

PEKING REVIEW

50

December 10, 1965

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Japanese Militarism on The Road Back

A factual survey

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U.S. Imperialism"**

— Bertrand Russell

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PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

December 10, 1965 Vol. VIII No. 50

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THE WEEK

National Conference on Capital Construction

Experiences gained in capital construction in the past year were summed up and arrangements for the coming year as well as for the whole period of the Third Five-Year Plan were made at a recent national conference in Peking. Capital investment by the state in 1965 was expected to be over 20 per cent more than that of last year, while a greater number of big and medium-sized capital construction projects would be completed and in full or partial operation this year than in any other year in history. These successes were attributed to the deepening of the socialist education movement, the strengthening of political work, the amendments to the regulations and the revolutionary enthusiasm of the workers.

As a result of the revolution in designing, a number of advanced units of the Taching Oilfield type had emerged all over the country; and there had been greater efficiency: in most cases the time needed for designing had been cut by half. Stressing that great tasks faced construction workers in 1966, the first year of the Third Five-Year Plan, the conference called for continued efforts to speed the progress of construction, adopt and develop new techniques, constantly improve the quality of engineering work, raise labour productivity and reduce costs, and practise economy in the use of capital funds in every possible way. All this, it added, "is aimed at achieving in an all-round way greater, faster, better and more economical results and building China into a strong socialist country with a modern agriculture, modern industry, modern national defence and modern science and technology within a not too long historical period."

Great importance was attached to training politically conscious and skilled construction workers, improving the management system and carrying forward the movement for technical innovations and technical revolution. The conference called on the workers on the capital construction front to continue to hold high the red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thinking and the red banner of the Party's general line for building socialism to guide their work and to bring about revolutionary changes in all fields of capital construction.

During the conference, all the participants heard important reports by Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi.

Sino-Vietnamese Economic Documents Signed

An agreement on loans to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam by the People's Republic of China and a protocol on the mutual supply of commodities and payments for 1966 were signed on December 5 in Peking.

Premier Chou En-lai attended the signing ceremony.

Vice-Premier Hsieh Fu-chih and Vietnamese Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi, who headed the Vietnamese government economic delegation, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

The Vietnamese Vice-Premier was the guest of honour at a banquet given by Premier Chou En-lai on December 1.

In Hanoi, a protocol of the Fifth Conference of the Executive Organization for China-Viet Nam Scientific and Technical Co-operation was signed on December 3. The Chinese

scientific and technical co-operation delegation led by Wu Heng, Vice-Minister in charge of the Scientific and Technological Commission, was received by Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong on December 4.

Prince Sihanouk's Messages to Chinese Leaders

Chairman Mao Tse-tung received a message dated December 1 from Cambodian Head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk. The message thanked Chairman Mao for his best wishes to Prince Sihanouk when he received Lieutenant-General Lon Nol, head of the Cambodian Royal Military Delegation. The Cambodian leader expressed confidence that "the unity between the Cambodian and Chinese peoples in their uncompromising struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys is unbreakable."

Premier Chou En-lai also received a message from Prince Sihanouk thanking the Chinese Government for its military aid to Cambodia. Dated November 29, the message said that the agreed military aid "will greatly strengthen our defence potential and enable us to cope with the U.S. imperialist aggressors." It added that "with such concrete aid, we will surely be able to defeat the enemy endangering peace and progress in our country, no matter what tests we shall have to face."

In his message to Lo Jui-ching, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Prince Sihanouk also expressed his thanks for China's military aid to Cambodia. The message said: "As comrades in combat, we will fight shoulder to shoulder with our Chinese brothers for the final liberation of Asia from the claws of the imperialists and neo-colonialists."

Ceylonese C.P. Leader Arrives in Peking

N. Sanmugathasan, Member of the Political Bureau and of the Secreta-

riat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ceylon, arrived in Peking on December 5. Accompanied by his wife and daughter, the Ceylonese C. P. leader has come for a rest and to visit China.

Among those welcoming the guests at the airport were Peng Chen, Member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and his wife.

Premier Chou Visits French Exhibition

Premier Chou En-lai visited the French Industrial Exhibition in Peking on the evening of December 2. He later had a friendly conversation with Lucien Paye, French government representative responsible for the exhibition and Ambassador to China; Andre Grandpierre, President of the French National Centre for Foreign Trade; Jean Chauvel, representative of the French Foreign Minister; and other leading members of the exhibition's staff.

Premier Chou received Jean Chauvel two days earlier and had a friendly talk with him.

Strong Protest Against New U.S. Piracy

U.S. military aircraft, in the latter half of November, repeatedly attacked Chinese fishing boats on the high seas, killing and wounding Chinese fishermen. A strong protest against these atrocities was voiced by the Chinese department concerned.

On November 18, three Chinese fishing boats of the Xiantien People's Commune in Peihai in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region were attacked by a U.S. military jet while fishing on the high seas in the Gulf of Bac Bo. One fisherman was killed and six were wounded.

Seven days later, two U.S. military aircraft barbarously attacked a fishing boat of the Dijiao People's

Commune in the same waters, killing one fisherman and wounding another.

An official of the department concerned warned the U.S. imperialists that they must stop their piracy immediately. He added: "Killing demands retribution. Accounts will be settled."

In an article on December 2, *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator also warned the U.S. imperialists that they must bear full responsibility for their crimes and pay their blood debts.

Commentator pointed out that the repeated "cold-blooded murders" recently committed by U.S. military aircraft were "not isolated incidents" but "deliberate, flagrant provocations by the Johnson Administration against the Chinese people." But, Commentator continued, "each time we expose and condemn U.S. imperialism for such crimes, Washington invariably denies them. This indicates that the Johnson Administration dare not take the responsibility for its actions and is afraid of the grave consequences resulting from its war provocations against China." Commentator added: "Continuing to carry out vicious actions while denying its crimes—this more clearly than ever exposes the deceitful and ferocious nature of U.S. imperialism."

Li Tsung-jen Gives Banquet

Li Tsung-jen, acting president of the former Kuomintang regime, gave a banquet on December 2 in honour of leaders of the Chinese Communist Party, the state and the democratic parties, thanking them for the warm welcome he had received since returning from abroad more than four months ago. Among those present were Chou En-lai, Chu Teh and leaders of the democratic parties.

Li Tsung-jen, in his speech at the banquet, said that the welcome and hospitality given him by leaders of

(Continued on p. 11.)

Japanese Militarism on the Road Back

by Jen Ku-ping

EGGED on by U.S. imperialism, the Sato government of Japan recently forced the House of Representatives to ratify the "Japan-South Korea Treaty." This is a serious step in Washington's attempt to use Japanese militarism to expand the U.S. war of aggression in Asia, and also a danger signal that the Japanese militarist forces are manoeuvring for a come-back under the aegis of U.S. imperialism.

In the 20 years since the end of World War II, the Japanese militarists, with the help of U.S. imperialism, have been trying to regain their lost position so as to realize their old dream of a "greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere." Backed by U.S. imperialism, they have done all they could to expand Japan's military power, clamp down harsher fascist rule and enlarge the economic base of militarism. Coupled with these efforts for recapturing their lost power, they have been busy seeking ways and means to expand Japanese influence abroad. More and more facts have shown that Japanese militarism, which is being revived at an accelerated speed, has become very arrogant. This naturally stirs the people of Japan, China and the rest of Asia and all the peace-loving people to great indignation and makes them keep a sharp look-out.

An Offspring of U.S. Global Strategy

The process of the revival of Japanese militarism under the wing of the United States is a gradual one. An offspring of postwar U.S. imperialist global strategy for world domination, Japanese militarism is revived to serve Washington's aggressive designs. The process is being quickened in keeping up with the tempo with which Washington has pursued its own policies of aggression and war.

Taking advantage of its unilateral occupation of Japan, the United States from the onset has adopted the policy of making Japan a colony and military base in disregard of such international agreements as the Cairo Declaration, the Potsdam Proclamation and the policy decision of the Far Eastern Commission in order to fulfil its plans for world hegemony. It has gone out of its way to preserve and nurture the Japanese aggressive forces to make them a tool for its aggression in Asia.

U.S. occupation authorities have returned all the 850 factories which had been involved in arms production—and which should have been dismantled as war reparations—to Japanese monopoly capitalists. They have granted them large amounts of "aid" to help

them restore production. They have also freed thousands of war criminals who should have been punished, and restored to more than 200,000 Japanese militarist elements the right to take public office, and allowed quite a number of important ones to hold major military and political power. This laid a preliminary foundation for Washington's later efforts to step up the revival of Japanese militarism.

Centre of U.S. Network of Military Aggression. Originally, U.S. imperialism would have liked to turn China into its biggest base for dominating Asia. The great victory of the Chinese people's revolution, however, smashed Washington's dream. And so special importance is attached to Japan's strategic position. Washington is going all out to convert that country into a centre and a bridgehead of its network of military aggression in the Far East and has worked overtime to revive Japanese militarism in preparation for an aggressive war against China.

Following its war of aggression against Korea, U.S. imperialism has openly embarked on the road of rearming Japan. While feverishly strengthening its military bases there, the United States has granted huge amounts of "aid" to rearm Japan as quickly as possible. Between 1951 and 1959, military aid to Japan amounted to U.S. \$1,200 million, accounting for about 80 per cent of the total equipment of the Japanese army. Former premier Shigeru Yoshida admitted that to rearm Japan the United States had made the "maximum efforts."

No reactionary force on earth can reverse the course of history. Developments in Asia and in other parts of the world are becoming increasingly unfavourable to U.S. imperialism. The growing strength of such socialist countries as China, Korea and Viet Nam, the rising storm of the Asian people's patriotic anti-U.S. struggle, repeated set-backs for U.S. imperialism in its policies of aggression and war—all this has made the latter all the more eager to hasten the revival of Japan's militarist forces as an accomplice in its aggression in Asia.

Brought Into U.S. System of Nuclear Strategy. In January 1960, U.S. imperialism signed a new treaty of military alliance with Japan, which was thus openly brought into the American system of nuclear strategy and converted into a U.S. base for nuclear war.

Through this alliance, U.S. imperialism not only wants Japan to carry out nuclear armament, but also to undertake to fight "joint war operations" with the United States. Thus, Japanese troops may be dispatched at any time to take part in its war of aggression in Asia. Washington also wants to use the U.S.-Japan military alliance to rig up a "Northeast Asia military alliance" with Japan as the core. By linking it with the aggressive SEATO bloc, Washington can then have twin pillars in Asia for launching wars of aggression.

