all the nationalities in Sinkiang has never been so solid as it is today." He added: "This unity is a bulwark which no force can destroy; it is a reliable guarantee for defeating all the class enemies at home and abroad and for building a new, socialist Sinkiang. The celebration of the anniversary will give further impetus to construction in the region and lead the people to still greater victories."

# Chairman Liu Shao-chi's Speech

At the State Banquet in Honour of Prince and Madame Sihanouk

**T**HE visit of His Royal Highness Prince Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and of Madame Sihanouk to our country and their participation in our celebration of the 16th anniversary of the founding of our state add to the Chinese people's festive joy. His Royal Highness, the outstanding leader of the Kingdom of Cambodia, is a staunch fighter against U.S. imperialism and an architect who laid the foundation-stone for the edifice of China-Cambodia friendly relations. This is his sixth friendly visit to China. Accompanying him are the noble princes and princesses, His Excellency Penn Nouth and other distinguished guests from Cambodia. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I would like to extend my warmest welcome to His Royal Highness, to Madame Sihanouk and to the other distinguished guests from Cambodia.

**The Cambodian people are a people with high aspirations and national pride, a people who do not fear unjust force and who dare to fight.** They have resolutely defended their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and forcefully repulsed aggression, interference and subversion by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. They have upheld justice in international relations and displayed great courage and determination in their resolute struggle against the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war. The valiant struggle against U.S. imperialism being carried on by the Kingdom of Cambodia under the leadership of Prince Sihanouk is of great international significance.

Prince Sihanouk has pointedly stated that U.S. aid is poisonous opium and a means by which the United States interferes in other countries' affairs and controls them. Cambodia has rejected U.S. aid and is firmly following the road of independent development. Contrary to the hopes of U.S. imperialists and some other reactionaries, Cambodia has not, by so doing, become unable to live, but is getting on even better. Her economic construction has not shrunk, but is growing more rapidly. **She has thus set a good example for all new emerging independent countries.** Prolonged colonial rule reduced us Asian-African countries to poverty and backwardness. But so long as we keep our economic lifelines in our own hands and work hard in a spirit of self-reliance, we can surely shake off imperialist control and build up our countries step by step. Once imperialist exploitation and plunder of us Asian-African countries is brought to an end, it will be the imperialists and not we who will be unable to survive.

Prince Sihanouk has profoundly exposed the nature of U.S. imperialism by pointing out that it is "the unique and incontestable heir of Nazism." Cambodia has not only resolutely severed diplomatic relations with the United States and waged a tit-for-tat struggle against it, but is "determined to participate to the end

in the struggle of the peoples of the world against U.S. imperialism." At present, **the Viet Nam question is the focus of the international struggle against U.S. imperialism. On this question, Cambodia has always given unequivocal support to the Vietnamese people.** On his way to China for the present visit, Prince Sihanouk said in an interview in Rangoon that "it is the United States which commits aggression in south Viet Nam. The United States must withdraw its troops from south Viet Nam and respect the 1954 Geneva agreements on Viet Nam." Referring to what the United States calls unconditional discussions, he said, "When bandits break into your house and rob you, you should certainly drive them out and how can you negotiate with them?" The Chinese Government and people highly admire and fully endorse this just stand of His Royal Highness. By their great struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, the Vietnamese people are supporting the revolutionary struggle of all other peoples and defending peace in Asia and the world. Therefore, the stand taken by His Royal Highness in firmly supporting the Vietnamese people is also the only stand which can be taken by all countries and peoples who uphold justice and love peace.

**O**N the international scene, there are now some people who neither dare to oppose U.S. imperialism themselves, nor allow others to do so. **The modern revisionists are this sort of people.** They are scared to death by U.S. imperialism. They do not hesitate to sacrifice the interests of the peoples of the world in order to seek a compromise with U.S. imperialism. While professing support for the Vietnamese people, they are actually giving covert support to the peace talks scheme of the United States and are trying to induce the Vietnamese people to capitulate. Being so obsequious to the U.S. imperialists, they yet have the cheek to style themselves anti-imperialists and want to squeeze their way into our Asian-African anti-imperialist ranks. **The peoples of the world understand from their experience in defeating the German, Italian and Japanese fascists that such a policy of appeasement as adopted by the modern revisionists, far from checking U.S. imperialist aggression and defending world peace, will only inflate the aggressive arrogance of U.S. imperialism and increase the danger of war.**

Prince Sihanouk has always held that all nations, big or small, should be equal in international affairs, and he opposes big-power domination. In these years, big-power domination has found its fullest expression in the United Nations. **The United Nations is not only a U.S.-controlled tool for extending the rule of colonialism, both old and new, but has increasingly become a stock exchange where a few big powers redivide their spheres of influence.** Cambodia has repeatedly

exposed and condemned the United Nations and demanded its thorough reorganization. Recently, Cambodia withdrew from the U.N. special committee of decolonialization. This is another just and courageous action following Indonesia's withdrawal from the United Nations. It is a resounding slap in the face of the apologists for neo-colonialism as well as a protest of non-co-operation against the U.S. control of the United Nations. The modern revisionists have energetically advocated the elimination of colonialism through the instrumentality of the United Nations. They try to make people believe that the imperialists will "bestow" independence and freedom on the oppressed nations. But innumerable facts have demonstrated that the oppressed nations can only win independence and liberation through their own struggles and that they must not pin their hopes on the United Nations. As everybody knows, the United Nations has completely betrayed its own charter and it is in a mess. Recently, on the Kashmir issue it disregarded the explicit stipulation in the charter about national self-determination and discarded its past resolutions providing for a "plebiscite." This is another entry in the shameful record of the United Nations. Under the

manipulation of the United States, the United Nations has stopped at no evil. **It must correct its mistakes and undergo thorough reorganization.** Otherwise, it cannot escape the fate of complete disintegration.

In the struggle against the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war, the peoples of China and Cambodia have been close comrades-in-arms and have always rendered each other sympathy and support. In order to safeguard their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the Cambodian people have waged an uncompromising struggle against U.S. imperialism and have frustrated its schemes of aggression and war in Indo-China and Southeast Asia. This is a powerful and great support to the Chinese people who are engaged in socialist construction. The Cambodian people regard the Chinese people as their best friends. We will never be unworthy of the friendship and trust of the Cambodian people. **I would like to take this opportunity to reiterate that, should U.S. imperialism dare to spread the flames of its war of aggression to the peace-loving Kingdom of Cambodia, we will give our fraternal Cambodian people all-out support and assistance. Both the friends and the enemies of the Chinese people know that our words always count.**

## Running Away Is All Right, But Denial Won't Do

— Commenting on the flight in panic of the Indian troops who had intruded into Chinese territory across the China-Sikkim boundary —

by OBSERVER

**A**LL the Indian troops who had entrenched themselves on the Chinese side of the China-Sikkim boundary had run away by September 20.

In the past few years, Indian troops have intruded into Chinese territory across the China-Sikkim boundary and committed numerous crimes — occupying our territory, building military works, abducting border inhabitants and seizing their cattle. The Chinese Government has lodged protests against this again and again; but the Indian Government turned a deaf ear to them as if nothing had happened. Now, the Indian Government has finally withdrawn the intruding Indian troops before the deadline set by the Chinese Government in its note of September 19. Though without dropping us a hint, it has nevertheless done what it was told to do.

Of the military works for aggression which the Indian troops had built inside Chinese territory, some

have been dismantled completely, some only partially and some not at all. Perhaps this is because the Indian troops had to leave in such haste that they had no time to dismantle all these works. This may be pardoned.

However, Mr. Shastri wanted to save face at all costs. While secretly ordering the intruding Indian troops to pull out furtively, he addressed the parliament in a grandiloquent manner and tried to quibble, saying that "if there were any [Indian] structures on Chinese territory . . . there is nothing to prevent the Chinese Government from having them removed instead of suggesting to us that we should have them removed. . . ."

This sounds plausible, but is actually a shifty argument which cannot help Mr. Shastri in the least.

The China-Sikkim boundary was delimited long ago. Unlike the Sino-Indian boundary, it has no de-



militarized zone. The Chinese frontier guards were very well aware of the provocative activities by the intruding Indian troops. There is incontrovertible evidence that the Indian troops had built 56 military works of different sizes for aggression on the Chinese side of the China-Sikkim boundary. However, for years the Indian Government categorically stated that there were definitely no such military works. Not until the Chinese Government demanded that these works be dismantled within a time-limit did Mr. Shastri acknowledge that the possibility of the existence of such military works could not be ruled out. Now that the Indian troops have slipped away, Mr. Shastri again puts up a bold front and says: Since the military works built by the Indian troops are on your side, why don't you tear them down yourselves? This actually acknowledges the fact that Indian troops did build military works for aggression on Chinese territory.

At first the Indian expansionists flatly denied the existence of the military works, then said that there was such a possibility and in the end virtually admitted their existence. Like a burglar caught and confronted with undeniable evidence, they have been compelled to change their statement bit by bit and yet they still have the cheek to deny the undeniable. They wanted to save face whatever the cost but in the end they have been utterly discredited. Facts cannot in any way be denied. Now that the Chinese frontier guards have complete control of the sites of the military works for aggression built by the Indian

troops and a mass of evidence is in our hands, how can the facts be denied?

Mr. Shastri, your troops may slip away but denial won't do.

Mr. Shastri, you accused us of making a mountain out of a mole-hill. Is this true? No! Your troops would not have cleared out but for the time-limit we set and the advance of our frontier guards to keep watch. In the past years we have wasted no one knows how much breath on this question and asked you to go. Instead of getting out, you kept on enlarging the scope of your aggression and harassment. Why? Because no time-limit was set to make you clear out. You would not listen to well-meant advice. You did not draw in your horns until you felt that you would come to grief if you procrastinated any longer. We are quite familiar with this characteristic of the Indian expansionists.

