

PEKING REVIEW

44

October 29, 1965

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報

CHINA WILL NOT ATTEND AFRICAN-ASIAN CONFERENCE WHICH LEADS TO A SPLIT

- Government statement upholds unity
- Premier Chou En-lai writes to heads of state and government of Asian and African countries
- *Renmin Ribao* discusses why China favours postponement

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北京周報

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

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NEWS AND VIEWS

October 29, 1965 Vol. VIII No. 44

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October 29, 1965

THE WEEK

Chairman Mao Receives Mme. Massamba-Debat

Chairman Mao Tse-tung received Mme. Massamba-Debat, wife of the President of the Congo (Brazzaville), on October 22.

That evening, Mme. Massamba-Debat gave a farewell banquet in Peking which Chairman and Mme. Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai attended.

Norbert Loemba, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Congolese (B) Embassy, in his speech on behalf of Mme. Massamba-Debat, said that her visit to China had given her the opportunity to see the tremendous progress China had made in record time in all fields by the strict application of Marxism-Leninism under the guidance of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's thinking. The Charge d'Affaires told the gathering that she had noted with great interest the important role of Chinese women in socialist construction and their heroic spirit and courage in the struggle against imperialism. He said that the visit had helped promote the sincere and fraternal friendship between the Congolese and Chinese peoples.

Mme. Liu Shao-chi, who also spoke, praised the Congolese people and women for carrying on a heroic and unswerving struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism. She said that the Chinese people were proud of having the valiant Congolese people as their comrades-in-arms. "In the struggle against their chief enemy, U.S. imperialism, the Chinese people have been and will remain the Congolese people's reliable comrades-in-arms who can stand up to all tests."

Mme. Massamba-Debat, accompanied by Mme. Liu Shao-chi, left Peking for Wuhan on October 23 on a tour of southern China. During her stay in Peking, she was entertained at a banquet by Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi on October 21. The day before, she was guest

of honour at a tea party given by the National Women's Federation at which women representatives from various walks of life were present.

Chairman Liu Meets Rumanian And Sudanese Guests

Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai met and had a cordial talk on October 24 with the Rumanian transport and telecommunications delegation led by Dumitru Simulescu, Minister of Transport and Telecommunications.

On the same day, Chairman Liu Shao-chi met the jurists' delegation from Sudan led by Amin Taher Shibli and had a friendly conversation with them.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Centenary To Be Honoured

The centenary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's birth, which falls on November 12, 1966, will be commemorated in China. This was decided at the third meeting of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference which took place on October 24 under the chairmanship of Chou En-lai.

A 271-member committee, with Liu Shao-chi as chairman, was set up to make all necessary preparations. Members of the committee include leaders of state and government organs, leading members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the Chinese Communist Party, the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang and other democratic parties and mass organizations, non-party democrats, prominent figures of all circles and compatriots in Hongkong and Macao.

Chinese Leaders Greet African Summit Conference

Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai sent a cable on October 20 greeting the Summit Con-

(Continued on p. 26.)

Chinese People's Volunteers' Anniversary

October 25 was the 15th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers (C.P.V.) into Korea to fight shoulder to shoulder with their Korean brothers to resist U.S. aggression. Rallies, receptions and other commemorative activities marked this historic day in both China and Korea.

Fifteen years ago, the C.P.V. crossed the Yalu River and joined the Korean People's Army in fighting against the U.S. invaders who were pushing towards the Sino-Korean boundary in their mad drive to subjugate all of Korea and go on to swallow up China. For nearly three years they fought side by side. They rolled the U.S. aggressors back to the 38th Parallel and compelled them to sign the Korean Armistice Agreement on July 27, 1953.

"Renmin Ribao" Editorial. Leading national newspapers published editorials and articles to celebrate the anniversary. "Sino-Korean Peoples' Great Friendship," *Renmin Ribao's* editorial on October 25, pointed out that the brilliant victory of the Korean and Chinese peoples over the U.S. aggressors "has forcefully proved that it is entirely possible to defeat U.S. imperialism, the world's No. 1 imperialism which has an ultra-modern military machine." This historic victory, it added, "also shows that when U.S. imperialism unleashes aggression and imposes war on the peoples, the only way to defend peace is to oppose its war of aggression with a war against aggression and deal pounding blows at the U.S. aggressors."