In the last few years, U.S. imperialism has made the utmost efforts to urge the Japanese Government to fulfil its commitment in the aggressive Japan-U.S. military alliance and to continue arms expansion. The emphasis has been put on equipping Japanese troops with missiles and other latest-type weapons in order to dovetail this with U.S. military dispositions in Asia.

The U.S. reactionary policy of reviving Japanese militarism is in accord with the needs of Japanese monopoly capitalists. Defeated during World War II, they vainly hope to take the old road Germany took after World War I. With U.S. backing, they have made great efforts to develop a war economy and step up rearmament in order to make Japan a militarist state with a strong economic foundation, thus facilitating the recovery of its lost position. This is how the Japanese reactionaries have ganged up with U.S. imperialism in pushing the country on to the road of militarism.

Arming For War

Encouraged and supported by U.S. imperialism, the Japanese militarist forces have greatly increased the pace of arms expansion for war. They have built a "crack" armed force, consisting mostly of officers and non-commissioned officers, which can be quickly expanded when necessary.

Japan now has a total of more than 270,000 men in the army, navy and air force, with 1,100 planes and vessels totalling 122,000 tons. Japanese military strength has reached the level attained when the militarists invaded northeast China on September 18, 1931.

In view of the situation at home and abroad, the Japanese people's opposition in particular, the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries have to disguise the expansion of the armed forces. Their present aim is not to increase the number of Japanese troops on a very large scale but to put emphasis on the raising of quality. The principle to be followed is to turn them into a "crack unit." Japan's present "Self-Defence Forces" are, to all intents and purposes, an armed force of military cadres. Officers and non-commissioned officers make up 42 per cent of the total strength, and the ratio will have reached 50 per cent by next year. Once a war breaks out, this force can be rapidly expanded into a huge aggressive army.

Fire Power and Manoeuvrability Strengthened. By following the principle of building a "crack" army, the

U.S.-Japanese reactionaries pay special attention to speedier modernization of the army, with the emphasis put on strengthening fire power and manoeuvrability, and the troops are equipped with the latest-type weapons. At present, the fire power at the division level is five times and manoeuvrability is eight times as great as what they were before World War II. The Japanese authorities are also actively preparing for nuclear armament. The entire Japanese armed forces are in the process of being equipped with rockets and missiles.

In rebuilding and expanding these forces, the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries have tried to make people believe that they are "self-defensive" in nature. At first they called them "Police Reserve Forces," and then named them "Self-Defence Forces." Whatever the name, their increasingly obvious aggressive nature cannot be concealed.

Staffed With Old-Time Fascist Officers. Above all, the command of the present Japanese armed forces is in the hands of the "Young Turks" of the old Imperial Army. The old-time fascist military men make up a substantial portion of the officers in the "Self-Defence Forces." They account for 81.2 per cent of the lieutenant-generals; 80.7 per cent of the major-generals; 79.3 per cent of the colonels; 66.9 per cent of the lieutenant-colonels, and 48 per cent of the majors.

Trained For Fighting Abroad. Moreover, Japanese armed forces are being trained to fit them for fighting abroad. Japan's "Defence Agency" has summed up the American troops' experience in their war of aggression in Korea and included these in military textbooks. Japanese officers and men are obliged to study them carefully. Japanese soldiers have been issued a so-called "Outline of Occupation Regulations," and an "Outline of Regulations Concerning the Control of Prisoners of War." Special courses such as "Guerrilla Warfare," "Special Warfare," and "Chemical Warfare" are taught in military schools and colleges, and troops are trained for mountain and jungle warfare. Military exercises have become more frequent and include forced landings in enemy territory, air-drops behind enemy lines, guerrilla warfare and anti-guerrilla warfare. A number of manoeuvres have also been carried out in the contingency of a nuclear war. All this reveals that the Japanese militarists are preparing for various types of aggressive wars.

The aggressive nature of the Japanese armed forces are particularly apparent from the fact that military alliance with the United States has brought them into the system of joint Japan-U.S. military operations and thus they have become an important component part of U.S. Asian strategy. Large-scale military exercises by Japanese troops have been held together with American troops to ensure concerted action between both in future aggressive wars.

The pace of Japan's arms drive in preparation for war has been quickened since the Sato government

came to power. The second five-year programme for armaments expansion, which was scheduled to be completed in 1966, is to be fulfilled this year. On an even larger scale, the third one will be put into effect next year. The Japanese press has revealed that during the period of the third five-year programme, military expenditures will almost double the figure of the second to reach 2,000,000 million yen, and are close to the total for the 15 years since the "Self-Defence Forces" came into being. To meet the need of stepped-up arms expansion, the question of "perfecting the system of national defence" has been placed on the agenda. Japanese ruling circles are now considering the question of elevating the "Defence Agency" to a "Department of National Defence." Plans to reorganize and strengthen the "Council of National Defence" so as to give this organization an even greater role are also under way.

Expansion of Japanese Monopoly Capital

The economic foundation of Japanese militarism is monopoly capital. In the 20 years since the end of World War II, the latter, backed by the United States, has not only recovered, but has also been rapidly developed and reinforced. As a result of various regroupings, some of the big Japanese financial magnates who had supported Japanese militarism before the war remain in control of the nation's economy, and their capital is now even more centralized. They control a large portion of industry and an overwhelming section of finance, and in the rural economy they have seized the position which was occupied by the feudal landlords before the war. They have, moreover, greatly tightened their grip on the state apparatus, and influenced Japan's political, military, economic and foreign policies in different ways.

To increase their international competitive capability and lay a solid economic foundation for subsequent military expansion abroad, the monopoly capitalist groups have been feverishly expanding industrial production. With the help of U.S. capital and technology and as a result of harsher exploitation of the labouring people, the extent of Japan's industrial production has far exceeded that of pre-war years. Japan's industrial capacity in 1964 was already five times as great as what it was in the pre-war period (1934-36). Steel output amounted to 39.78 million tons, nine times as many as the pre-war figure.

Militarization of the Economy. U.S.-Japanese reactionaries have done all they could to make people believe that Japan's economy is a peace-time economy. This is sheer nonsense. The continued expansion of the munitions industry and the steady increase in the proportion of the heavy and chemical industries, which are closely related to arms production, in the industry as a whole, indicate the growing marked trend of the militarization of the economy.

Japan's munitions industry has been developing fast in recent years, prompted by the slogans "Let

Japan make its own arms!" and "Boost the export of munitions!" It is reported that there are 90 companies in Japan making guns, tanks, naval vessels, aeroplanes, guided missiles, electronic equipment and other weapons. The munitions industry now not only provides Japanese troops with arms and other equipment, but it has also supplied munitions to U.S. troops and the troops of the latter's Asian satellites. Japan is a U.S. arsenal in Asia.

Potentiality for War. Of far greater importance is the fact that there is a huge war potential in Japanese industry in as much as Japan has to a large extent adopted the policy of developing it "for peaceful purposes as well as for war." Heavy and chemical industries make up 65 per cent of Japan's total industry. This makes it possible for them to be switched at any time to large-scale production of arms and war equipment. In their "ten-year economic plan," the Japanese monopoly capitalist groups are also planning to raise this proportion to 73 per cent by 1970. To obtain an even faster development of the economy, the Japanese Government early this year drew up an intermediate five-year plan (1964-68) under which targets originally scheduled to be met in 1970 are to be fulfilled in 1968. This being the case, Japan's economic potentialities for war must not be underestimated, although arms production so far has not yet taken up an impressive proportion of the economy.

Economic Expansion Overseas. Before World War II, the Japanese monopoly capitalists had their colonies and spheres of economic influence. In the postwar period, with the recovery and expansion of their strength, they have again thrust their tentacles abroad, trying by every means to build spheres of influence for economic expansion. By the end of 1964, capital exports by the monopolists had reached U.S. \$2,104 million, with direct investments accounting for U.S. \$646 million, and export credits, U.S. \$1,458 million. These investments have been made in Southeast Asia, the Middle and Near East, and Latin America.

The expansion of monopoly capital is centred in Southeast Asia which it regards as "Japan's lifeline." This is because the overwhelming part of such important materials as iron ore, bauxite, rubber, tin, mica, rice, scrap iron and crude oil, which Japan needs, comes from Southeast Asia. Not long ago, the Sato government announced that it would in the future appropriate U.S. \$400 million every year as "emergency aid" to south Viet Nam, Laos, and south Korea. It also decided that south Korea and the Chiang Kai-shek clique in Taiwan would first be granted U.S. \$950 million in loans, so as to form a "common market" of Japan, south Korea and the Chiang Kai-shek clique, which is to be made a foundation for further Japanese expansion abroad. At the same time, the Sato government has been busy in "Malaysia," the Philippines, and Thailand in an attempt to build a so-called "Yen economic sphere." Since the Johnson Administration put forward its so-called "Southeast Asia development pro-

jects," the Sato government has been eager to seize the opportunity to propose that a "conference of ministers of Asian countries" be held in Tokyo this year with the participation of Burma, Thailand and the Philippines and other countries and regions, in order to induce the Southeast Asian countries to accept Japan's "aid" and "loans," and thus pave the way for Japanese neo-colonialism.

"Make strength the mainstay and the economy the herald" is the slogan of Japanese ruling circles. This shows that the economic expansion of Japan's monopoly capital is closely tied to the revival of militarism. Intensified economic expansion is now promoting the speeded-up revival of Japanese militarism.

(To be continued.)

Aidit—Outstanding Helmsman of Indonesian C.P.

Why Indonesian Right-Wing Forces Spread Rumours About Him

INDONESIAN Right-wing papers have been spreading various rumours recently concerning the whereabouts of Comrade D.N. Aidit, Chairman of the Communist Party of Indonesia, and Western and Japanese propaganda machines have given extensive currency to them.

The Indonesian weekly *Suara Minggu*, on November 28 concocted the story that Aidit and Njoto attempted to escape from Indonesia in a submarine belonging to a foreign country. It attacked China by insinuation, alleging that the submarine belonged to "a country which is ostensibly friendly towards Indonesia, but which in actual fact supports the Communist Party of Indonesia." In relaying this rumour AFP reported, on the same day, that "observers believed the description fitted only People's China."

In spreading this barefaced lie, the Indonesian Right-wing forces obviously aim to worsen relations between China and Indonesia.

Another rumour was spread on November 29 by the anti-communist *Nusa Putera*, organ of the Indonesian Islamic Union Party, to the effect that Chairman Aidit was killed by Indonesian troops on November 27 during their raid on the Merapi Mountain in Central Java. UPI, Reuter and AFP teletyped this rumour around the world on November 29 or 30.

An AP dispatch from Tokyo on December 1 quoted "a highly placed American with access to official information" as saying that Aidit was slain by Indonesian government forces in a raid. This highly placed American, who refused to be identified, added in all seriousness that his source was "official" and not the paper *Nusa Putera*.