The Indian Government must not think that the whole matter will end with the withdrawal of Indian troops from the Chinese side of the China-Sikkim border. The matter is far from being closed. You have yet to return the Chinese border inhabitants abducted and the cattle seized. You are occupying large areas of Chinese territory in the eastern, middle and western sectors of the Sino-Indian border. This is a question still to be solved. All these accounts must be settled.

*("Renmin Ribao," September 23, 1965)*

### At the China-Sikkim Boundary

# Intruding Indian Troops Take to Their Heels in Panic

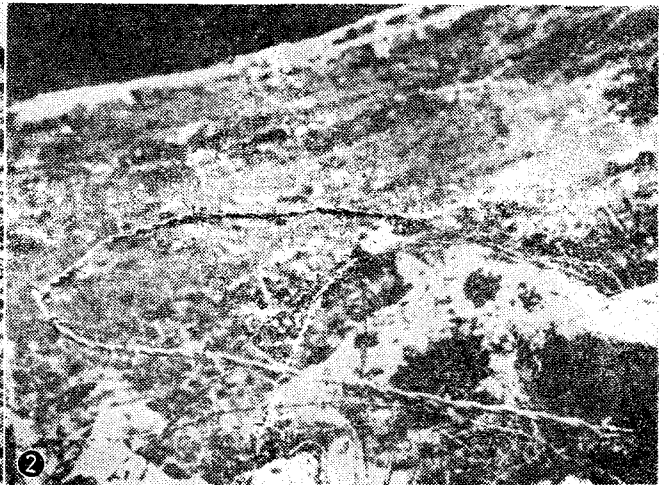
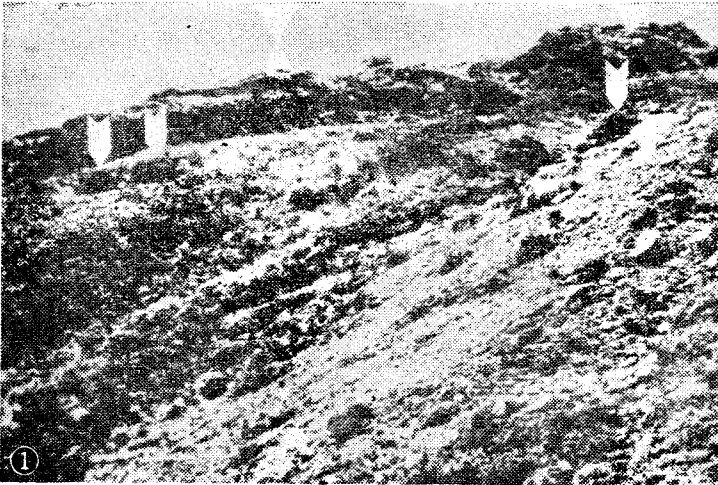
THE Indian troops who intruded into Chinese territory across the China-Sikkim boundary were finally forced to quit in a great hurry, leaving behind them considerable evidence of Indian aggression against China. In an attempt to cover up its intrusions into Chinese territory, the Indian Government sent four notes to China prevaricating and making false charges. The Chinese Foreign Ministry refuted these charges in two notes (which will be published in our next issue) sent to the Indian Embassy in Peking and demanded that India stop all its intrusions and provocations. Following is an eyewitness account of a Hsinhua correspondent dispatched from Yatung in southernmost Tibet:

On the evening of September 20, the Indian troops who had been long entrenched on Chinese territory at Natu La, decamped in a blue funk, taking with them their arms and sleeping bags. They did so, taking advantage of the falling dusk and after

firing some random shots at the Chinese frontier guards.

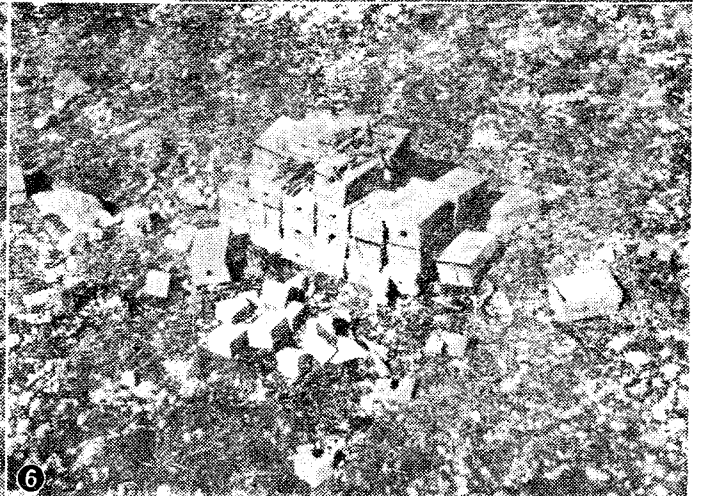
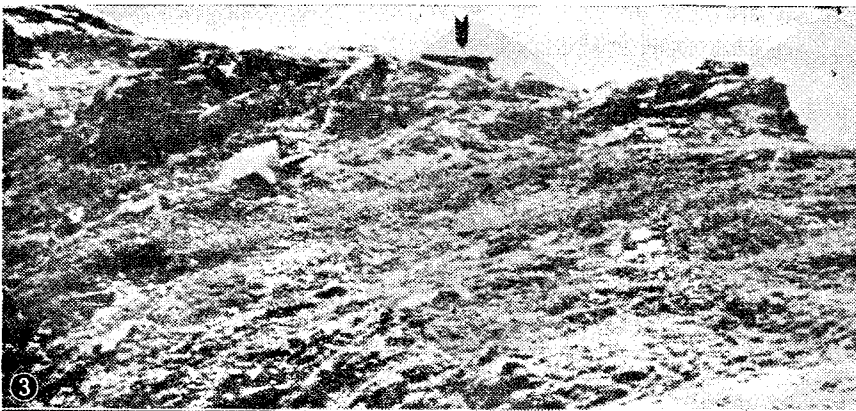
They were the last batch of the intruding Indian troops to take to their heels. Those at the other three mountain passes—Jelep La, Tungcho La and Cho La—started to leave one after another on the night of September 17.

These Indian troops, who had long carried out unbridled provocations in the Chinese frontier region, had guilty consciences. They cut a poor figure when the Chinese Government issued stern statements concerning them and when the frontier guards began to close in to keep them under surveillance. Some hurriedly pulled down the military works they had built for aggressive purposes, packed up and ran away without striking their tents. Others threw away their belongings, including bedding, helmets, mackintoshes, water buckets, and cooking-oil bottles.



### MORE CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE OF INDIAN INTRUSIONS

"They run away all right, but they can never deny the undeniable." Here are more photos, in addition to those published in the last issue of *Peking Review*, showing Indian intrusions into Chinese territory across the China-Sikkim boundary: At Natu La (mountain pass) on the China-Sikkim boundary: (1) Arrows show the three blockhouses built by Indian troops inside Chinese territory. (2) Barbed-wire entanglement set up by Indian troops on the Chinese side of the mountain pass. (3) Arrow shows a blockhouse built by Indian troops on the Chinese side of the pass. At Tungchu La on the China-Sikkim boundary: (4) Indian troops on the Chinese side of the mountain pass observing Chinese positions and movements before they took to flight. At Jelep La on the China-Sikkim boundary: (5) A mine laid in Chinese territory by the Indian troops. (6) Mines left behind by the Indian troops after they had fled from Chinese territory.



Before they fled, these Indian troops had taken pains to destroy the evidence of their intrusions into Chinese territory but they were in such a hurry that much evidence was left behind. At Natu La, they had built stone blockhouses on Chinese territory with the gun apertures facing the Chinese positions. At Jelep La, they had crossed the boundary line and constructed a large fortification in order to block the only road that leads from the Chinese positions to the mountain pass. On both sides of this fortification, also on Chinese territory, there were three mined areas covering more than 21,000 square metres and surrounded by wooden posts and barbed wire entanglements. The Indian troops had not cleared away all the mines before their flight and these areas still remain a danger zone. At Cho La, the Chinese frontier guards found on Chinese territory a magazine for a semi-

automatic serial-numbered B 960—0017 which had been left behind by the Indian soldiers. Among the many other things left on Chinese territory were telephone lines, barbed wire entanglements, sleeping bags, army blankets, cigarettes and *puri* (fried cakes).

At present, Indian troops are massing close to the China-Sikkim boundary where, with evil designs on China's territory, they are constructing military works with redoubled energy. At noon on September 22, some 30 Indian soldiers reoccupied for a while three of the abandoned military works built for aggression which lie astride the China-Sikkim boundary, confronting the Chinese frontier guards for two and a half hours. The Chinese frontier guards are keeping a close watch on the activities of the Indian aggressor troops.

## China Protests Against New Delhi's Anti-China Disturbance

*On the afternoon of September 24, New Delhi organized an anti-China mob to create a disturbance in front of the Chinese Embassy in India. The Chinese Foreign Ministry, in a note to the Indian Embassy in China dated September 26, has lodged a strong protest against the incident. The text of the note is as follows:*

**T**HE Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China presents its compliments to the Indian Embassy in China and has the honour to state as follows:

In the afternoon of September 24, 1965, a mob of Indian hooligans went to the gate of the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi to make provocation, led by Indian officials and Congress leaders and driving a flock of sheep before them. They made a huge din, yelling that China had "invented absurd pretexts for threatening and intimidating India," that "China wants to start a world war over some sheep and a few yaks," and so on and so forth. **This ugly farce was wholly instigated and staged by the Indian Government. The Chinese Government hereby lodges a strong protest with the Indian Government.**

The Indian Government will definitely not succeed in its attempt, by staging this ugly anti-Chinese farce, to cover up its crimes of aggression against China and the wretched picture of its troops fleeing in panic from the Chinese side of the China-Sikkim boundary.