In Peking. The Chinese capital marked the anniversary with a mass rally sponsored by the China Peace Committee and the China-Korea Friendship Association. Among those present were Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Vice-Premier Chen Yi.

Speaking at the rally, both Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the China Peace Committee, and Korean Ambassador Pak Se Chang hailed the great victory of the Korean and Chinese peoples in their common fight

against the U.S. aggressors and acclaimed their great, militant friendship.

That evening, the Korean Ambassador gave a banquet which Premier Chou En-lai and other Chinese leaders attended. Ambassador Pak Se Chang, in his speech, said that the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers had shattered the myth of the so-called "might" of U.S. imperialism and made tremendous contributions to Asian and world peace. He praised the Chinese People's Volunteers for their great heroism in the Korean War and the close unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples—a vivid example of proletarian internationalism.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi who also spoke paid high tribute to the fraternal people, the Workers' Party and the Government of Korea. He said that the Korean people's patriotic war of resistance against U.S. imperialism was a serious test of strength after World War II between the forces of socialism and the forces of imperialism, between revolution and counter-revolution and between the forces of peace and war. He condemned U.S. imperialism for wildly pushing its policies of aggression and war for the past decade and more. He said: "The more frantic the U.S. imperialist aggression, the more vigorous the peoples' struggle against it. At present, the struggle waged by the Vietnamese, Korean, Japanese and American peoples and the people of all other countries against U.S. aggression and oppression is developing more vigorously than ever. The days of U.S. imperialism are numbered. The more wildly it struggles, the quicker will be its doom."

Chen Yi emphasized that the Chinese and Korean peoples had always supported and helped each other. He declared that the Chinese people resolutely supported the Korean people in their struggle to drive out the U.S. aggressors, oppose the "ROK-Japan Treaty" and bring about the reunification of Korea.

In Pyongyang. A Chinese people's delegation arrived in Pyongyang on October 21 to participate in the anniversary activities. It was led by Yang Yung, former commander of the C.P.V. and now Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and Commander of the Peking Garrison. Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Korean Supreme People's Assembly, received Yang Yung and members of his delegation on October 21. The following day, the Korean Cabinet gave a banquet for them.

Speaking at the banquet, Korean Vice-Premier Kim Kwang Hyup stressed that the people of Korea and China were comrades-in-arms and brothers whose militant friendship was sealed in blood in protracted and arduous struggles against Japanese and U.S. imperialism. He added that their unity and friendship, based on Marxism-Leninism, would be further consolidated and developed in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism and in the common cause of building socialism.

Yang Yung said that the Korean people, in their resistance against U.S. aggression, had rendered important aid to the Chinese people. He said: "The unremitting struggle the Korean people have waged against U.S. imperialism since the armistice has not only safeguarded their own country, but constitutes an important support to China's socialist construction and to the socialist camp as a whole." He declared that the Korean and Chinese peoples, who had successfully resisted U.S. imperialism 15 years ago and forced it to sign an armistice agreement, would surely defeat U.S. imperialism if it dared to impose war on them a second time.

The Chinese people's delegation later visited Hamheung and Wonsan where the Korean people held mass rallies to welcome their Chinese comrades. In recognition of the contributions by the members of the Chinese delegation in support of the Korean people, the Presidium of the Korean Supreme People's Assembly awarded each one a badge of honour—the National Flag Order, First Class.

China Will Not Attend African-Asian Conference Which Leads to a Split

October 26, 1965

- The Algerian chairman's peremptory ruling that the conference be held as scheduled constitutes a gross violation of the principle of achieving a consensus of opinion through consultation and creates a division among Afro-Asian countries.
- It is the common desire of the Afro-Asian people to prevent a split among their countries and to safeguard Afro-Asian unity.
- Together with friendly Afro-Asian countries and the broad masses of Asian and African people, the Chinese Government and people will continue to hold high the banner of Bandung and work jointly for the great cause of unity against imperialism.