The Japanese papers *Asahi Shimbun*, *Japan Times* and *Sankei Shimbun*, on November 29 and 30, also spread a rumour that Aidit was dead. They "reported" that he had been shot and killed on October 22 while trying to escape from a prison in Solo, Central Java. As soon as this rumour appeared, AP, UPI, Reuter, AFP

and broadcasting stations in Japan competed with each other in sending it out.

These rumours were spread at almost the same time; but they contradicted each other and were full of inconsistencies. One said that Chairman Aidit was still alive while another reported him dead. Indonesian Right-wing papers were the source of all of them. In spreading the story of Aidit's death, the Indonesian Right-wing papers gave the date as November 27 and the place as a mountain area in Central Java; while Japanese newspapers gave the date as October 22, a difference of more than a month, and the place as a city in Central Java.

These rumours were so preposterous and fantastic that the Indonesian army authorities could only make ambiguous remarks about them and dared not verify them. As reported by Reuter, Sunarjo, the spokesman of the Indonesian Supreme Operational Command, indicated on November 29 that "he had not received any reports about Mr. Aidit being dead nor did he know if he had been captured." This in fact acknowledges that these reports were completely fabricated.

The Indonesian Right-wing papers and the Japanese papers evidently had ulterior motives in fabricating these rumours and so had the Western news agencies in spreading them. By their anti-communist, anti-Chinese and anti-popular acts, the Indonesian Right-wing forces have aroused increasing dissatisfaction, so they have to resort to such despicable means as rumour-mongering to throw dust in the eyes of the public and create confusion. They concentrated their efforts on concocting rumours about Chairman Aidit because he is the outstanding helmsman of the Communist Party of Indonesia, because he works unswervingly to safeguard the interests of the Indonesian people, fights resolutely against U.S.-led imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism as well as against modern revisionism and modern dogmatism, and, for these reasons, enjoys high prestige both at home and abroad.

Bertrand Russell's Reply to Premier Chou En-lai

BERTRAND RUSSELL, the renowned British philosopher, sent a letter to Premier Chou En-lai on November 30 in reply to the Premier's letter of October 22 (see *Peking Review*, No. 45, p. 16).

In his reply, Russell voiced his wholehearted support for the struggle against U.S. imperialism waged by the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. He noted that "resistance to the efforts of the United States to obtain world domination is central to the creation of a lasting world peace."

Russell's reply reads:

Dear Premier Chou,

I am grateful to you for your letter of October 22. As you know, I am very deeply concerned to make known the nature of the war at present being waged by the United States against the people of Viet Nam. American policy is progressing more and more towards economic and political control, usually obtained by the most atrocious means, of countries which she considers necessary for her own economic well-being.

We have sought, by all the means at our disposal, to publicize the many atrocities practised by the United States in the name of "liberation." I am heartened by the support which the people of China are giving to the Vietnamese in their hard-fought struggle for

liberation and independence. It is also clear that the peoples of Latin America, Asia and Africa must similarly resist the imposition of such cruelty.

For my part I wholeheartedly support their struggle and share your view that resistance to the efforts of the United States to obtain world domination is central to the creation of a lasting world peace.

This struggle is producing a growing movement in the United States against the cruel and aggressive policies of United States imperialism. It is arousing the peoples of the world to a new consciousness, which is the greatest hope for a change in the United States, based on the defeat and elimination of such policies by the people of America themselves.

Please accept my most sincere congratulations to the people and Government of China for their unique and remarkable accomplishments during the last 16 years.

You have my unswerving support for any actions leading to the easing of the threat of world domination, and, thereby, to our common pursuit of world peace.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,
Bertrand Russell

Bertrand Russell:

"Let Us Join Together to Resist U.S. Imperialism"

- U.S. imperialism is the main source of exploitation and oppression in the world and the main enemy today of the well-being of the people of the world.
- Appeal to the people of the world to unite to combat U.S. imperialism.
- If the Soviet Government seeks to gain favour with the United States by minimizing, or even opposing, the struggle for national liberation and socialism, neither peace nor justice will be achieved.

IN a message of greetings to the coming Solidarity Conference of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, British philosopher Bertrand Russell said on November 26:

"In the present phase of world history American imperialism has come to be the main source of exploitation and oppression in the world. The United States owns and controls nearly 60 per cent of the world's

natural resources, but contains only 6 per cent of the world's population. This is the basic reason for the starvation level of existence experienced by nearly two-thirds of the people of the world. To protect this cruel system of plunder, the United States has created an unparalleled war machine.

"In the course of history there have been many cruel and rapacious empires and systems of imperialist exploitation, but none before have had the power at the disposal of United States imperialists. Three thousand and three hundred U.S. military bases are spread over the globe to prevent the victims of exploitation from resisting the domination of United States capitalism over the wealth of their country and the fate of their people. During the past three years alone, paratroop interventions, marine landings, assassinations, coups d'etat and the corrupt bribery of public figures have comprised the main outlines of United States' policy in the world. . . . It must be noted that U.S. capitalism has required war production of such magnitude that it constitutes more than 50 per cent of all economic activity in the United States. Seventy-seven cents of every 100 spent by the U.S. Government are for military expenditure. Billions of dollars of contracts are supplied to the military by large industry annually, and the leading military figures are on the boards of directors of the companies supplying the contracts. This system of rapacious exploitation is the main enemy today of the well-being of the people of the world. . . . Anyone conversant with the facts today must acknowledge that the cold war and the arms race are the responsibility of the United States."

HE went on to cite the cases of U.S. intervention and aggression in Asia, Africa and Latin America. He recalled the military coups d'etat engineered by the United States in Brazil, Argentina, Ecuador, Bolivia, Guatemala and Honduras and condemned what the U.S. administration had done against the Dominican Republic. "For decades," he said, "the United States armed and supported one of the most barbaric and savage rulers in modern times, namely, Trujillo. When Trujillo no longer served their interests, they allowed him to suffer the fate of Ngo Dinh Diem, but the United States remained the enemy of the people of the Dominican Republic, as can be seen by the arrogant military intervention to crush the brave revolution of April 1965. The fact that this naked aggression is condoned by the United Nations, and the ability of the United States to escape expulsion from the United Nations for its gross violation of the Charter demonstrates that the United Nations has become a tool of American aggression of the kind displayed in the Dominican Republic. All my sympathy lies with the struggle of the people of the Dominican Republic which continues at this very moment."

"In the Congo, mercenary troops, acting for Belgian and American interests and shamelessly supported by the British Government, have killed indiscriminately every living villager in the path of the advancing mercenary armies. The dregs of American militarism have been used for this purpose: the mercenary soldiery of South Africa and of the Cuban counter-revolution. In the Middle East, United States and European oil interests force poverty and tyranny on the people. British imperialism, relying on the military and financial power of the United States, is showering the people of Aden with napalm and high explosives in an attempt to suppress the popular movement. In southern Africa, incalculable riches are taken out of the copper belt of Rhodesia and of South Africa and the fascist states of Salazar and Verwoerd survive through NATO arms. In Southeast Asia, 50,000 troops prop up the puppet state of Malaysia, and Right-wing generals, with United States' money, have taken control of Indonesia. Throughout the South China Sea, every patriotic and radical force is gaoled and persecuted by the imperialist powers. The United States boasts of its intrigues in the Maghreb. It brazenly publishes its plans to subvert all nationalist governments. The Central Intelligence Agency, which is only one of nine such agencies in the United States, maintains a budget 15 times as much as all diplomatic activity of the United States Government."

TURNING to the appalling crimes which the United States has committed and is still committing in south Viet Nam, Bertrand Russell said that the United States "is a predatory imperialism and nowhere has it been more cruel and reckless than in Viet Nam . . . and still the people of Viet Nam resist, after 25 years of struggle against three great industrial powers. The people of Viet Nam are heroic, and their struggle is epic; a stirring and permanent reminder of the incredible spirit of which men are capable when they are dedicated to a noble ideal. Let us salute the people of Viet Nam."

He thus came to the conclusion that the real threat to world peace stems from the immense war machine of the United States. The 3,300 bases, spread over five continents and backed by the immense war production machine of the United States, constituted a system of world-wide oppression. They were the real threat to peace and real source of danger of a world nuclear war, he added.

On the strength of his own experience and understanding, the British philosopher emphasized that world peace could not be gained by "requesting" U.S. imperialism to behave better, but it must be won by the united struggle of the people of the world against U.S. imperialism.

The Solidarity Conference of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, he said, "must consider fearlessly the means of destroying this imperialism and of achieving world peace. I have supported peaceful co-existence, out of the conviction that conflict in a nuclear age can only be disastrous. This conviction was based on the hope that the United States could be persuaded to come to an agreement with the socialist and communist countries. It is now painfully clear that U.S. imperialism cannot be persuaded to end its aggression, its exploitation and its cruelty. In every part of the world the source of war and of suffering lies at the door of U.S. imperialism. Wherever there is hunger, wherever there is exploitative tyranny, wherever people are tortured and the masses left to rot under the weight of disease and starvation, the force which holds down the people stems from Washington. Peaceful coexistence, therefore, cannot be achieved by requesting U.S. imperialism to behave better. Peace cannot be realized by placing hopes on the goodwill of those whose power depends on the continuation of such exploitation and on the ever-increasing scale of military production."

He said: "War and oppression have a long history in human affairs. They cannot be overcome except through struggle. A world free of exploitation and foreign domination, a world of well-being for the masses of people of all continents, a world of peace and of fraternity, has to be fought for. This is the lesson U.S. imperialism teaches us. It is not a palatable lesson, but nothing will be accomplished by ignoring it."

He said: "The popular struggle of oppressed people will remove the resources from the control of U.S. imperialism and, in so doing, strengthen the people of the United States itself, who are striving first to under-

stand and second to overcome the cruel rulers who have usurped their revolution and their government." He added that the American people "will, one day, play the decisive role in destroying U.S. imperialism and creating the conditions of a lasting peace." He criticized "tenuous and immoral acquiescence in U.S. domination, which can neither work nor be tolerated by humane man."

He said: "If the Soviet Union, in its desire for peace, which is commendable, seeks to gain favour with the United States by minimizing, or even opposing, the struggle for national liberation and socialism, neither peace nor justice will be achieved. U.S. imperialism has provided us with all the evidence to which we are entitled as to its nature and its practice. The peoples of the world bear witness to it."