For a number of years you have flatly denied that Indian troops had intruded into Chinese territory across the China-Sikkim boundary and built military works for aggression there. Yet within a few days of our demand for the dismantling of the military works for aggression within a specified time-limit, the Indian troops who had intruded into the Chinese side of the

China-Sikkim boundary could not but flee helter skelter under the surveillance of Chinese troops, leaving behind numerous evidences of their crime, thus suddenly exploding the falsehood which you had so painstakingly concocted over these years. How can you succeed in hiding your shame?

It was clearly because you knew yourselves to be in the wrong that you could not but hastily withdraw all your troops who had intruded into the Chinese side of the China-Sikkim boundary and demolish some of your aggressive military works there. But then you felt it to be too great a loss of face, so you cast aspersions on China, alleging that China wanted to start a war merely for some sheep and a few yaks. Actually, you knew full well that this was a deliberate lie. Otherwise, why did you withdraw all your intruding troops before the time-limit set by us was up? **You must return every single one of the border inhabitants and livestock you kidnapped and seized from Chinese territory across the China-Sikkim border. But the issue between China and India is absolutely not limited to a matter of some sheep and yaks. Are your subversive activities in Tibet only a matter of some sheep and yaks? Is your occupation of 92,000 and more square kilometres of Chinese territory along the three sectors of the Sino-Indian border a matter of some sheep and yaks? No. All Indian intrusions, harassments and armed provocations against China are major questions involving China's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and these accounts will have to be settled.**

The distinction between aggression and anti-aggression can never be blotted out. The whole world now sees that it was India which launched a war of aggression against Pakistan, thus endangering peace in Asia and the world, and that it was China and other justice-

upholding countries which by their firm anti-aggressive stand punctured your aggressive arrogance. It is understandable that you are feeling very much ill at ease. But you will never succeed in your attempt to coerce China into abandoning her just stand by concocting the lie about China wanting to start a world war. The Indian Government should know that it cannot do what it likes to its neighbouring countries even with the backing of the U.S. imperialists and the modern revisionists.

In staging a few forlorn and unseemly anti-Chinese demonstrations you have your undivulgeable motive — to seek reward from the imperialists and modern revisionists. **But the Chinese Government must remind the Indian Government that there is a limit to everything, and that the exceeding of such a limit will not be tolerated.**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Indian Embassy the assurances of its highest consideration.

## Successful National Games

CHINA'S 2nd National Games came to a triumphant conclusion on the afternoon of September 28. Present at the colourful closing ceremony at the Peking Workers' Stadium were Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Chou En-lai, Chu Teh, Teng Hsiao-ping and other leaders of the Chinese Communist Party and state.

On the rostrum with the Chinese leaders were Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk; Penn Nouth, Private Adviser to the Head of State of Cambodia; and other distinguished guests from Cambodia.

Also on the rostrum were Chairul Saleh, Chairman of the Indonesian Provisional People's Consultative Congress; Wilujo Puspojudo, Vice-Chairman of the Congress; R. Maladi, President of the Federation of the Games of the New Emerging Forces; and other distinguished visitors from Indonesia.

As the Chinese leaders appeared together with Prince Sihanouk on the rostrum, the words "Welcome to His Royal Highness Prince Sihanouk" appeared in lights on the reviewing stand and the whole stadium burst into applause.

### Lu Ting-yi's Speech

After the band had played the national anthems of Cambodia and China, Vice-Premier Lu Ting-yi made the closing speech. He extended warm greetings to all those who had helped make the games a success and expressed gratitude for the presence of distinguished guests from many countries.

Lu Ting-yi said: "The 2nd National Games were marked by excellent sportsmanship and a high level of performance. The sportsmen competed not only in skill, but also in ideological and political consciousness; they have achieved all-round successes in politics and ideology as well as in sports techniques."

The Vice-Premier added that the games fully mirrored the thriving situation and the rapid advance in China's sports movement, and reflected the revolutionary heroism of China's younger generation who were imbued with the spirit of patriotism and internationalism.

Lu Ting-yi emphasized that "the victory of the 2nd National Games is a victory for Mao Tse-tung's thinking, because those engaged in sports in our country, educated and trained by the Party, have given prominence to politics, creatively studied and in practice applied Mao Tse-tung's thinking, constantly raised their class consciousness, persisted in diligent study and hard training, and ensured high skill through high ideological consciousness."

This victory, he said, was also due to the successful carrying out of the policy of combining popularization of sports with the raising of standards.

Referring to the national and international situation, Lu Ting-yi said: "Recently U.S. imperialism has been intensifying its war provocations against our country while expanding the war in Viet Nam and supporting the Indian reactionaries' aggression against Pakistan. We must heighten our vigilance and be well prepared."

He added, "Physical culture must fit in with the struggle both at home and abroad. We must develop mass sports activities still more extensively and intensively, and continue our energetic efforts to promote sports for national defence.

"We must be ready at all times to respond to the call of the motherland, and become staunch, combat-ready fighters capable of defeating any enemy who dares to invade our great motherland, and destroying him in the flames of a people's war."

After the speech, to the strains of *Socialism Is Good* and amidst prolonged applause, Prince Sihanouk, together with Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai, descended from the rostrum to present medals and sports orders of honour to world record breakers and world table tennis champions.

Orders of honour were also presented to the gymnastic experts, musicians and artists who collaborated to produce the mass callisthenics *Song in Praise of Revolution* which was a highlight of the games.

Prince Sihanouk also presented Cambodian medals to a number of outstanding sportsmen.

The closing ceremony was then rounded off with another performance of *Song in Praise of Revolution* by 16,000 Peking students and school children.

### **A Retrospect**

In 16 days of keen competition, during which 23 events were contested, Chinese sportsmen set nine new world records and 130 national records.

Constituting, as it did, a general review of China's mass sports movement, the 2nd National Games vividly demonstrated the rapid development of sports in terms of wider participation and higher standards over the past 16 years. In this period Chinese sportsmen broke world records in track and field, swimming, weightlifting, archery, shooting and other events on more than 100 occasions.

### **Big Improvement**

An example of the high standard achieved was the fact that 330 people shared in breaking the 130 national records, many competitors doing so in the same event. In the women's 800 metres, for instance, nine runners beat the listed national record. In the women's 50-kilometre road cycling race, 43 improved on the previous best time in China.

This big improvement is all the more obvious if we compare the records made at the 2nd National Games with those of the 1st National Games in 1959. Competition in "non-record" events, such as gymnastics, wrestling, football, basketball, table tennis and fencing, was keener than ever before. In gymnastics only fractions of a point separated the first four winners in many of the men's and women's events. Matches in football and basketball were vigorously contested, and the results of quite a few had to be decided in extra time. The table tennis tournament saw many surprises and upsets. Players who were well up in international ranking had a very difficult time in staving off the challenges of young up-and-coming players.

### **National Defence Sports**

Another striking feature was the tremendous progress in shooting, parachuting, radio signalling, model aeroplane flying, model ship sailing and motor-cycling. These sports, known as national defence sports, were practically non-existent in pre-liberation China. Vying for honours in the 2nd National Games, however, there were altogether 1,600 competitors selected from all parts of the country. Three world rifle shooting records and two world parachuting records were set and a total of 45 national records broken in the 13 days of competition.

The two world records in parachuting came in the men's 1,500 and 600 metres group precision-landing. In the 1,500-metre event, a Shanghai team of five averaged 1.14 metres from the target to beat the listed world record of 1.48 metres set by a Soviet team in 1962. In

the 600 metres precision-landing with delayed opening, two teams, with nine men in each, both landed at an average of 4.31 metres from the target to beat another Soviet-held world record of 5.27 metres.

In swimming also, marked improvement was shown. No fewer than 59 swimmers broke 25 national records. Outstanding among them were Chou Tung-wen's 54.3 sec. for the men's 100 metres freestyle and Tung Jen-tien's 1 min. 10.4 sec. and 2 min. 32.5 sec. for the men's 100 and 200 metres breast-stroke respectively. It was also most heartening to see 18 people have a share in breaking national records for the men's and women's 400 metres medley races, a branch of the sport in which China was formerly weak.

### **National Minority Sportsmen Do Well**

The 445 sportsmen representing 27 of China's national minorities gave excellent accounts of themselves at the games. With the exception of diving and badminton, they participated in all events and did especially well in archery, wrestling, shooting and other traditional sports.

The women's archery team from Inner Mongolia, with the Mongolian sisters Wurije and Jalaga as the mainstay, came second in the double-round event. The two sisters also won, between them, five bronze medals in the individual events. Chinghai's men's archery team, made up of a Hui, a Tu and a Han, came second in the double-round team event, while a team of three emancipated serfs of the Loba nationality from Tibet came third. Dagka, a member of the Tibetan team, also won the gold medal for the 30 metres double-round event and the silver medal for the 50 metres double-round event.

Wrestlers from China's national minorities won nine of the 24 wrestling titles. Eleven nationalities took part in the contests, and the freestyle titles for the lightweight, welterweight, flyweight and heavyweight classes were won by wrestlers of the Mongolian, Kazakh, Korean and Hui nationalities respectively. National minority wrestlers also won 5 championship titles in Greco-Roman and Chinese-style wrestling. Wei Lieh who is an Olunchun, one of China's smallest nationalities who are famous hunters, besides winning a silver medal in the men's full-bore rifle shooting from a standing position, came fifth in the small-bore rifle shooting from a standing position. He and his cousin Shuang Ta helped the Inner Mongolian team to take sixth place in the small-bore rifle shooting from prone and kneeling positions.