ON October 25, the Algerian chairman of the standing committee in preparation for the Second African-Asian Conference peremptorily ruled that the conference be held on October 28 as scheduled in disregard of the view held by China, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Pakistan, Tanzania and Guinea that it should be postponed. The ruling of the Algerian chairman constituted a gross violation of the principle of achieving a consensus of opinion through consultation, which had consistently been followed by the African-Asian conference over the past decade, and thus created a division among the Afro-Asian countries. A forcibly convened Second African-Asian Conference can only be a divisive conference. The Chinese Government solemnly declares that China will not take part in such an Afro-Asian conference.

The current situation is not favourable for the holding of the Second African-Asian Conference. Proceeding from the overall interest of upholding Afro-Asian solidarity, China, together with the Kingdom of Cambodia, put forward at the October 19 meeting of the standing committee a joint proposal for postponing the Second African-Asian Conference. On October 22, Premier Chou En-lai sent a message to the heads of state or government of Afro-Asian countries, explaining in detail China's stand for putting off the Second African-Asian Conference. China's views have received the support and sympathy of many other Afro-Asian countries.

The Chinese Government hoped that the standing committee would be able to reach a decision on postponement after full consultation. It is regrettable, however, that the postponement proposal which had the support of so many Afro-Asian countries was not seriously discussed at the standing committee meetings.

The Algerian representative, who was acting as the chairman of the standing committee, and the representatives of certain member countries of the committee kept on arguing that the committee had no right to discuss the question of postponing the Second African-Asian Conference and that only the preparatory meeting of foreign ministers originally scheduled for October 28 could do so. This is utterly untenable. The two previous postponements of the Second African-Asian Conference made in last March and June respectively had both been decided upon by the standing committee. The preparatory meeting of foreign ministers originally scheduled for October 28 is a component part of the Second African-Asian Conference. Once the preparatory meeting of foreign ministers is convened, the Second African-Asian Conference will have begun, and then what postponement will be there to discuss?

That the Second African-Asian Conference should be postponed is an important political question affecting Afro-Asian unity. It is entirely unjustifiable for the standing committee to refuse to discuss this question. In order to break the stalemate in the standing committee and to respect certain countries' wish to discuss this question at a meeting of a higher level and with broader participation, China proposed at the standing committee meeting on October 25 to call a special meeting of foreign ministers to discuss exclusively the question of postponing the Second African-Asian Conference. Unfortunately, this proposal of ours was also rejected. The Algerian chairman of the standing committee arbitrarily ruled that the foreign ministers' meeting in preparation for the Second African-Asian Conference would be convened as scheduled on October 28.

The decision on the forcible convening of the Second African-Asian Conference was made in gross violation

of the principle of achieving consensus through consultation and is therefore illegal. Achieving consensus through consultation on the basis of unity against imperialism is the traditional spirit of the Bandung Conference. All the resolutions of the First Asian-African Conference in Bandung were adopted on the principle of achieving consensus through consultation. So were all the resolutions of the Djakarta preparatory meeting for the Second African-Asian Conference. So again were both the previous decisions to postpone the Second African-Asian Conference taken by the standing committee. It is only this time that the principle of achieving consensus through consultation has been crudely violated. If this illegal action should be allowed to become a precedent and not resolutely opposed, there is the danger that the Bandung spirit will be buried.

The Chinese Government is deeply convinced that to postpone the Second African-Asian Conference is in the interest of the Afro-Asian people's cause of unity against imperialism, whereas the forcible convening of the conference will only bring undue losses to this cause. It is the common desire of the millions upon millions of Afro-Asian people to prevent a split among Afro-Asian countries and safeguard Afro-Asian unity. In order to uphold unity and oppose a split, the Chinese Government definitely will not attend the October 28 Afro-Asian conference, which is bound to lead to a split. Together with friendly Afro-Asian countries and the broad masses of the people of Asia and Africa, the Chinese Government and people will continue to hold high the banner of Bandung and work jointly for the Afro-Asian people's great cause of unity against imperialism.