In conclusion, Bertrand Russell appealed to the people of the whole world to unite to combat U.S. imperialism, as this was the only way to prevent the United States from unleashing a nuclear war. "The danger of nuclear war," he said, "will not be averted through fear of United States' power. On the contrary, the more isolated the wielders of power in the United States become, in the face of world rejection of their values and resistance to their acts, the more likely we are to succeed in avoiding a nuclear holocaust. It is the illusion on the part of U.S. imperialism that it can accomplish an aim and defeat people by the use of such weapons that constitutes today the main source of nuclear danger. But when the people of Peru, Guatemala, Venezuela, Colombia, Viet Nam, Thailand, the Congo, the Cameroons, the United States, Britain — all the people — demonstrate and struggle and resist, nuclear power is of no avail. It will destroy its user. Let us join together to resist U.S. imperialism."

THE WEEK

(Continued from p. 4.)

the Chinese Communist Party and the state "are an honour such as I have never known before." Giving impressions of his tour of various parts of the country, he said: "I feel deeply that the whole country and people are of one mind. United under the wise leadership of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and as impregnable as a wall of bronze, they are perfectly capable of fulfilling the great dual task of combating imperialism and revisionism." He spoke of the rapid develop-

ment in the nation's economic construction and said: "I can still remember Dr. Sun Yat-sen's prediction at a meeting in Tokyo in 1905 that China would definitely catch up with the West. Now this has come true." He expressed the deep conviction that the people would build China into a modern and strong socialist country in the not distant future.

Condemning U.S. imperialism for the continued occupation of China's province of Taiwan and its scheme to launch a war of aggression against China, Li Tsung-jen said: "U.S. imperialism is not only the sworn enemy of the Chinese people but of

all peace-loving peoples throughout the world." Quoting Premier Chou En-lai's statement of a few days earlier that "opposition or non-opposition to U.S. imperialism is the main yardstick for testing all political forces in the contemporary world," Li Tsung-jen added: "This is also applicable to all individuals and to the Taiwan authorities. For my part, I am firmly determined to carry out the statement I issued upon my return to the country, and I will fight to the end against U.S. imperialism." He advised the Taiwan authorities to shake off U.S. control, return to the embrace of the motherland and bring about the final reunification of the country.

Health Work Serving the Peasants

China's health and medical services are now giving special attention to the rural areas. CHANG KAI, a Vice-Minister of Public Health, answers why and how.

Q. China's medical and health work is turning its main attention to the rural areas. Why is this?

A. Before answering that question, I would like to say a few words by way of explanation. First of all, the fundamental line in health work in People's China is to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, that is, the overwhelming majority of our population. Implementing this line, we have done a very great deal in health work in general in the past 16 years. Progress in rural health work is also considerable. The number of medical and health institutions in the countryside has multiplied several times. There has also been a big improvement in standards of treatment and equipment.

Such being the case, why have the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao several times instructed us to put the main emphasis on rural health work?

This is because at the present time, the socialist education movement in the countryside is developing in depth. There is a new upsurge in agricultural production. The cultural revolution in the countryside, too, is developing in depth. Health work must keep pace with this situation in order to serve the socialist revolution and socialist construction better and protect the health of the peasants.

Compared with pre-liberation times, China's rural health service has made remarkable advances. However, compared with conditions in our urban centres, progress is still much too slow. This is still a weak spot in our health work as a whole. Over 80 per cent of China's population are peasants. Clearly the rural areas must claim the main attention of our health work. To permit backward conditions to persist there for long is incompatible with the nature of a people's health service. Moreover, the general policy for developing our national economy is to take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor. We shall be able to make our health work serve the economic base of our socialist society better only by making it conform to this overall policy.

It is of the utmost importance that we should stress the rural areas in our health work. From a practical

point of view, strengthening rural health work means to meet the medical service needs of the peasants, to improve rural health conditions and provide the material conditions needed for the building of new, socialist villages. From the long-term view, it is to gradually diminish the differences between town and country, between industry and agriculture and between mental and manual labour, prevent the growth of revisionism and carry the socialist revolution through to the end.

Understanding the great significance of work in the countryside, China's health and medical workers have eagerly set about their new task.

Q. What immediate, concrete steps have been taken to carry out this task?

A. Briefly, these may be summarized under two heads: One is mobilization of the existing medical forces and facilities to serve the peasant masses better. This includes arrangements for urban doctors and health workers to go down to the countryside on a rotation basis to reinforce the rural health service, and reform health service in the cities to make them more widely available to the workers and peasants. On the other hand, rural health work is being vigorously expanded; large numbers of rural health workers are being trained and steps are being taken to improve rural health organizations and the working style of their staffs.

All this involves a great deal of effort. These aims could not possibly be achieved by adhering to routine ways of work. Revolutionary measures are called for. What is happening now amounts to a revolution on the health front.

Q. Will you describe more concretely how the existing medical forces and facilities are being mobilized in the service of the peasants?

A. Since early this year, health and medical workers in the big and medium-sized cities and county towns have organized mobile teams to tour the rural people's communes. This is an important way of making the service of urban health workers more readily available to the villagers. Of course, since liberation, it is nothing new



A mobile hospital of Chingyuan County, Shansi Province, on its rounds

for urban medical workers to tour the countryside. Health workers in many of our cities have taken it as their duty to go down to the countryside in the busy farming seasons. Others made regular and more frequent visits and longer stays during the great drives to wipe out schistosomiasis and malaria in places where these diseases were prevalent. But this is the first time that they have organized their tours on such a big scale to cover such vast areas and to involve such large numbers of health and medical workers at all levels, from leading specialists to ordinary practitioners, students and nurses.

Incomplete statistics show that some 30,000 health and medical workers went down to the countryside in the first half of this year. Even more went out in this second half. Leading these mobile teams are many noted specialists such as Dr. Huang Chia-ssu, surgeon, and Dr. Lin Chiao-chih (Kha-ti Lim), gynaecologist and obstetrician, President and Vice-President respectively of the Chinese Academy of Medical Science, Hu Chuan-kuei, skin specialist and Dean of Peking Medical College, and Cheng Men-hsueh, Dean of the Shanghai College of Traditional Medicine and a noted specialist in his profession. On these country tours, our doctors and health workers from the cities, in addition to giving treatment, help the production teams to train their own health workers and the production brigades, their own part-time physicians. They also help to guide the local mass health movement; do research work in connection with the prevention and treatment of diseases commonly found in the places they visit; and by opening short courses or giving lectures, help raise the techni-

cal level of personnel in the commune clinics and county hospitals.

Many urban hospitals and medical colleges have set up permanent bases in rural counties, districts or people's communes to help develop all-round health work.

Another way in which city doctors and health workers are serving the peasants is by going to settle down permanently in the countryside. This is an effective way of strengthening health organizations at the grass-roots.

The Party's educational policy is that education must serve the politics of the proletariat and be integrated with productive labour. We are glad to see what fine results this policy is now giving. When we call on doctors and health workers to settle in the countryside, there is no lack of volunteers ready to dedicate their efforts to the needs of the peasants.

We have called for fuller use of existing health facilities in cities big and small. Here it is important for hospitals in the cities and county towns to improve their service for the peasants. This calls for a reform of hospital rules and regulations which are irrational and inconvenience patients, especially those from rural areas. It is up to our health workers to decide what exactly has to be done. They are now studying this question concretely and some good experience has been gained. In the interests of patients from the countryside, the Central Hospital of Wenteng County, Shantung Province, for example, keeps its out-patient department open on holidays, during the noon lunch break and at night; it gives priority to those who live far away. Everything is done to save patients unnecessary expense and trouble; it takes care, for instance, that medicines prescribed are the most efficacious at the price. Naturally its peasant patients are well pleased with this attitude.

Q. Will it become regular practice for city doctors and health workers to take part in these tours of duty in the countryside?

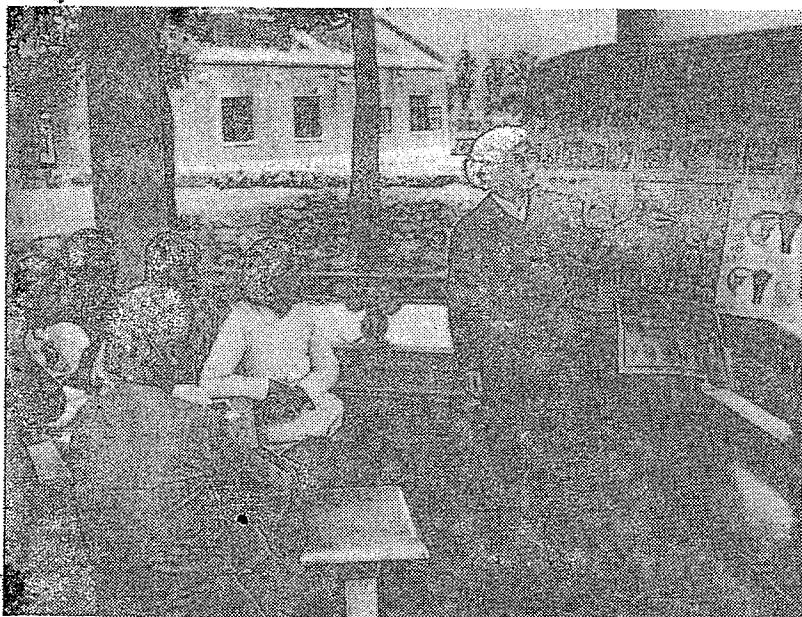
A. It is most important for them to go down to the countryside, because this contributes to protection of the health of the peasants, and helps rural health work and agricultural production. It is also an effective way of revolutionizing intellectuals and enabling them to identify themselves more closely with the labouring masses. Doctors and other health and medical workers have described the great benefits they have derived from these long visits, both ideological and professional. Before, they knew very little about the countryside and consequently were not deeply concerned with the

peasants. But during their visits, they realized the urgent needs of the peasants for health and medical service, and came to know their noble qualities — their diligence, hard-working spirit, uprightness and sincerity — and the incalculable contribution they make to the state and people. All this has given them a much clearer idea of the need to serve the peasants. Technically, these tours of duty in the countryside have also benefited them in many ways. It has brought them nearer the goal of being both "specialized and versatile." Many doctors and health workers have therefore voiced the opinion that such tours of duty in the countryside should become a regular, long-term practice for all.

Q. What is being done to train more rural health and medical workers?

A. We do not have nearly enough doctors and other health and medical workers to meet the need of the peasant masses for health and medical service so we must find ways and means of training more and better qualified rural health workers in the shortest possible time. This means that, on the one hand, we must continue our efforts to improve existing 5-year or 6-year medical colleges, and, at the same time, give medical training in a variety of ways to train health workers for the production teams and part-time doctors for the production brigades. Our medical schools are organizing short courses to train doctors for rural commune clinics.