Now that the 2nd National Games are over, the sportsmen of the various teams will leave Peking and return to their respective provinces and regions. They will take back with them the experiences they have gained and the revolutionary spirit which prevailed at the games. With Mao Tse-tung's thinking as their guide and through hard work and practice, they will take sports in China to a new high level, and help promote the nation's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

# Li Tsung-jen's Press Conference

- Mr. Li Tsung-jen says that true patriots must oppose imperialism, and to oppose imperialism it is necessary to combat revisionism.
- He speaks at great length on the unity of the country and of its many nationalities and China's achievements in economic construction, and condemns U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and the Khrushchov revisionists' policy of capitulation.
- He hopes that his Kuomintang comrades in Taiwan and Chinese patriots overseas will return to the motherland in order to contribute to its final reunification.

*Li Tsung-jen, acting president of the former Kuomintang regime, who recently returned to China from abroad, held a press conference in Peking on September 26. He spoke at length about the impressions of the motherland which he had gained in the two months since his return. He also answered questions put to him by Chinese and foreign newsmen. Among the more than 300 people who attended were representatives of all Peking newspapers, Peking correspondents of foreign newspapers and news agencies, more than 60 Chinese and foreign reporters from Hongkong and Macao who came on the invitation of Li Tsung-jen, foreign journalists now visiting China and press attaches of foreign embassies in China. The press conference lasted a little over two hours.*

*On the same evening Li Tsung-jen gave a reception in honour of the newsmen who attended the press conference.*

*Below we print the full text of Li Tsung-jen's statement and his answers to questions put to him by Chinese and foreign newsmen. — Ed.*

## Li Tsung-jen's Statement

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Friends,

I AM very much honoured by the kind attendance of the Chinese and foreign correspondents posted in Peking or from Hongkong and Macao at this press conference. Allow me, first of all, to extend to you my warm welcome. I wish also to express my sincere thanks to the All-China Journalists' Association, which has helped me arrange this press conference.

More than two months have passed since I returned to the motherland from abroad. In these two months and more, I have been accorded warm welcome and great courtesy by the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party and the state, who treat me with sincerity and solicitous regard. I have rejoined my old friends in China after a long separation, with whom I have had heart-to-heart conversations. They have all praised the

greatness of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the correctness of the leadership of the Communist Party and its policies, and the state has also given them the best of care. Then I have toured various places in the North-east, where I have been received with great kindness and cordial hospitality by the responsible officials of the local Party and government organs and enthusiastically welcomed by the masses of workers and peasants in city and countryside. All this has moved me deeply and left on me an indelible impression. I am firmly resolved to work, under the brilliant leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung and together with the people of the whole country, for the patriotic cause of opposing imperialism and the socialist construction of the motherland.

IN these two months of personal observation and experience, what inspires me the most is the striking contrast between the present situation and that of the old society in our country. During the reactionary rule of the Kuomintang, the central government and certain local authorities collaborated with the imperialists and leaned on foreign forces for personal aggrandizement. They resorted to the most despicable means in scrambling for personal power and gains. Uninterrupted civil wars plunged the people into dire misery. In the villages the big landlords, the local tyrants and the evil gentry colluded with the bureaucracy in subjecting the peasants to gross extortions. Bandits and burglars broke into houses. People were pressganged or held to ransom. These evils used to be too evident to deny. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the whole country, except for Taiwan which is yet to be liberated, has been cleared of all the aggressive forces of imperialism entrenched in it for a hundred years. As a result, China's international standing has been steadily on the rise. The decadent feudal system has also been eradicated, leaving the pests of society nowhere to hide themselves. An excellent situation now prevails both at home and internationally.

On the international scene, China is a determined revolutionary force against imperialism. After winning complete independence and state sovereignty, she has

further become the mainstay defending world peace and supporting the oppressed peoples of the whole world. Dr. Sun Yat-sen expounded the aim of our national revolution as winning freedom and equality for China and uniting in a common struggle with those nations of the world which treat us as equals. His noble ideal has been completely fulfilled. China has not only established diplomatic relations with an increasing number of countries, but has forged extensive ties of friendship and co-operation with other Asian-African countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. In the meantime, China has waged resolute struggles against the U.S. imperialists, the Khrushchov revisionists and the reactionaries of various countries and supported all oppressed peoples in their national and democratic revolutions, and have already won a series of victories. Thus China's international prestige has become still higher and her political influence still wider. We have friends all over the globe.

ON the domestic scene, the whole complexion of Chinese society has thoroughly changed, and the ideals of the revolutionary Three People's Principles founded by Dr. Sun Yat-sen have been completely fulfilled. In fact, with China advancing in great strides along the road of socialist construction, the ideals of Dr. Sun have been surpassed. The history since the Northern Expedition has proved that it is only under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung that Dr. Sun's revolutionary ideals can be thoroughly accomplished. Now the people of the whole country, solidly united as one under the leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao, are working hard to build a prosperous, strong and happy New China. So I can say that the present unity of the country and of our many nationalities is not only unprecedented in a hundred years but also never known before in Chinese history.

China's economy has also taken on an altogether new aspect. Great achievements have been scored in the economic and cultural fields in the past 16 years. But while making great economic advances, China has met with quite a number of difficulties. First, there was the economic blockade imposed on us by the Western powers headed by U.S. imperialism. Then the Khrushchov revisionists, in close collusion with the U.S. imperialists, took advantage of the natural disasters of three consecutive years (1960-62) suffered by China to suddenly tear up their contracts with us, withdraw their experts and stop the supply of important equipment. All these moves, of course, imposed difficulties on our economy. At that time, certain people abroad who maliciously rejoiced over others' misfortunes cried that China's big leap forward and people's communes had failed and that China's entire economy had collapsed. But they were sadly mistaken. The Chinese people were not cowed by the above-mentioned serious difficulties. During those

years, the whole nation, united as one under the brilliant leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, have worked hard and made enterprising endeavours in the spirit of self-reliance and overcome in good time all the difficulties.

China's social morals have also undergone a fundamental change. Having just returned from the United States, I am keenly aware that the contrast between the two systems is also evident in the sphere of social morals. The United States is a country where there is exploitation of class by class, and where there is a tremendous gap between the rich and the poor, with the former waxing still richer and the latter becoming daily poorer. The wealthy wallow in luxury and dissipation, while the poor cannot even maintain the minimum standard of living. Robbers and gangsters run rampant and crime is rife. Prostitutes and call-girls are to be found everywhere. People are lethargic and demoralized. There are always 5 or 6 million unemployed. When Lyndon B. Johnson took office, he advertised a policy of so-called "Great Society" and pledged to fight poverty. But owing to the inherent nature of capitalist society, which is the root of all evils, no results whatsoever can come of it. As for our country, a clean and healthy atmosphere has appeared since the founding of the People's Republic of China. Prostitutes have now become extinct. Beggars and robbers are nowhere to be seen. It can indeed be said that public security has improved to the extent where "doors need not be locked at night and things dropped on the streets will not get lost." In our country now the aged are cared for, the young are well brought up, the able-bodied have work to do, and the living standards are being steadily raised.

In my recent tour of the Northeast, I saw the rapid advances made everywhere in industrial and agricultural production, which impressed and moved me deeply. As the saying goes, "Seeing once is better than hearing a hundred times." The great economic achievements of our country exceed by ten times, nay, a hundred times, what I imagined when I was in the United States. The United States has been founded for almost two centuries, and it is understandable that it should have become an industrial country. As for New China, we have been building for only 16 years and yet we have already gained such tremendous achievements. This is indeed a miracle. Therefore, I often say, our motherland is truly great!

WHILE in the United States, I often heard of all kinds of slanders and distortions made about New China by the imperialists and reactionaries. They babbled that "on the mainland smoke no longer comes out of the chimneys, the factories are at a standstill, spare parts are lacking and petrol is no longer available." But what we have seen since our return is exactly the reverse. In our recent tour of the Northeast, we have been to Shenyang, Fushun, Anshan, Talien, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Changchun and Kirin, where we visited

factories, mines, schools and dockyards, and saw with our own eyes that our country is very rich not only in her underground resources but also in her products above ground, which can well be termed inexhaustible, with the soil put to the best use and the goods made easily available. My wife said: "Before I only heard that the Northeast was rich in resources which, however, were not exploited before liberation, as the old government was no good, and so it was like one having to beg for food even though he had a golden bowl in his hand. Now we see with our own eyes that the Northeast is not only rich in resources, but that the resources are being tapped. Our country is indeed vast and abundant in resources as well as in output!" I fully agree with her. And I believe the same is true of other parts of our country as well as of the Northeast. All the formerly consumer cities in the Northeast have become producer cities. For example, in the "District of Power" in Harbin, we visited a boiler factory, a turbine factory and an electric motor factory. Where used to be a race course of the imperialist Japanese aggressors is now crowded with industrial plants. It is not just a "District of Power," it should be called the "City of Power!"

In Changchun we visited the No. 1 Motor Vehicle Plant. I was overwhelmed with joy when I saw with my own eyes motor-cars being assembled with great speed and coming off the general assembly line one after another. The motor-car manufacturing industry was non-existent in old China. I remember shortly after the victory of the war against Japan, when I was the Director of the Generalissimo's Headquarters in Peking (then called Peiping), I was shown an automobile which was driven to the Chujen Hall in Chungnanhai for me to see and which had been assembled by a Kuomintang machine repair shop in Tientsin from parts they had imported from the United States in whole sets. Thereupon I was agitated by mixed feelings. I asked them, "When can we build an automobile factory of our own?" They sighed, "It is no easy matter! Where is the money and the technique to build such a big enterprise?" Yet our Changchun Motor Vehicle Plant was built up soon after the birth of New China. It can thus be seen that what the old government could not do can all be accomplished today.