Premier Chou En-lai's Letter to Leaders Of Afro-Asian Countries

— Explaining Chinese Government's Stand on Postponing Second African-Asian Conference —

- The present circumstances are unfavourable for holding the Second African-Asian Conference.
- To convene it now will inevitably embroil Afro-Asian countries in serious disputes right from the very beginning of the preparatory meeting of the foreign ministers. This will not help the unity of the Afro-Asian people against imperialism. On the contrary, it will harm Afro-Asian solidarity and friendly relations and lead to a split among Afro-Asian countries.
- Proceeding from the general interest of upholding Afro-Asian solidarity, the Chinese Government proposes that the conference be postponed.

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, in a letter addressed to heads of state and government of the Afro-Asian countries, dated October 22, explained the stand of the Chinese Government on the postponement of the Second Afro-Asian Conference. Following is the text of the letter. — Ed.

YOU must be aware that in the last few days the standing committee composed of the representatives of 15 Afro-Asian countries has held meetings in Algiers to discuss the question of whether or not the Second African-Asian Conference should be convened as scheduled. At the meeting of October 19, the representatives of China and the Kingdom of Cambodia formally put forward a joint proposal to postpone the Second African-Asian Conference, the text of which is herewith

attached. Here I would like to explain to you the considerations which led the Chinese Government to make this proposal.

China has always actively supported the convening of the Second African-Asian Conference, and she has made untiring efforts to this end. Even after the Algerian event on June 19 this year, China still hoped that the Second African-Asian Conference would be convened as scheduled. But later on when we found that the conference, if called, would face the danger of a split, we firmly endorsed the idea of postponing the conference. As you will recall, the decision to postpone the conference was then taken by the standing committee on the basis of a unanimous agreement.

China sincerely hoped that the Second African-Asian Conference could be held on November 5 and could turn out a success. Unfortunately, since the end

of June the situation has grown more and more complicated. As you are aware, new tensions and conflicts have occurred between certain Afro-Asian countries during this period, and even now there exist among Afro-Asian countries differences, which cannot be solved for the time being, over a series of questions of key importance to the success of the Second African-Asian Conference, e.g., whether a non-Afro-Asian country is entitled to participate in the African-Asian conference, whether the Second African-Asian Conference should have anything to do with the United Nations and whether it is necessary for the conference to condemn the imperialists, colonialists and neo-colonialists headed by the United States of America, and particularly to condemn the U.S. imperialist aggression in Viet Nam. All this cannot but cast a shadow over the Second African-Asian Conference. It can be said that the present circumstances are more unfavourable to the holding of the conference than those which prevailed in June.

Of course, the Chinese Government is fully aware that the Government and people of the host country, Algeria, have made many contributions towards the convocation of the Second African-Asian Conference and have completed all the necessary material preparations. However, in the face of the present complications and in the interests of Afro-Asian solidarity, we consider that it is imperative to weigh carefully the advantages and disadvantages of holding the African-Asian conference at the present time. An African-Asian conference naturally ought to help promote the Afro-Asian peoples' unity against imperialism and the friendly co-operation between their countries. But to convene the conference at present will inevitably embroil Afro-Asian countries in serious disputes from the very beginning of the preparatory meeting of the foreign ministers; and this will not help achieve our common aim, on the contrary it will do harm to Afro-Asian solidarity and the friendly relations among Afro-Asian countries and lead to a split among them. After repeated and careful consideration, the Chinese Government has come to the conclusion that, rather than forcibly to convene the conference in disregard of the principle of achieving a consensus of opinion through consultation, thus leading to a split among Afro-Asian countries, it would be better to refrain from holding the conference for the time being, which will yet help the Afro-Asian peoples in safeguarding the Bandung spirit and persisting in the cause of unity against imperialism. The Chinese Government's views have won the support and sympathy of Cambodia, Pakistan, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Tanzania and some other Afro-Asian countries. It was proceeding from the general interest of upholding Afro-Asian solidarity that the Chinese Government, together with the Royal Government of Cambodia, made the joint proposal to postpone the Second African-Asian Conference till a favourable time.