Training for such health workers generally goes as follows: production teams choose from among their educated members suitable youths who are politically progressive and who show a love for manual labour. These they send to special two or three months' training classes where study is combined with practice. They



Associate-Professor Yu Kuo-ching of Chungshan Medical College giving a lecture to rural health workers in a village of Chungshan County, Kwangtung Province

learn to treat minor injuries and ailments, elementary techniques of acupuncture and cautery, first aid, and the prevention of diseases. Back in their teams, while taking farm work as their main occupation, they use this knowledge to serve their fellow villagers. They get help and guidance from the commune clinics or mobile medical teams and attend further yearly courses in special "slack season" classes.

This year, all mobile medical teams took the training of such health workers as part of their work. From January to June alone, they trained more than 200,000 people.

Part-time doctors take longer to train. Trainees, after two to three years' study, are expected to know how to prevent and treat diseases common to the rural areas. They study during the slack seasons and return home for farm work during the busy seasons of harvesting and sowing. In most places, such work-study schools are set up in county hospitals. Sometimes, work-study agricultural middle schools run special medical classes.

This method of medical education is very new to us, so we shall try to improve it on the basis of summing up our experience from time to time. Some initial results are encouraging. For instance, the medical class run by the mobile teams of the Chinese Academy of Medical Science was set up in an agricultural middle school in Hsiangyin County, Hunan Province, when the teams were there early this year. It is planned that in two years' time, students will be able to treat some 80 diseases, know what measures to take to prevent them, and also master 30 basic operative techniques. These students were already able to treat minor injuries and diseases when, after a period of study, they went home to do farm work for the busy season. Since

these rural health workers and part-time doctors work and live in the villages, they can give timely treatment for ordinary illnesses. By arresting illnesses at an early stage, they hasten recovery, shorten the time patients are away from work and save them expense. Part-time doctors are very much welcomed by the peasants.

We have also set up 3-year courses in some medical colleges to train doctors for the rural communes. Not a few medical colleges or schools have established branches in the countryside which recruit students from the people's communes on the understanding that upon graduation they will go back to work where they came from. In addition, from now on most of the graduates from city medical institutes and schools will be assigned to posts in the rural areas.

We reckon that in not too long a time, we shall have at least one peasant health worker in every production team, one part-time doctor in every production brigade,

and a fairly well-equipped clinic plus competent doctors in every rural commune. At the same time, we shall raise scientific and technical standards in our county hospitals. All this will put our rural health service network on a sounder basis and provide better health and medical service for our 500 million peasants.

Q. Will you give us a brief review of the nation's main achievements in health work since liberation?

A. In the last 16 years we launched the patriotic health campaign in town and country centring on eliminating the "four pests" (rats, bedbugs, flies and mosquitoes), improving environmental and personal hygiene, and the prevention and treatment of the main diseases. This has much improved health conditions in China, reduced the "four pests" to varying degrees, and gradually cultivated habits of cleanliness among the masses.

In co-ordination with this campaign, we started a large-scale offensive against those diseases which seriously harm the health of the people. We have basically wiped out smallpox, plague, cholera, kala-azar and venereal disease, all of which were widely prevalent in old China. We have cured more than 3 million people of schistosomiasis, a parasitic disease prevalent in several provinces south of the Yangtse River. Incidence of this disease has been greatly reduced since the adoption of measures which effectively combine, among other things, eradication of the snails (the intermediate host to schistosome) with proper disposal of human excrement so as to prevent the spread of the disease. In many places, malaria has been basically wiped out or brought under control. Incidence of some other infectious diseases, parasitic or endemic diseases has also been reduced.

In industry, very effective measures have been taken to keep down dust, and the harm caused by silicotic dust has been greatly reduced. Improved insulation and ventilation have helped to keep temperatures down in workshops and this, in the main, has brought heat stroke under control.

With the advance of our national economy and growth in numbers of our health workers, we have built up a preliminary medical and health network to serve the whole country from the cities to the villages, from inland to the borders. Health and medical facilities in factories and mines have been expanded rapidly.

Before liberation, a hospital was a rarity in a county town or in places below the county level. Such county town hospitals as existed rarely had more than a dozen beds. Now every one of China's more than 2,000 counties has a county hospital with from a few score to a couple of hundred beds. They are staffed by medical workers of various qualifications and equipped to a certain extent with modern facilities. Some districts below the county level have hospitals too. Every com-



Dr. Lin Chiao-chih examines a patient in a rural people's commune of Hsiangyin County, Hunan Province

munne has a clinic. Many production brigades have health stations and production teams, health workers.

Medical education has also made rapid progress. The number of graduates from medical colleges since liberation is more than 10 times the total number of graduates in the 20 years before liberation. Secondary medical school graduates amount to eight times the total number of graduates from similar schools in old China.

In research work, while due attention is paid to advanced research, our main attention has been focussed on diseases which harm the people most. Notable achievements have been made. Effective methods have been devised for the prevention and treatment of schistosomiasis, kala-azar, malaria and other diseases. Chinese research workers have successfully studied and produced a highly attenuated live measles virus vaccine, and tests on more than 100,000 children over the last few years have shown it to be reliable, safe and effective. Brilliant pages in the history of surgery have been written by the successful joining of a completely severed hand and the treatment of severe burns. There has been steady advance in heart and brain surgery and in other scientific techniques which were either non-existent or little developed here before liberation. In some of these fields advanced world levels have already been attained or are being approached.

Co-operation between doctors of the traditional and modern schools and the study of China's medical heritage have produced many fruitful results. This is well brought out in the treatment of bone fractures by a combination of methods from traditional Chinese and modern medicine. This new method of treatment

which "combines motion with immobilization" and consists of manipulative reduction, the local use of splints and the institution of early stage functional exercise, has many merits. With this method, fractures heal well, the period of treatment is shortened and functional recovery is good. It is less painful and reduces costs of treatment.

Good results have been achieved in using such a method to treat acute abdominal diseases without resort to surgery. An anti-diphtheria mixture produced by traditional medicine has proved to be efficacious in curing localized pharyngeal diphtheria. By similarly combining methods from traditional Chinese and modern medicine, we have also discovered fairly

satisfactory treatments for a number of diseases which previously could not be effectively treated.

All these efforts have greatly enriched modern medical practice and improved our health work, thus contributing to the health of the people.

To conclude: health work is focussing its attention on the countryside but this is serving not only to advance rural health work; it is giving fresh impetus to the development of our health work in general and to the revolutionization of our health workers. The great mass of our health workers are full of revolutionary enthusiasm. They are working hard and with great spirit to carry out the socialist policy of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers.

On the literary Front

Young Spare-Time Writers Meet

As China's socialist revolution and construction advances, more and more young men and women of the working class, the peasantry and soldiers, while continuing their normal tasks, have taken up the pen and joined the ranks of creative writers. They write about our new socialist era, its spirit, its heroes; they expose and pound the enemy. The emergence of this new contingent of writers is an outstanding phenomenon of today's cultural revolution.

MORE than 1,100 young activists in the sphere of spare-time creative writing are currently meeting in Peking to discuss how to use their newly acquired weapon—the pen, more effectively in the service of socialist revolution. Coming straight from the nation's factories, farms and P.L.A. units, they have done good work both in their everyday jobs and in their spare-time writing. They have studied Chairman Mao's works well and stimulated cultural activities where they live or work. Not a few are from the minority nationalities.

The conference, sponsored jointly by the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League and the Union of Chinese Writers, began on November 25. It is scheduled to last some two weeks.

Chou Yang's Address

Chou Yang, Deputy Director of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, addressed a plenary session of the conference on November 29. He discussed the current domestic and international situation and the militant

role of literature and art. He pointed out that all literary and artistic workers, professional and amateur alike, should take an active part in the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism, and in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production, and scientific experiment. He called on them to study the works of Mao Tse-tung and creatively apply his teachings, remould their ideology and strive to become revolutionized and to become manual workers at the same time. He said they should use literature as a weapon in the service of the workers, peasants and soldiers, and for socialism and the revolutionary cause of the people of the world.

He reviewed the struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads on the literary and art front since liberation, and listed the tremendous achievements gained in the socialist cultural revolution. Pointing out that modern revisionist art and literature had already become an instrument of imperialism for ideological subversion within the socialist countries, he called on Chinese writers and artists to hold the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thinking still higher and to struggle for thorough implementation of the Party's line in art and literature.

A big effort should be made, he said, to portray socialism and the heroes of the people in every sphere of life, and especially, as an inspiration for our young people, to picture the shining images of vanguard youths armed with Mao Tse-tung's thinking.

Dealing with the great importance of raising a new generation to carry on the work of socialist literature,

and the road which young writers should take, Chou Yang urged the spare-time writers never to divorce themselves from the working people or from physical labour. He encouraged them to study hard, and to improve themselves ideologically so as to produce more and better works and do a better job in mass cultural activities. All this, he stressed, was for the further consolidation and expansion of the positions already gained by socialist ideology and culture and, for carrying the socialist cultural revolution through to the end. He urged them to do their utmost to prepare the ground for the realization of the goal of having working people who are at the same time intellectuals and intellectuals who are at the same time working people, and for the gradual diminution and eventual elimination of the difference between manual and mental labour.

Great Public Interest

There has been great public interest in this meeting. Long before its opening, the press, both national

and local, devoted many pages to recent works by spare-time authors, and to reviews of the several anthologies of works by new writers published in recent years. *Renmin Ribao*, calling on the general public to foster young spare-time writers, wrote: "Flowers need attention if they are to blossom well. We hope the broad masses of readers and critics will look after the growth of our young spare-time writers so as to help lift our socialist literature to a new flourishing state."

Revolutionary politics is the keynote of this conference. It is laying great emphasis on the need for writers to be militant and revolutionized in thought. In the last ten days and more, these young activists in spare-time creative writing have conscientiously studied Mao Tse-tung's works. They have taken as their examples Lei Feng and Wang Chieh, the two ordinary but great soldiers who served the revolution to the end, and have expressed their determination to be wholly devoted to the revolution — in their work and in writing.

— OUR CORRESPONDENT

Reclamation

Building Up Kiangsi's Mountain Areas

THREE-FIFTHS of the area of Kiangsi Province is mountain land. A decade ago much of it was simply part of this east China province's potential wealth: virgin mountains covered with wild vegetation, much fertile but undeveloped land, rich mineral resources and timber stands and bamboo groves. But poor communications and a sparse population among other things made it difficult to open up these areas. These obstacles proved insuperable before liberation. Today, with the People's Government supplying the necessary material conditions, and, above all, with the determined drive of the organized people under the leadership of the Communist Party, these mountain districts are being turned into thriving centres of production and real wealth is pouring out of them.