**T**HE workers of New China, having become the masters of their own country, are working hard and efficiently with great enthusiasm and outstanding results. Many advanced workers have become factory managers, and many girls are operating machines and assuming important responsibilities. While visiting the factories, we also saw that Chairman Mao Tse-tung's thought is put into practice down to the grass-root level. The staff and workers are good at seeking truth from the facts, summing up experience, correcting mistakes and solving many complicated technical problems in production. Many people are at once workers, leaders and technical experts. Just as my wife has said,

this is indeed what is meant by "labour is sacred!" When I was in the United States, I often heard the reactionaries spread the rumour that a slave labour system was being enforced in New China in both industry and agriculture, and that factory workers usually had to do forced labour for more than ten hours a day. But the workers I have now seen in factories, enterprises and mines all work eight hours a day, whether in two shifts or three. Facts are more eloquent than words. The rumour-mongers had better shut up.

I would like to cite another example. While we were in Shenyang, we visited the Northeast Engineering Institute. It is a new-type institute of higher learning established after liberation. My! How big it is! There are electronic computers, metres and other apparatus, many of which are made by the teachers and students themselves. This is indeed something unheard of in old China.

For a hundred years and more, China suffered ruthless oppression and bullying by the imperialists. The imperialists said that the Chinese were "the sick man of East Asia" and "a heap of loose sand." But now, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the 650 million people of our country have fully awakened and become united like one family, and are unprecedentedly powerful. Now we are no longer a "sick man," but a giant! Though an old man of seventy-five, I too feel very proud! Our country has already laid the foundation for her socialist construction. She will make still greater progress on top of her tremendous achievements. Her future is extremely bright.

**I**N a word, my recent trip to the Northeast has benefited me greatly and given me very deep impressions. The main thing I have learnt is the correct leadership of the Party and the implementation of its policies, both general and specific, down to the grass-root level. Leading cadres at various levels go in the midst of the masses with whom they work together and for whom they set good examples with their own deeds. That is why all the work plans and production targets put forward by the higher authorities can be fulfilled as scheduled or even ahead of schedule. Next, I find that the important economic achievements of our motherland should, first and foremost, be attributed to Mao Tse-tung's thought. Acting on the wise teachings of Chairman Mao, the leading cadres at various levels have always based themselves on concrete reality to work out solutions through practice, and have therefore been able to start from scratch in industry, proceed from the manufacture of crude products to that of refined ones, and successfully solve many major problems arising from technological backwardness and lack of materials. Furthermore, I find that the whole nation is working with one will and making concerted efforts in harmony for the realization of the common revolutionary ideals and the revolutionary cause. There are absolutely no such mutual suspicion and deception or



such self-seeking as prevailed in the old society. Besides, the leading cadres, technicians and workers with whom I have come into contact are kind and amiable, frank and enthusiastic, modest and sincere. They have filled me with the warmth of the great family of the motherland. I deem it the greatest privilege in my life to have made this trip, which has benefited me so much.

It is because of the excellent domestic situation that I have come back to the embrace of the motherland. But I have done so also because the U.S. imperialists and the Khrushchov revisionists are working hand in glove against our country and I deeply feel that only by uniting the whole nation can we pool our efforts in coping with the external enemy. I have strongly condemned U.S. imperialism in the statement I issued upon my return. I would like to add that it is the U.S. imperialists and not the American people whom I denounce. Now I do feel that I have not said all I want to say on this matter, and that it is necessary to make some further explanations.

**S**INCE World War II, U.S. imperialism has assumed the role of the chieftain of the Western allies; puffed up with pride and blinded by the lust for profit, it has been ordering people about with overweening arrogance. Setting itself against the people of the whole world, it has perpetrated aggression everywhere and committed all sorts of towering crimes, and has thus aroused the universal indignation of the people. For the past decade and more, it has occupied our Taiwan in violation of our territorial integrity and sovereignty. If this can be tolerated, what else cannot be tolerated? The United States is a country in the Western Hemisphere. There is neither reason nor need for it to extend its defence lines to Asia and establish what it calls a western Pacific defence front. If some other country should do unto the United States what the United States do unto others by extending its defence lines to the U.S. borders, what would the Washington authorities do? While energetically pressing on with its foreign policy of aggression, the United States is vilifying the peace-loving People's Republic of China as "warlike." This is like a thief crying, "Catch thief!"; it is indeed the height of absurdity!

But U.S. imperialism has overreached itself. At present, its weakness lies in its far-flung battlefront, shortage of troops and a remote rear. When it tries to strengthen itself in one place, it leaves other places unguarded, and its strength is far from enough to realize its ambitions. It has dispersed its forces and is exhausting itself, being constantly kept on the run. It may be recalled that 20 years ago Chairman Mao advanced his brilliant thesis that U.S. imperialism is a paper tiger, outwardly strong but actually weak. I did not have a clear understanding of this at the time for lack of personal experience. Later, when I had lived in the United States for 16 years, I came to realize full well that U.S. imperialism is deserted by its allies and followers and beset with serious crises, as it oppresses

the people at home and commits aggression everywhere in the world. It was only then that I came to believe that U.S. imperialism is really a paper tiger and to admire Chairman Mao for his brilliant insight into the essence of U.S. imperialism.

**I**N the meantime, the Khrushchov revisionists are pursuing a policy of compromise and capitulation towards U.S. imperialism and are busy prettifying it. They even regard enemies as friends and work in close collaboration with the U.S. imperialists, indulging in the fond dream of world domination by the two overlords, the United States and the Soviet Union. In reality, the U.S. imperialists will never allow anybody to share their hegemony. Nothing whatsoever will come out of this wishful thinking of Khrushchov and his successors. Besides, the reactionaries of some other countries are willingly playing the jackal to the lion and serving the policies of the U.S. imperialists and the Khrushchov revisionists, which are doomed to failure. A clear case in point is the recent aggression perpetrated by the Indian reactionaries against Pakistan. In my personal opinion, as true patriots the peace-loving people of the world today must resolutely oppose U.S. imperialism, and to ensure victory in the struggle against imperialism they must carry the fight against the Khrushchov revisionists and all reactionaries to the end. This is the only way to fulfil their sacred task of loving their own countries and safeguarding world peace. Slow of understanding as I am, I am quite ready to exert myself to this end.

At present, the U.S. imperialists are bogged down deeper and deeper in Viet Nam, finding it difficult either to retreat or to advance, whereas the Vietnamese people are growing increasingly strong and winning one victory after another in their great struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. In order to extricate themselves from their predicament in Viet Nam, the U.S. imperialists are sending in reinforcements for their war of escalation on the one hand, and striking a posture in favour of peace talks on the other. Furthermore, they are hatching the plot of "making Asians fight Asians" and "making Chinese fight Chinese" and are trying to inveigle their vassal countries in Asia and the Taiwan authorities into contributing troops as cannon-fodder. This is in fact a swindle. In regard to Viet Nam, the U.S. imperialists aim at bringing about peace talks by cajolery so that they may hang on to south Viet Nam indefinitely. In regard to Taiwan, they aim at "luring the tiger away from the mountains" and weakening the forces of the Chiang Kai-shek clique so that they may realize their scheme of creating "one China and one Taiwan."

For years, U.S. imperialism has stopped at nothing in weaving plots to perpetuate its occupation of Taiwan. As evidence, I would like to cite two specific cases in which I was personally involved. During the fortnight following Mr. Chiang Kai-shek's retirement from office in January 1949, Leighton Stuart, then U.S. Ambas-

sador to China, sent someone over to tell me that the Washington authorities were highly dissatisfied with Mr. Chiang's flight to Taiwan with his navy and air force, his gold and foreign exchange; that they intended immediately to lodge a stern protest, since in their opinion the status of Taiwan was undetermined and Mr. Chiang could not be allowed to use it as a sanctuary; and that they specially wanted to consult me beforehand. It was only after I rebuffed him that he gave up the idea. Then in 1955, a U.S. Republican bigwig told me that the Washington authorities were very keen to enter into close co-operation with me. He thought that I must have some forces lying low in Taiwan since I had been the acting president and had commanded an army, and that if I could arrange a coup by part of the army, navy and air units or some of the local armed forces in Taiwan, the United States would immediately land forces in Taiwan to overthrow Mr. Chiang and take over control on the pretext of his inability to maintain order, so that I could come into power and oppose the motherland. He said that I was more enlightened and could very well meet the needs of the times. Although I held political views different from those of Mr. Chiang, I could not bring myself to overthrow him by relying on foreign forces, still less did I wish to become a puppet in foreign hands. I sternly rejected his proposal on the spot. It is therefore not hard to see that the U.S. imperialists have long been racking their brains for ways to perpetuate their occupation of Taiwan and have produced a wide variety of schemes to this end. The Taiwan authorities must heighten their vigilance so as not to fall unwittingly into their traps. For even faithful lackeys like Syngman Rhee and Ngo Dinh Diem could not escape the fate of being kicked aside when they were not pliable enough. These events are not long past and can serve as good reminders. I particularly want to state that Taiwan is part of Chinese territory, that the Taiwan question is China's internal affair and that the United States has no right whatsoever to interfere. It is for us to decide what method we shall use to liberate Taiwan, and no foreign country should interfere. The U.S. imperialists must get out of Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits. The Chinese people are determined to liberate their own territory of Taiwan.