In pre-liberation days these areas suffered much from cruel Kuomintang depredations. During the Second Revolutionary Civil War (1927-37), the Chinese Communist Party led the people here in establishing a number of revolutionary base areas but when the Red Army left to fight the Japanese invaders in the north, the Kuomintang reactionaries returned to slaughter the people and destroy their villages. The population was sharply reduced and many places were depopulated.

Today few material trace of what then occurred remains. The mountain districts of Kiangsi are being

transformed. The area of farmland is steadily increasing and bustling towns with modern facilities are appearing one after another. Narrow paths are giving way to well constructed motor roads. Timber, grain and many other farm products are being produced in large quantities. The population is growing at a fast rate as a result of heavy immigration.

Development of the Kiangsi mountain regions has proceeded mainly by two methods — the organizing of collective farming units and the setting up of state reclamation farms. Since liberation the provincial people's government has helped the peasants to get organized into mutual-aid teams, farm co-ops and later people's communes. These have made a big contribution to exploiting the province's mountain resources.

State Reclamation Farms — The Main Force

But there remain extensive mountain areas which for one reason or another the collective farming units cannot develop on a large scale. Kiangsi has therefore set up a large number of state reclamation farms. In the winter of 1957, the development of reclamation farms entered a new stage when 50,000 cadres were sent to establish new reclamation farms. The 200 farms they set up were later reinforced by large numbers of demobilized

officers and men of the People's Liberation Army as well as tens of thousands of educated youngsters from the cities.

In mapping out its plan of growth, each farm takes its specific environment carefully into consideration. It may plant food and industrial crops, go in for stock-breeding or otherwise diversify into various side-lines. But, as far as possible, all farms give priority to food crops. When a farm can get most or all of the grain it needs from its own fields, this not only lays a firm basis for expanding side-lines, but relieves it of the pressing burden of transporting bulk food grain from the plains over long distances.

Radical Changes

In the past few years, the reclamation farms have reclaimed and ploughed 800,000 *mu* of waste land and produced large quantities of grain, cotton, oilseeds and tea. Besides timber stands, they have planted mulberry and fruit trees on the slopes. Last year they increased grain output by 14.2 per cent, compared with 1963. Quite a few farms produced an annual marketable surplus of grain of between 2,000 and 3,000 tons.

They planted 10 per cent more early rice this year and reaped a good harvest, surpassing the 1964 per-*mu* yield by as much as 20 per cent. Many hill farms reported yields of 490 *jin* per *mu*, usually reached only by farms on the plains.

The farms have afforested a total of 1.83 million *mu*. Formerly eroded mountain slopes are now covered with trees. Though they manage only 14 per cent of the total forest area, the reclamation farms today produce more than 20 per cent of the province's timber and bamboo.

The mountain districts now have a great variety of workshops and small industrial enterprises, something unknown before liberation. These include rice-husking and oil-pressing mills, farm tool workshops, paper-mills and factories processing forestry by-products. The wild strawberry wine made by the Damashan Reclamation Farm finds a market as far away as Southeast Asia.

Remarkable advances have been made in capital construction, transport, education, public health and scientific studies. The reclamation farms have built more than 3,000 kilometres of roads and 75 kilometres of forest railways. Motor transport is now within easy reach of the remote mountain settlements and timber is got out of the forests by rail. Schools, hospitals, clinics, department stores, supply and marketing co-ops, and postal and telecommunication services are within convenient reach of the mountain inhabitants. Two hundred small power houses and hydroelectric power stations supply power for industry and light to homes.

The Kiangsi Communist Labour University, a part-farm and part-study institute, was established in 1958 with a college and 46 secondary and junior technical

schools scattered in the mountain areas of the province. Its combined enrolment is 14,000. With local needs in mind, it offers courses in agronomy, farm machinery, stock-breeding, forestry, fishery and sericulture. A total of 16,000 young people has thus been trained who are as able with their hands as they are with their heads.

The Chingkang Mountains was the first revolutionary base area for the armed struggle of the Chinese people established by Chairman Mao Tse-tung in 1927. Measures to repair the damage caused by the Kuomintang were started in 1949. However, it is the state reclamation farm established here in 1957 that, together with the local people, changed the face of the area. They have built a 110-km. road around the mountains and a medium-sized hydropower station. Grain output has steadily increased. The reclamation farm has planted trees and revived tea groves on a total area of 100,000 *mu*. The district is now served by a rice-husking mill, a tile and brick kiln, winery, papermill and other industrial units. Schools have been opened and medical facilities provided.

The Hetang Spirit

The reclamation farms had to work hard for their brilliant successes. Many farms started from scratch, and the pioneers, with great spirit, met and overcame many difficulties and hardships such as lack of shelter, poor transport, shortage of tools, and so on. That spirit is well illustrated by the history of the Hetang Reclamation Farm in Poyang County.

Hetang lies in a mountain area 800 metres above sea level. When the first 200 government cadres arrived in 1957 to set up the farm, they faced an uninhabited waste land. With the tools they carried and a small government loan as capital, they turned these lean slopes into productive land. Camping out to start with, their "after-work" hours were spent building thatched homes of bamboo, growing vegetables, making kitchen utensils, furniture and tools from local materials.

Now the farm boasts 13,000 *mu* of tea-oil plantations and bamboo groves and 10,000 *mu* of new timber forest. By switching from one to two crops a year, the yield of paddyrice has nearly doubled, jumping from 394 *jin* per *mu* in the first year to 772 *jin* per *mu* in 1964. The farm now markets 83 per cent of its total output value.

Hetang has good brick dwellings, shops, schools and a hospital—a total of 12,400 sq. m. of floor space—and a small power station. Eleven kilometres of road have been cut through the mountains to the nearest highway. The capital value of the farm is now two and half times the total investment put in by the state.

The Hetang spirit of hard work and self-reliance is typical of all the other reclamation farms in Kiangsi that are bringing about the rapid advance of the mountain regions of Kiangsi Province.

— CHIANG CHIH

ROUND THE WORLD

McNamara's Saigon Trip

Seven Times Unlucky

On November 28, Saigon's heavily guarded Tan Son Nhat Airport lounge was searched with a mine detector to ensure the safety of the U.S. Defence Secretary who was making his seventh visit to south Viet Nam since 1962. That a visit by McNamara means trouble is now accepted. Whenever the U.S. Defence Secretary goes to Saigon it indicates that the U.S. aggressors must have suffered another telling blow; and it also portends the fresh trouble they will make, trouble which invariably ends in another, bigger failure. Washington starts this vicious cycle again and again: make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again . . . till its final doom.

McNamara first visited Saigon in May 1962 to work out the details for "special war" and the "Staley-Taylor Plan" calculated to "pacify" south Viet Nam in 18 months. After that visit, U.S. military "aid" to the Saigon puppets increased from a daily average of \$1 million to \$1.5 million; the number of U.S. military personnel was doubled. The result: the people destroyed the "strategic villages" set up under the "plan" which was proved a failure within less than 18 months.

His second trip in September 1963 and his third in December of the same year were described by AP as missions "of great importance." The Diem brothers who had outlived their usefulness as puppets were murdered in November and Duong Van Minh who replaced them was removed in January 1964. These changes, however, did not improve the U.S. predicament in the least.

In March 1964, McNamara visited south Viet Nam for the fourth time, putting forward his own "McNamara Plan" in the expectation that south Viet Nam would be "pacified" before 1965. The south Vietnamese people shattered this "plan" too. Almost immediately after his fifth visit in

the following May, high-ranking U.S. officials met in Honolulu and this led to the Bac Bo Gulf incident which the U.S. used as a pretext for escalating the war by bombing the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

In July this year McNamara again went to south Viet Nam for a 5-day "inspection." This time he proposed to Congress increased military spending for aggression in Viet Nam and the sending of more American troops. His latest visit occurred when his own brainchild, the airmobile First Cavalry Division, had been badly mauled by the south Vietnamese people. As a UPI dispatch put it, the situation in south Viet Nam was "worse than the last time," that his "increasingly frequent visits . . . have been a barometer of the steadily deteriorating situation."

What did McNamara propose during his latest 2-day visit? He has cried for "counteraction" and asserted that the war "will be a long war." As is disclosed by Western news agencies, his new plan is to set up a "zone of blockade" south of the 17th Parallel, stretching from the northern part of south Viet Nam, through Lower Laos, to Thailand, to "seal off the south Viet Nam battlefield." According to this new plan, the U.S. is seeking to make Lower Laos a base so as to strike at the people's armed forces of south Viet Nam from another direction, to attack the D.R.V. when opportunity arises, to threaten Cambodia and to strangle the patriotic, democratic forces of Laos. One of McNamara's "counteractions," reported UPI, was "to chop up the Laotian corridor" and "to spill" the Viet Nam war "over into Laos." An "increased emphasis" on bombing of the D.R.V. is also part of the U.S. plan to expand the war.

But the best-laid schemes of the U.S. Defence Secretary usually go awry. "It is certain," commented the South Viet Nam Liberation Press Agency, official organ of the National Front for Liberation, "the new schemes . . . cannot save U.S. im-

perialists from complete failure because the south Vietnamese liberation forces and people today have enough strength and determination to decide the course of events in south Viet Nam."

Indo-China Mettle

Cambodia for Cambodians

"As long as I live, I will muster all my strength to fight them [U.S. imperialists] until their ultimate downfall," said Prince Norodom Sihanouk at a recent public meeting. Lately, the Cambodian Head of State has made a number of speeches denouncing the insult and injury the U.S. imperialists have heaped on him and his country. Referring to an official U.S. statement that a part of Cambodia's territory was being patrolled by U.S. aircraft, Sihanouk said: "It is a new pretext of the U.S. imperialists to extend their escalation of the war to Khmer territory." He called upon the Cambodian people to be on their guard.

Prince Sihanouk at an earlier meeting also spoke convincingly of the reason why he hated U.S. imperialism and why U.S. imperialism hated him. "I hate U.S. imperialism," he declared, "because it has brought such great disasters to us and been so contemptuous of our nation. It even gloats over our poverty and wishes evil to our motherland." As to the U.S. imperialists, Prince Sihanouk explained: "They hate Cambodia, also because, though our country is 'weak' and 'small,' we have resolutely rejected their aid without suffering any harm. On the contrary, as is well known, Cambodia has fared better since its rejection of U.S. aid more than two years ago. We have shown to all that the Khmer people are well capable of relying on themselves. We have defeated the deceptive propaganda of the imperialists and neo-colonialists which alleged that countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America can prosper only when they serve as their lackeys and depend on their aid."

Prince Sihanouk gave a rebuff to U.S. Senator Mansfield who visited Phnom Penh on November 29 and in-

solently told the Cambodian Head of State to "Keep Cambodia to the Cambodians." At a village mass rally in Svay Rieng Province on December 3, Sihanouk retorted that before giving him such "advice," the Americans had better first return south Viet Nam to the south Vietnamese. He added: "Let the Americans return Japan to the Japanese, the Philippines to the Filipinos, and Latin America to the Latin Americans before they say, 'Keep Cambodia to the Cambodians.'"

The piece of "advice" given by Mansfield sprang from arrogance and was inspired by malice; the piece of "counter-advice" Prince Sihanouk has offered to Mansfield is a bitter pill for the U.S. imperialists to swallow. But it is the sort of medicine that the Mansfields need.

S. Vietnamese People's Magnanimity

Two American prisoners, Claude McClure and George Smith, captured during the Hiep Hoa battle in 1963, were recently released by the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation. The Royal Government of Cambodia, out of humanitarian considerations, had agreed to issue transit visas to them so that they could return to their own country. Chea San, Cambodian Secretary of State for Information, whose ministry arranged a conference for the two American prisoners to meet newsmen in Phnom Penh, said that, because his country always upheld a policy of peace and neutrality, the visas were granted despite the fact that the U.S. had continuously bombed the Cambodian border and intruded into Cambodia's territorial air.

Le Van Diep, representative of the Command of the South Viet Nam Liberation Armed Forces, read out a communique. It said that the prisoners were released in conformity with the policy of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation of leniency to prisoners, and also as a response to the American people's movement against U.S. imperialist aggression in Viet Nam. Earlier, on November 25, Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the

Central Committee of the N.F.L., had sent a message to Frank Emspak, President of the National Co-ordinating Committee to End the War in Viet Nam, wishing the American people great successes in their struggle against the Johnson Administration's war of aggression in Viet Nam. Nguyen Huu Tho said both the American and Vietnamese people were victims of the inhuman war carried out by the U.S. Government.

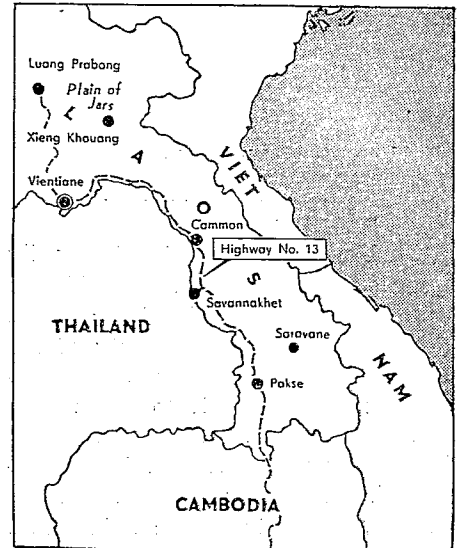
Replying to questions the two American prisoners told newsmen they had received lenient treatment in the prisoners camp. McClure said that he was wounded before his capture and the camp authorities did their best to have his wounds healed. Both he and Smith said that they now understood the Vietnamese situation better. They believed that the American people, like the Vietnamese people, were opposed to the war and they predicted that the U.S. would be defeated.

Warning From Laotian People

Phoumi Vongvichit, General Secretary of the Neo Lao Haksat and a minister of the tripartite Laotian Government of National Union, sent a message in late November to the Co-Chairmen of the 1962 Geneva Conference calling upon them to stop U.S. extension of the war in Indo-China.

In his letter, Vongvichit, who is also a member of the Laotian Central Commission set up to supervise the implementation of the Geneva agreements, denounced Washington's plans to expand the war in Laos and turn Central and Lower Laos into a bridge linking the U.S. military bases in Thailand with its major battlefield in south Viet Nam. Describing what U.S. imperialism had been doing in his country, Vongvichit said that the Americans, while busily repairing roads including Highway No. 13 and the airfields in Saravane, Pakse and Savannakhet, had poured in thousands of tons of war materiel. They had also sent large numbers of puppet mobile troops into Central and Lower Laos.

Since early September, Laotian puppet troops, together with U.S.-armed Thai troops under U.S. com-



Sketch map by Su Li

mand, had launched attacks against the areas under Neo Lao Haksat control in Cammon, Savannakhet and Luang Prabang Provinces and the Plain of Jars-Xieng Khouang area, Vongvichit recalled. He, therefore, asked the Geneva Conference Co-Chairmen to condemn these acts, force the U.S. and its lackeys to halt all aggression and bombing of the area under the control of the Laotian patriotic forces, and strictly abide by and implement the 1962 Geneva agreements and the 1962 ceasefire order.

Should the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys persist in their adventure, he warned, the Laotian patriotic forces would be compelled to take all necessary measures to repulse them and to defend the peace and neutrality of Laos and the Geneva agreements and ceasefire order.

The Laotian people mean what they say. During four days fighting between November 3 and 7 to repulse enemy attacks, the patriotic forces in Cammon Province killed 184 enemy troops, wounded 25, downed one T-28 and damaged five other planes.

U.S.-U.S.S.R. Conspiracy

The "U.N. Armed Force" Deal

At a recent U.N. Special Political Committee meeting N.T. Fedorenko, the Soviet delegate to the United Nations, announced that together with the United States, the Soviet

Union was ready to contribute funds to establish and maintain the projected "U.N. armed force." He emphasized the importance of U.N. action "in the cause of preserving international peace and security."

It is common knowledge that the U.S. has been controlling and making use of the U.N. as an instrument to suppress the national-liberation movement and revolutionary struggles in all parts of the world. To make more direct and effective use of the U.N. as a world gendarme, the U.S. has, on many occasions, proposed the formation of a U.N. force. It will have the same function as that of the "inter-American force" which the U.S. hoped to build up in Latin America and which has been rejected by Latin American countries.

The Soviet Union once opposed the American proposal. But ever since the 1959 Camp David talks between Khrushchov and Eisenhower, the Soviet leadership has step by step revealed its intention to cater to the needs of the U.S. on this issue.

The Soviet Government issued a memorandum in July 1964 in which it proposed the formation of a "U.N. peace-keeping force." In February this year, the U.N. decided to set up a "special committee for peace-keeping operations." The U.S. and the Soviet Union now have no difference in principle over this issue. The present Soviet readiness to finance the formation of the "U.N. armed force" as expressed by Fedorenko is a new Soviet effort to do a final deal on this question with the U.S.

The Rio Conference

Carrot-and-Stick Policy Flops

Latin America is in the midst of upheaval: Two hundred million people on that continent who have had enough of the tyrannical rule of Yankee imperialism and its stooges are engaged in one struggle after another for independence and their very survival. On the other hand, the ruling groups in many countries also find their contradictions with Washington becoming increasingly acute. Anxious about the U.S. policy

of naked armed intervention and political subversion, they at the same time also have grievances arising from the exploitation of their countries by U.S. monopoly capital.

This trend of events could not but find its expression in the special inter-American foreign ministers' conference at Rio de Janeiro between November 17 and 30.

Washington's principal aim in holding the conference was to set up through persuasion and coercion a so-called "permanent inter-American force" to combat the mounting national and democratic movements which, in the case of a number of Latin American countries, have assumed the form of armed struggle. Rusk tried to justify the U.S. plan by asking the conference to consider this question in the light of the "experience of the Dominican situation."

But it was precisely this experience that caused many Latin American countries to oppose the scheme. Chile, Uruguay and Mexico voiced their objection in unmistakable terms. The Colombian delegation also put forward a draft resolution denouncing the U.S. armed intervention in the Dominican Republic which had been made under the signboard of the "inter-American force." Even the delegate from the Garcia-Godoy regime in Santo Domingo expressed opposition. The Rio conference was divided from the very beginning.

What is meant by the "inter-American force"? One may find the answer in what the U.S. has been doing in the Dominican Republic. It means that, through an "inter-American force," Washington may send troops to a foreign country and place it under U.S. occupation overnight. It means that the U.S., through an "inter-American force," can shoot and kill peaceful civilians in any of these countries. It means that, through an "inter-American force," U.S. imperialism may overthrow the government of any Latin American country not to its liking. This was why when Rusk mentioned the "experience of the Dominican situation" he simply added to the existing worries of the Latin Ameri-

can countries about the U.S. policy of military intervention.

When the U.S. failed to win approval for the scheme, it changed its tactics by asking the conference to add an article to the Charter of the Organization of American States empowering the O.A.S. Council "to keep peace and settle disputes." This is obviously to serve as a basis for future U.S. interventionist schemes. The Chilean delegate took the lead in opposing the proposal by tabling a motion against it. Eight countries voted for the Chilean motion. It was voted down by only ten votes, including those of the five Central American countries which were collected under heavy U.S. pressure. In other words, it was nine against, eight for, with one abstention if the U.S. vote is not counted. Moreover, after the U.S. proposal was approved, Chile and five other countries signed a collective resolution protesting against it. Commenting on the situation at the conference, *New York Herald Tribune* said that "there is too much distrust, division and confusion."

The U.S., besides suffering defeat in its big stick policy, had no success with the carrot either. When U.S. economic relations with Latin American countries were discussed, the U.S. was denounced for forcing down the prices of Latin American primary products and attaching harsh conditions to its "aid" under the "alliance for progress." The Colombian delegate complained of the U.S. sell-dear and buy-cheap policy with a succinct remark. "We are not so much underdeveloped countries as underpaid countries," he said. The *Washington Evening Star* reported recently that "more Latin Americans conclude that the 'alliance for progress' is now a dream without substance, a miracle-to-be that has lost all charm." The Rio conference only confirmed that this is the case.

The conference adopted a milk and water declaration which vaguely stressed "economic co-operation," "mutual assistance" and "social justice." It will in no way solve the economic, let alone the political, contradiction between U.S. imperialism and the Latin American countries.

CINEMA

"Peking Farms' Big Leap"

In *Peking Farms' Big Leap*, a full-length coloured documentary, the Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio brings to the screen the new look of the countryside around Peking and, above all, the heroic image of its people determined to conquer nature.

The film shows long shots of the network of irrigation channels amid fields close-carpeted with rice and wheat; close-ups of the Donggaocun brigade's meticulously cultivated cotton fields; fresh vegetables on the Evergreen People's Commune; the well-fed pigs of the Chengezhuang brigade; fat Peking ducks and milch cows of the Red Star People's Commune; the great reservoirs to the north of Peking; country roads bordered by many rows of trees. . . . At the foot of the Great Wall, vineyards and peach and apple orchards cover the sites of ancient battlefields.

First shown, appropriately enough, in Peking's suburban areas, it has now been generally released. The Peking Film Distribution and Exhibition Corporation is arranging for it to be seen as soon as possible by every Peking commune brigade.