**I** HAVE finally returned to the embrace of the motherland after living abroad for 16 years and have embarked on the patriotic and anti-imperialist path. I believe that this is the only honourable path that is open to us members of the Kuomintang. Both internally and externally, the present situation is excellent for our motherland, and a new climate of prosperity and vitality prevails in every field. The consistent policy of the motherland towards Kuomintang comrades in Taiwan and the patriotic Chinese of all circles abroad is that all patriots, whether they come back earlier or later, are welcome, that they belong to the same family and that freedom of movement is guaranteed both to

and from the mainland. Two months ago, Chairman Mao told me that any Chinese living abroad who wishes to return is welcome and shall be received with courtesy. My personal experience over the past two months can serve as definite proof of this statement. Therefore, this is an excellent opportunity for my Kuomintang comrades in Taiwan and the Chinese abroad to reconsider their stand and choose their course. I ardently hope that they will join me and take the same path.

As for the question of allegiance in my late years which some people have raised after my return to the motherland, it depends on the standpoint from which one views the matter. Viewed from the patriotic standpoint, my return to the motherland means taking the bright path, but it would be utterly wrong when viewed from the standpoint of toadying to the United States and selling out one's country. The difference is as distinct as that between night and day and admits of no confusion. Besides, the times are on the march, and people should advance with the times. By continuing to move forward with the times throughout his life, Dr. Sun Yat-sen has set us an example of how to conduct oneself. I fervently hope that my Kuomintang comrades in Taiwan and the Chinese of all circles abroad, discerning the highest interest of the nation and the general trend of events, will cease to go further down the erroneous path, but will make a firm decision to come back in order to make their contribution to the final reunification of our motherland. This is the common desire of all our fellow countrymen as well as my personal wish.

## Answers to Newsmen's Questions

**O**N the subject of Taiwan, Mr. Li Tsung-jen emphatically pointed out: "Taiwan is inalienable territory of China. The Taiwan question is China's internal affair. The policy of the central authorities with regard to its solution has long been made public both at home and abroad. At present, Mr. Chiang Kai-shek is in a fix. I earnestly hope that Mr. Chiang Kai-shek and the Kuomintang comrades in Taiwan will know how to act properly."

When asked whether he is willing to go to Taiwan, Li Tsung-jen said, "Though I and Mr. Chiang Kai-shek have held different political views in the past decades, I have no personal animosity towards him. If Mr. Chiang sincerely wants to settle this domestic question, I will not hesitate to go through fire and water."

Answering a question about **Sino-U.S. relations**, Li Tsung-jen said that when he was in the United States, he hoped that China and the United States, two big powers, would be able to live in friendship to promote peace in the Pacific region. The responsibility for the two countries not being on friendly terms rested entirely on the United States. The United

States had occupied China's territory of Taiwan. The United States had publicly announced at home and abroad that it had no territorial ambitions. Why then did it deem it necessary to intervene in the internal affairs of China and send its 7th Fleet to occupy China's territory of Taiwan?

He added, "I do not believe that the U.S. Administration really regards New China as a threat to its security. The U.S. Administration imposes a black-out on true information about China. It alleges that China, the 'yellow peril,' is to be feared. This is meant to make the American people follow its policy of aggression."

In a reply to the question of whether China and the United States might go to war, Li Tsung-jen said: "The issue lies entirely with the United States. If the United States should impose war on the Chinese people, it would certainly receive powerful counterblows from the 650 million people of China who would fight to the end without faltering. It is my firm belief that a U.S. war of aggression would be smashed by a war of the Chinese people in opposition to aggression."

With regard to **Viet Nam**, he said: "The Vietnamese people have made a solemn statement pointing out that the 'unconditional discussions' proposal raised by the Johnson Administration is a hoax. I think that the only way for the Viet Nam question to be settled is for U.S. imperialism to withdraw its troops from south Viet Nam completely; the Viet Nam question must be settled by the Vietnamese people themselves."

On the **Indian-Pakistan question**, Li Tsung-jen said: "The New Delhi special correspondent of the British *Daily Telegraph* pointed out in a news report that India invaded Pakistan at U.S. instigation. China is a peace-loving country, therefore it supports Pakistan against Indian aggression. I am a Chinese and I support the policy of the Chinese Government."

## NEWS NOTES

**Poison Gas: Savagery Bespeaks No Strength.** The Pentagon declared on September 22 that U.S. troops in south Viet Nam had always had the "authority" to use poison gas. Earlier, Deputy Defence Secretary Cyrus Vance said that in the U.S. "there is not, and never has been, a national policy against the use of riot control agents [U.S.-coined euphemism for poison gas]." Thus, the Washington war criminals have gone on record with their own deposition that they do use and will continue to use poison gas in Viet Nam.



Savagery, however, does not bespeak strength. The Pentagon's audacious recourse to poison gas is because practically everything in its vaunted arsenal, with the exception of nuclear arms, has been tried on south Viet Nam but has failed to make life any easier for the aggressor troops. In the Korean war, the army of rodents and flies sent by the U.S. bacteriological warriors did not bring them victory. Likewise, chemical warfare will not help the U.S. avert its ultimate defeat in south Viet Nam.

**Britain: Bertrand Russell Flays Indian Aggressor and U.S. Contriver.** Paper can't wrap up fire, as the saying goes. India's thick cloak of "peaceful coexistence" and Washington's

carefully feigned "impartiality" in India's naked aggression against Pakistan have been exposed by many unbiased observers round the world.

In Britain, the prominent philosopher Bertrand Russell said in a statement on September 23 that "for the Indian army to initiate hostilities over the Kashmir ceasefire line was bad enough. The attack on Pakistan itself, without warning, was naked aggression and reckless folly . . . The refusal to distinguish the aggressor from the attacked is cowardly and no service to peace."

Russell declared that Western press reports indicate that the U.S. contrived the attack on Pakistan through the C.I.A. He stressed that "the Indian army could not have moved without American approval."

Asked about **Sino-Japanese relations**, Li Tsung-jen answered: "The peoples of China and Japan are friendly to each other. The key to improving Sino-Japanese relations is the Japanese Government. The Japanese Government is standing in two boats. While letting itself be led by the nose by U.S. imperialism, it wants to expand its trade relations with China. This is a big contradiction. I hope that the Japanese Government will break away from the control of U.S. imperialism, adopt an independent foreign policy and abandon its policy of unfriendliness to China."

Speaking of **Sino-Soviet relations**, Li Tsung-jen said: "The peoples of China and the Soviet Union have been on friendly terms. They will be so in the future. But the Soviet authorities are still following Khrushchov's line. They have turned their back on revolution and treated enemies as friends and friends as enemies. I believe that they are having a difficult time."

A newsman asked Li Tsung-jen: "Are you a Marxist?" He answered: "I believe in patriotism and I don't believe in revisionism."

Speaking of his relatives and friends still in the United States, Li Tsung-jen expressed understanding of their difficulties. They had no freedom of speech or belief in the United States. If they expressed any good will towards New China, they would be questioned by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, or worse, incur still more trouble.

Some newsmen inquired about his future plans. Li Tsung-jen answered: "Only two months have elapsed since I returned to the motherland. I have visited places in the Northeast and was deeply impressed by the gigantic changes that have taken place in the country in the past 16 years. I hope to see more places and get a better understanding of things. After that, I will work for the country as it needs me. I will contribute my humble share. I am unmindful about my personal position."

# ROUND THE WORLD

## India's Aggression on Pakistan

### U.N.'s Unseemly Role

The U.N. Security Council resolution calling on Pakistan to cease fire with the Indian aggressor has added another page to the inglorious record of the United Nations where the U.S., helped by its collaborators, rules the roost.

India, which first crossed the Kashmir ceasefire line and then violated international boundaries to attack Pakistan, is the out-and-out aggressor. But the Security Council resolution completely evades this basic issue, thus steeping justice and injustice, aggression and anti-aggression together in a common dye of highfalutin platitudes.

The crux of the question, Kashmir, is also ignored in the Security Council resolution, though the Council itself, as early as 1948, had resolved that the future of Kashmir should be decided by "a free and impartial plebiscite." How all this inflated India's aggressive arrogance could be seen from New Delhi's blusters, both before and after the ceasefire, that the Kashmir issue was "a closed chapter" and that Kashmir was "an integral part of India."

Speaking for Pakistan at the Security Council, Foreign Minister Bhutto said that the resolution was "unsatisfactory" though his country would agree to stop fighting in the interests of international peace. But he warned the Council: "For 18 years you have played and toyed with the future of Kashmir. You cannot any longer . . . make a plaything out of 5 million [Kashmir] people."

President Ayub Khan, in a radio speech, stressed that the "struggle is not yet over," and stated that the U.N. "is faced with a grave responsibility and is on trial."

In Karachi, Dacca and Lahore, enraged Pakistan citizens turned out by the thousands to protest against the pro-Indian resolution. They demonstrated in front of a U.N. office, hauled down the U.N. flag, and set the U.S.I.S. building aflame.

In Indian-occupied Kashmir, the Revolutionary Council stated that it was not bound by the U.N. decision. If the U.N. had no respect for its own commitments made to the Kashmir people 17 years ago, the radio Voice of Kashmir commented, it was ridiculous for the U.N. to expect the Kashmir people to bow to its dictates now.

The U.N., of course, is only a tool. Wide sections of world public opinion have pointed out that the real authors of the pro-Indian resolution are the U.S. and its Soviet collaborators. The collusion between the two has been described by *La Depeche du Cambodge* as a naked "U.S.-Soviet united front," by Japan's *Mainichi Shimbun* as "a happy 'honeymoon,'" by the London *Daily Mail* as "a tacit alliance between America and Russia," and by Walter Lippmann as U.S.-Soviet "parallelism." Lippmann gleefully hoped that this "parallelism" would "grow into fruitful collaboration."