"As elsewhere, land reform, the co-operative movement, and especially

the establishment of the people's communes in 1958 carried agricultural production in the Peking area steadily forward. From 1961 to 1965, its grain output has been increasing at an average of 16 per cent per annum." With that introduction, the camera brings audiences to the pace-setting units which have become highly productive farms by self-reliantly and radically transforming their natural conditions. Among these is the Nanhanji brigade which has become an object of emulation for commune production brigades throughout the Peking area. By sinking more than 50 deep wells and installing a battery of pumps, this brigade has turned drought-ridden fields into fertile ones giving consistently high yields, averaging 938 *jin* per *mu* a year.

From the plains to the hills, the camera records the tremendous efforts made by the communes in their continuing drive for good harvests. The audience see eroded hills being carved and ordered into neat terraces; they watch the men and women of the Fuhe brigade at the laborious work of clearing their mountain fields of rocks, then see them using other rocks to build terraces on hitherto barren slopes and carrying basketful after basketful of soil on their backs to fill these terraced plots with a layer of topsoil. The spectators go

with the Yiduhe peasants to build 11 canals to lead water around the mountains and increase their irrigated area from 13 to 900 *mu*.

This film is at once a tribute to the typical character of the Chinese peasants in this era of socialist revolution and construction and a convincing exposition of how the peasants with revolutionary determination and initiative apply the Party's general line for building socialism and its basic policies for developing agriculture. This was the spirit in which the rural communes mobilized their collective strength and the self-reliant spirit and initiative of the peasant masses to embark on the big leap forward.

Film makers these days are much occupied with the problems of making films for the peasants. Peasant audiences like this documentary. It's an education for them, they say. They are inspired by the achievements of their fellow farmers which it shows and are eager to learn from the advanced brigades which are its heroes.

But it is by no means just a film for the peasants. City people have flocked to see it and the general consensus is: the film is a "must" as it gives one encouragement and concrete lessons in promoting socialist revolution and socialist construction. By all these counts then, this is an effective documentary.



A scene from *Peking Farms' Big Leap* — building terraces

SPORTS

Chinese Win Scandinavian Championships

Players of a Chinese youth team carried off the titles in all six events they participated in at this year's Scandinavian International Table Tennis Championships that ended last week in Stockholm. Leading players from 11 countries in Europe participated.

The men's team event and doubles title were won by Wang Chia-sheng and Yu Yi-tse. The finals for both the men's and women's singles were between Chinese players. Wang Chia-sheng won the men's singles and Li Ho-nan, the women's singles. Runner-up Hu Yu-lan, playing with the hand-shake grip, on her way to

the final eliminated the well-known European players Constantinescu of Rumania and Shannon-Wright of England. Li Ho-nan and Lin Hsiu-ying carried off the women's doubles title after defeating the well-known English doubles pair Shannon-Wright and Rowe. The mixed doubles was won by Wang Chia-sheng and Li Ho-nan. There was no contest for the women's team event.

Visiting Volleyball Teams

Volleyball enthusiasts in Peking have been treated to some excellent matches over the last two weeks. From November 28 to December 2, Japanese men's and women's volleyball teams each played against the Chinese national teams three times and against the Peking teams once.

In Peking, the Japanese women players won three of their four matches, losing in their third encounter with the Chinese national team after a hard-fought game. The Japanese men's team was not quite as successful. It had some trouble in settling down in its first match against the Chinese national team and lost 0:3. However, it found its form in the second clash, winning a keenly contested match 3:2. It lost its third and fourth matches against the Peking team and the Chinese national side respectively.

On December 4, 5 and 7, the women's team from the German Democratic Republic played against the Chinese national team, the Peking team and the Szechuan team respectively. It won against Szechuan, but lost its first two matches.

* * *

Two World Shooting Records. At the recent two-day marksmanship contest in China's capital, between the Peking team and the visiting Soviet team from the R.S.F.S.R., Chinese marksmen broke two world records in the men's 100-metre running deer 25 rounds of double shots event—returning the highest team total and the best individual score.

The Peking team of Tung Fu, Han Chang-jui, Li Fu-shan and Chao Yuan-chun totalled 910 points in this event to break the world record of

897 points set by another Chinese team on April 30 this year. By scoring 234 points in this event, 27-year-old Tung Fu also improved on the listed world record of 233 points set by Oleg Zakurenov of the Soviet Union at the European Championships in 1963.

Including these two new records, Chinese marksmen now hold all four world records for the running deer events.

* * *

New Hurdles Record. China's Tsui Lin clocked 13.5 sec. for the 110 metres hurdles, a new national record, at a track and field meet between a visiting team from the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Hupeh provincial team on November 14 in Wuhan. He hit the new time twice, in a heat and the finals. This is one of the world's best performances for this event this year.

MEDICAL SCIENCE

Anti-Measles Vaccine

Chinese doctors have produced a vaccine of highly attenuated live measles virus which gives immunity against measles, for centuries an acute contagious disease among children. Large-scale tests show the vaccine to be both reliable and remarkably effective. Inoculation with it produces a reaction in children resembling the natural process of measles but much milder in clinical manifestations, yet gives them nearly the same degree of immunity as children who have recovered from the disease.

Controlled tests made in Peking, Shanghai and Changchun, where 100,000 children have been immunized, indicate that it is possible to control the spread of measles when only half of the susceptible children are inoculated. In Peking, in areas where 80 per cent of susceptible children were inoculated and had close contact with affected children, the incidence of measles was 1.6 per cent. In areas where 60 per cent of susceptible children were inoculated, the incidence was 2.9. In the controlled areas where the vaccine was not used, the incidence of measles reached 17 per cent.

Inoculated children proved to be immune from measles even if they were in close contact with affected children on the day of inoculation. When given during the incubation period to children infected naturally with the virus, the vaccine could not give protection from the impending attack, but the inoculation did not intensify the symptoms of the disease.

Less than 5 per cent of the inoculated children developed a high fever. Children with active tuberculosis or congenital heart disease did not suffer any aggravation of symptoms when inoculated with this vaccine. Inoculation is also effective when a bigger dose of the vaccine, or a less attenuated virus is used for babies less than six months old.

Since 1957 when the first measles virus was isolated in China, research work on this vaccine has been going on in Peking, Shanghai and Changchun. Specialists in the three centres maintained close co-operation. Pediatricians concerned took over all medical work in the nurseries where the tests were conducted and epidemiologists, child-care workers in nurseries and public health workers pooled their efforts in following up each case to ensure complete success.

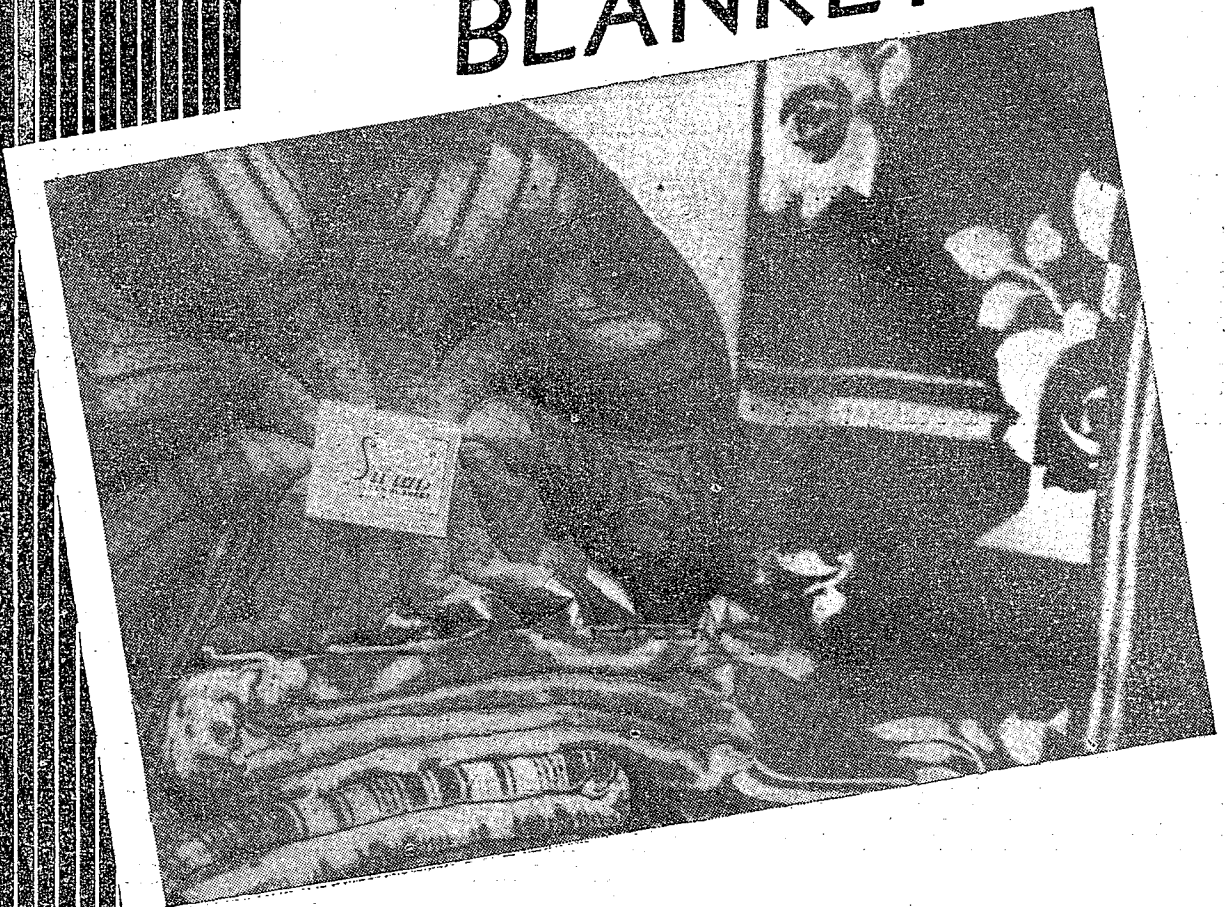
SHORT NOTES

New Finds at Lantien. Continuing excavations at the site in Lantien, Shensi Province, where the Lantien ape-man was found last year (see *Peking Review*, Nos. 13 and 24, 1965), Chinese palaeontologists have unearthed more than ten new specimens of animal fossils—bats, rats, rabbits and other small mammals—of the same period as the ape-man.

This year's excavations have brought up over four hundred fossils of prehistoric animals. These include a greater number of fossils providing more important or complete information about the 25 kinds of animal fossils unearthed last year.

Many of the new finds provide important material for a better understanding and study of the Lantien ape-man's environment and for comparing the relative age of the Lantien ape-man and ape-men unearthed in other places.

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