But more and more people of the world are refusing to leave their destiny in the hands of the U.N. Pakistan, Foreign Minister Bhutto has warned, will withdraw from the U.N. if the Security Council does not take meaningful steps to resolve the question of self-determination in Kashmir.

## 20th U.N. Assembly

### Attempts to Meddle in Viet Nam

No sooner had the Security Council acted in favour of the Indian aggressor than attempts were being made at the 20th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, which opened in

New York on September 21, to aid and abet the U.S. arch-aggressor in its Viet Nam war.

At the opening ceremony, U Thant submitted a report in which he discussed, among other subjects, Viet Nam. The Secretary-General of this "world organization" which is supposed to "uphold international peace and security" did not utter a single word in condemnation of the U.S. for sending 125,000 and more American soldiers to intensify its war against the Vietnamese people. Instead, he merely stressed that the Viet Nam question should be solved through "peaceful discussions" and called on "all sides to make major concessions."

This fervent plea for "peace discussions" from the U.N. rostrum is not surprising when one recalls that of late Johnson & Co. have repeatedly called for employing "all the resources . . . of the United Nations" to "bring peace." Boggled down in Viet Nam, the United States badly needs the U.N. as a ladder on which to climb out of the mire. It is using all available means to get "peace talks" going simply in order to drag them out interminably so that it can hang on in south Viet Nam indefinitely.

In his report U Thant also dwelt on the East-West "thaw" which means, in essence, Soviet-U.S. collaboration. He said that after "efforts for several years," "signs at last were present of a thaw in international affairs . . . [but] the conflict in Viet Nam has cruelly set back that trend. . . ."

Small wonder that the Khrushchov revisionists, pining for a love-feast with U.S. imperialism, are also eager pedlars of "peace talks" at the expense of the Vietnamese people's vital interests.

## THE PASSING SHOW

### Un-Americans Abroad

According to ABC correspondent James Picton in Karachi, U.S. officials there have become so jittery because of mounting anti-American feeling among the Pakistani people that when walking on Karachi's streets they try to pass themselves off as Britishers.

Only a few months ago, UPI correspondent Betsy Halstead reported from Saigon that Yankees in the streets there, "in order to stay alive," had adopted "a rule of speaking quietly and, when we spoke, we would not use English, even French would be better."



# ACROSS THE LAND

## More Goods for Our 500 Million Peasants

**T**HIS year, industrial production made a further marked all-round advance—in quality and variety as well as quantity of goods—on the basis of self-reliance and the general policy of taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor in building the national economy.

In the first eight months, output for rural use showed a substantial increase, particularly in the means of production. The amount of chemical fertilizer made went up by 80 per cent compared with the same period last year. Similarly, the number of hand-operated sprayers went up by 200 per cent, walking tractors by 550 per cent, agricultural insecticides by 74 per cent, and the number of electric motors by 36 per cent. Twice as much kerosene was produced for the rural areas, and the supply of special steel for tools such as axes, choppers and scissors was six times as much as in the first eight months of 1964.

Under the watchword "Produce more, better and cheaper consumer goods for our 500 million peasants," there has been a concentrated effort, particularly since the beginning of this year, to make goods that best suit the needs and tastes of the peasants. Already, thousands of new products have been turned out for the rural population. From April to August alone, Shanghai trial manufactured more than 400 new consumer items and Tientsin put 60 new lines of consumer goods into production, all with the peasants' need in mind.

Factories are turning out rubber, and cloth footwear, enamelware, porcelain and earthenware, stationery, fountain pens, plastic household goods and other items especially designed to meet rural needs.

Earlier this year, the Ministry of Textile Industry sent out eight groups of consultants to 14 provinces and

autonomous regions to study the rural consumer demand for fabrics. Now, on the basis of their findings, more than one hundred textile mills have assignments to make the types of fabrics the peasants want.

Pharmaceutical plants are producing larger quantities of efficacious medicines at lower prices. These include both modern and traditional Chinese medicines.

## Revolution in Machine Designing

**A** REVOLUTION in machine and machinery designing is taking place in China's engineering industry. Its aim is to enable this country to produce as economically and as quickly as possible technically advanced engineering equipment for all branches of the national economy. The products of this revolution are already carrying the whole engineering industry to a higher level and speeding the growth of the national economy.

In recent years, China independently designed and produced many new machine tools, locomotives, motor vehicles, aircraft and industrial power units. Together with these successes, the industry trained a body of young, talented and imaginative machine-designers and accumulated much experience in engineering relevant to China's specific needs and conditions.

All this in itself is a quite impressive record for a land that only 16 years ago was a backward, semi-feudal, semi-colonial country. However, both in quantity and variety the more advanced machines designed lagged behind the actual needs created by a burgeoning socialist economy. Moreover, many machines were based on foreign designs not made specifically to suit this country's conditions. Hence the radical new steps being stressed in the industry in designing new machines or machinery. A central aspect of this revolution is that

designers are now spending more time working in factories and mines alongside the workers so as to draw on the ideas and experience of the actual producers and get first-hand data for making improved designs by on-the-spot studies. There is also the stepped-up drive to introduce new techniques as extensively as possible, and improve old machines as well as make new ones.

Great stress too is placed on self-reliance—reliance on China's own skills and resources and critical assimilation of foreign experience to China's needs.

Among the notable new products of the new approach to designing are some already reported in these columns: a huge hydraulic press for free forging with a working pressure of 12,000 tons; perfection of a unique method of cooling steam turbines; the building of big hydraulic power plants and oil refinery equipment. Another recent achievement is a new heavy overhead crane travelling on one girder instead of the usual two. This new crane was built in four months by the Shanghai Crane Works and weighs 38 per cent less than the old model.

## Briefs

Chungking, a major industrial city, has reduced prices on 1,300 types of manufactures ranging from textiles to medicines by an average of 18.8 per cent since January this year. The cost of living there in the first half of 1965 was 3.3 per cent lower than in the corresponding period last year.

\* \* \*  
The lights of Shanghai are brighter than ever. Public lighting in various parts of the city is being reinforced by powerful new types of electric lights including high-pressure, xenon arc lamps of 100,000 watts.

\* \* \*  
Two out of five persons in Canton now have money in the bank. Between January and August this year 50,000 new bank accounts were opened in that south China city. Savings went up by 10 million yuan in the first six months of this year. At the same time, the cost of living went down nearly 3 per cent.

# THEATRE

## Short Plays in the Theatrical Revolution

Peking is now enjoying the best of the local operas and plays presented at the recent central-south and northwest China festivals of dramas on contemporary revolutionary themes. They give an additional zest to this year's programme of National Day entertainment. Held for more than a month in Canton and Lanchow respectively, the two festivals saw 153 modern dramas and operas, Peking and other traditional operas in 16 local styles, presented by troupes from provinces, autonomous regions, cities and P.L.A. units. Some had already toured the countryside and came with a harvest of warm praise from the peasants.

In the last few years the theatrical workers of China have turned resolutely to contemporary revolutionary themes as the most effective way at the present time of serving the vast masses of the people—the workers, peasants and soldiers. As the best of the new operas and plays show, they have succeeded in creating many fine and living portrayals of the heroes of today to replace the emperors, kings, generals, ministers, scholars and beauties who are the main characters of the traditional repertoire. The Canton and Lanchow festivals continued this trend. But they had a noteworthy new feature: a great number of short, pithy one-acters that mark a widening of the new revolutionary initiative in the theatre. It is these that are attracting special interest in Peking.

These short operas and plays prove to be a flexible form that sharply and with great immediacy reflects the quickly changing reality of contemporary life and struggles. They usually appear in the wake of revolutionary upsurge. Short plays like *Lay Down Your Whip* and many

*yangko* dance operas won popularity during the anti-Japanese war, for instance.

In the fine tradition of folk theatre these new shorts are moral and didactic. With revolutionary insight, they deal mostly with socialist new life in the countryside, conflicts of new and old ideas in trade, on the cultural front, and in educating the younger generation. Some praise the quality of nobility in caring for the collective welfare while regardless of personal gain, some criticize selfish individualistic ideas, some ridicule out-of-date thinking which divides labour into noble and menial. In depicting episodes or sidelights of peasant life they reflect the struggle between the advanced and backward, right and wrong, and socialist and bourgeois ideas in the countryside, setting new standards of conduct and indicating forward-looking solutions of these contradictions. For all their brevity the lessons they impart are of immense significance.

*A Bag of Wheat Seeds* is no bad introduction to the quality and style of these one-acters. It is a simple story in the form of a comic Kwangtung *hanju* (han opera). Chun-mei puts aside a bag of wheat together with a dozen eggs as a present for her father. But because their team lacks seed grain, her husband secretly replaces the wheat with rice. When they meet at the door in a typical comedy situation, both of them are worried that the other will find out what is in the bamboo basket. Chun-mei fibs and her husband prevaricates. After Chun-mei discovers the substitution, she returns home ready for a tiff. But when her husband reopens the bag, it has "changed" back into wheat. The old father has sent it as his contribution to help a neighbouring farm team. In face of her father's and husband's actions motivated by love of the collective, Chun-mei recognizes her own pettiness. This good humoured little

piece wins the audiences with laughter.

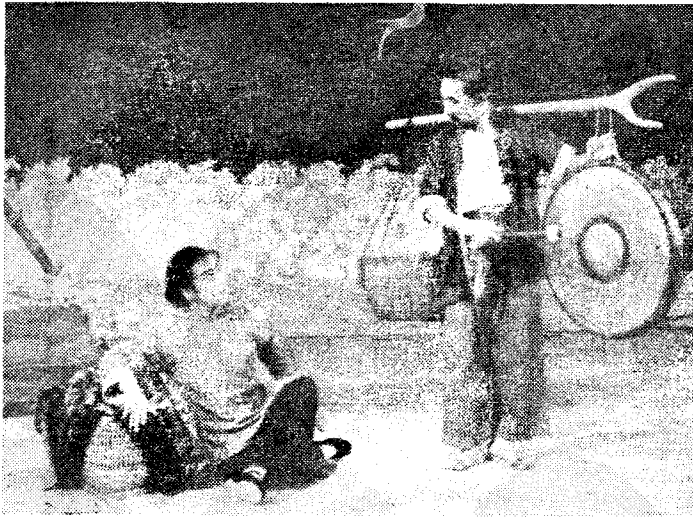
Most of these short plays similarly restrict themselves to a single episode or problem but seek to probe it sharply by concentrating the action around two or three characters and by dispensing with anything superfluous. These plays deal mainly with internal contradictions actually existing among the people in China's present-day socialist society and dramatic effects are obtained by pitting good-natured criticism against erroneous ideas.

*Beating the Gong* is a Hunan Province *huagu* (flower drum) opera. It is harvest time. Tsai Chiu goes out on his rounds of the brigade beating his gong to warn commune members to watch their hens and ducks and not allow them to gobble up the commune's grain. He carries two gong sticks when usually one is enough and he tells the audience why: Last year, selfish, overbearing Lin Shih-niang stole his gong stick, let her poultry eat the grain on the threshing floor and then said that she had not heard the gong. This time, determined to safeguard the collective's grain, he has prepared two sticks.

Sure enough, Shih-niang's ducks are out foraging where they shouldn't be, and they have been caught by Tsai this time. To get her ducks back, she pleads and threatens, but all to no avail. She resorts once more to stealing the gong stick, but Tsai's forethought has frustrated this move. Tsai finally convinces her of her wrongdoing and she voluntarily hands back the missing stick. Unexpectedly Tsai says: "I'll give it back to you. Hang it up somewhere on your fowl basket and look at it three times a day lest you commit the same mistake again."

The use of well-known traditional stage forms and pungent colloquial dialogue adds point to these plays. A case in point is the Honan Prov-





Tsai Chiu meets Shih-niang again this year. A scene from "Beating the Gong"



A scene from "Peddling From Village to Village"

ince *quju* (qu opera) *Peddling From Village to Village* which always draws much applause. Two carrying poles and baskets are the only props, yet the stage becomes a countryside as the two main characters—a shameless old speculator trying to make a few extra fen and an upright young trading co-op salesgirl determined to expose his old way of doing things—go from village to village following one another, up hill and down dale, crossing bridges and so on. If it was not for the assimilation of traditional forms into the acting and dancing, the performance would not be nearly so successful as it is.

These short operas and plays have "caught on" in the countryside. They have become effective weapons in the struggle of the new against the old. Hunan peasants, for example, now say: "Don't act like Lin Shih-niang! Beware of Tsai Chiu's gong!" After seeing *Beating the Gong*, not a few farm production brigades have drawn up regulations for curbing errant hens and ducks and selfish poultry keepers.

Needing only simple stage props and small casts, these one-acters are also ideal for the mobile theatre troupes touring the production fronts in the farms and factories, and for amateur theatrical groups. What is of particular importance is that critics think that this solves very well the question of combining popularization with the raising of artistic standards. There are still comparatively few professional cul-

tural troupes and the work of amateur troupes is encouraged to meet the growing need for culture and recreation in the countryside. In these dramas which are now being presented far and wide with the help of professionals, amateur artists have made their contributions too, drawing on their own experience to enrich the portrayal of characters with whom they are well acquainted in real life. With these amateur artists and the pioneering contemporary plays and operas now showing in the capital, there seems little doubt that short operas and plays will speedily help drama with contemporary revolutionary themes to attain a dominant position in rural cultural life as well as in the theatrical life of the nation.

#### SHORT NOTES

**Szechuan Fine Arts Exhibition.** From National Day, Oct. 1, until the end of the month, Peking's pine-shaded Round City in Beihai Park will entertain visitors with a show of decorative handicraft goods from the southwest Szechuan Province. Over 1,000 pieces of lacquerware, bambooware, stone and wood carvings, silver filigree, lace and embroidery, indigo printed cloth, and much else, are on show.

No two of them alike, exquisite bamboo fans, baskets, plates, cups and containers of all shapes and sizes make an eye-catching display. The everyday pottery wares with elegant form also claims special attention. The exhibition shows that

contemporary Szechuan craftsmen have put rewarding efforts into making goods for people's daily life more beautiful. These are indeed, as the term itself says, applied art.

**Polychrome Clay Sculptures and Papercuts.** Coloured clay sculptures from Tientsin and papercuts from Hailun County, northeast Heilungkiang Province, are now on exhibition in Peking's Museum of Chinese Art.

All the more than 30 figures or groups exhibited were produced in recent years. Essentially contemporary in theme and feeling, their subject-matter ranges wide. Some of the figures are so intensively natural that they seem to be alive. *The People of Taching* and others show the zeal and industriousness of the working people and their heroic stance in the struggle against nature. Two sets of clay sculptures based on the life of the stevedores of Tientsin reveal the workers' status before and after liberation. Other figures in dynamic movement pay tribute to the patriotic anti-U.S. struggle of the Vietnamese people and the struggles of the African and Latin American peoples for freedom and progress.

The show of papercuts of Hailun County folk artists is equally attractive. In cut-outs of all sizes ranging from single figures to elaborate panels a foot square, they too deal with many contemporary themes. Extremely popular among the peasants, this exhibition will win them many new fans in the capital.

# RADIO PEKING

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### LISTENERS' LETTER-BOX

Write to us: Your comments and questions are always welcome

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## RADIO PEKING'S English Language Transmissions

— DAILY —

### AFRICA

Peking Time	Local Standard Time	kc/s	metres
00:00-01:00	18:00-19:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury)	6325,11740	47.4,25.6
	19:00-20:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)	9860,12055	30.4,24.9
01:00-02:00	19:00-20:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury)	6325,11740	47.4,25.6
	20:00-21:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)	9860,12055	30.4,24.9
03:30-04:30	18:45-19:45 (Monrovia)	5950,6950	50.4,43.2
	19:30-20:30 (Accra, Freetown)	9880,11650	30.4,25.8
04:30-05:30	20:30-21:30 (Lagos)		
	21:30-22:30 (Cairo)		
	19:45-20:45 (Monrovia)	5950,6950	50.4,43.2
	20:30-21:30 (Accra, Freetown)	9880,11650	30.4,25.8
	21:30-22:30 (Lagos)		

### SOUTHEAST ASIA

Peking Time	Local Standard Time	kc/s	metres
20:00-21:00	19:00-20:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok)	1190,1340	252,224
	19:30-20:30 (Singapore)	7035,9340	42.6,32.2
	20:00-21:00 (Saigon, Manila)	9650,11600	31.1,25.8
	18:30-19:30 (Rangoon)	11860,15060	25.3,19.9
21:00-22:00	20:00-21:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok)	1340,7035	224,42.6
	20:30-21:30 (Singapore)	9340,9650	32.2,31.1
	21:00-22:00 (Saigon, Manila)	11600,11860	25.8,25.3
	19:30-20:30 (Rangoon)	15060	19.9

### CEYLON, INDIA, NEPAL AND PAKISTAN

Peking Time	Local Standard Time	kc/s	metres
22:00-23:00	19:30-20:30 (Delhi, Colombo)	6025,7350	49.8,40.8
	19:00-20:00 (West Pakistan)	9860,11740	30.4,25.6
	20:00-21:00 (East Pakistan)		
	19:40-20:40 (Kathmandu)		
23:00-24:00	20:30-21:30 (Delhi, Colombo)	6025,7350	49.8,40.8
	20:00-21:00 (West Pakistan)	9860,11740	30.4,25.6
	21:00-22:00 (East Pakistan)		
	20:40-21:40 (Kathmandu)		

### AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Peking Time	Local Standard Time	kc/s	metres
16:30-17:30	18:30-19:30 (Aust. S.T.)	9340,9457	32.2,31.7
	20:30-21:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	11600,11650	25.8,25.75
17:30-18:30	19:30-20:30 (Aust. S.T.)	15060,17835	19.9,16.8
	21:30-22:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	9340,9457	32.2,31.7
		11600,11650	25.8,25.75
		15060,17835	19.9,16.8

### EUROPE

Peking Time	Local Standard Time	kc/s	metres
04:30-05:30	20:30-21:30 (G.M.T.)	6210,7080	48.3,42.4
	21:30-22:30 (Stockholm, Paris)	9457,11630	31.7,25.8
05:30-06:30	21:30-22:30 (G.M.T.)	6210,7080	48.3,42.4
	22:30-23:30 (Stockholm, Paris)	9457,11630	31.7,25.8

### NORTH AMERICA (East Coast)

Peking Time	Local Standard Time	kc/s	metres
08:00-09:00	19:00-20:00 (E.S.T.)	17680,15060	17.0,19.9
	20:00-21:00 (E.S.T.)	7035,9480	42.6,31.7
09:00-10:00	20:00-21:00 (E.S.T.)	11945,15080	25.1,19.9
	21:00-22:00 (E.S.T.)	15095	19.87
10:00-11:00	21:00-22:00 (E.S.T.)	7035,9480	42.6,31.7
		11945,15080	25.1,19.9
		15095	19.87

### NORTH AMERICA (West Coast)

Peking Time	Local Standard Time	kc/s	metres
11:00-12:00	19:00-20:00 (P.S.T.)	9457,11820	31.7,25.4
		15095,15115	19.87,19.85
		17745	16.9
12:00-13:00	20:00-21:00 (P.S.T.)	9457,11820	31.7,25.4
		15095,15115	19.87,19.85
		17745	16.9