The African-Asian conference is a matter in which all of us are interested. Both our countries hope that,

the Second African-Asian Conference will be a success and will contribute to the Afro-Asian peoples' cause of unity against imperialism. Having made the above explanations, I hope that the joint proposal of the Governments of China and the Kingdom of Cambodia for postponing the Second African-Asian Conference will be given serious consideration and a favourable response by you and your Government.

Proceeding from the overall interest of upholding Afro-Asian solidarity, the Chinese Government sincerely hopes that the standing committee will, after patient consultation, adopt the decision of postponing the Second African-Asian Conference. If the conference should be forcibly convened as scheduled in violation of the principle of consensus through consultation in spite of the opposition of China, the Kingdom of Cambodia and other countries, the Chinese Government will be compelled to absent itself from such a conference which will lead to a split.

Please accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

APPENDIX

Joint Proposal of China and the Kingdom of Cambodia For the Postponement of the Second African-Asian Conference

The standing committee,

Having studied the complications and difficulties which have presently arisen on the international scene, and

Taking into account the lofty and great historic mission incumbent on the Second African-Asian Conference to unite the Afro-Asian peoples and to combat imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism,

Considers, after a full exchange of views, that the present juncture is not conducive to the fulfilment of this historic mission by the Second African-Asian Conference,

Decides, therefore, to postpone the Second African-Asian Conference originally scheduled to begin on October 28, 1965,

Suggests that the Afro-Asian countries continue to make every effort to create favourable conditions and a good atmosphere so that the Second African-Asian Conference may be held with success as soon as possible,

Expresses thanks to the host country, Algeria, for making many contributions towards the convocation of the Second African-Asian Conference and completing all the necessary material preparations, and

Ardently hopes and firmly believes that the Second African-Asian Conference of great historic significance will soon be convened in Algiers at a favourable time.

The Second African-Asian Conference Should Be Postponed

THE standing committee in preparation for the Second African-Asian Conference held its 10th session on October 19 and 20. No agreement on the question of postponing the conference was reached at the meeting and the 11th session will be held on the 24th to continue the discussions.

Two different views now exist on the question of when the Second African-Asian Conference should convene. China, Cambodia, Viet Nam, Korea, Tanzania, the Congo (B) and a number of other countries favour postponing the conference until an opportune moment; certain other Asian and African countries favour holding the preparatory meeting of foreign ministers on October 28 and the meeting of the heads of state or government of the participating countries on November 5 as scheduled.

The Chinese Government and people have all along been making unremitting efforts for the successful holding of the Second African-Asian Conference. We feel that the conference should serve to further strengthen Afro-Asian solidarity, promote the struggle of the people of Asia and Africa against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by the United States, and raise the Bandung spirit to a new level. It is precisely for these reasons that we agreed to the postponement — by the unanimous agreement of the standing committee in Algiers — of the convening of the conference on June 24, as originally scheduled, to October 28. It is precisely for the same reasons that we now favour a further postponement of the conference.

Following the preparatory meeting in Djakarta in April last year, there was a period when the situation was truly favourable for a successful conference. But for various reasons, the African-Asian conference was postponed again and again. Of late, more and more complicated factors unfavourable for the convening of the conference have cropped up.

What are the obstacles confronting us?

One. Marked differences exist as to whether or not the African-Asian conference should oppose U.S. imperialism.

Since July this year, the Johnson Administration has stepped up its aggression against Viet Nam. It has flagrantly dispatched over one hundred thousand

troops to the south Viet Nam battlefield and bombed north Viet Nam more frantically than ever. Peace in Asia is seriously threatened. In these circumstances, many Afro-Asian countries hold that it has become the primary task of the African-Asian conference to resolutely condemn U.S. imperialism and support the anti-U.S., patriotic struggle of the Vietnamese people. But at this critical juncture and on this crucial question, some countries hold that U.S. imperialism should not be condemned. It is obvious, therefore, that no unanimity of views can be achieved at present on the question of whether or not to condemn U.S. imperialism for its aggression against Viet Nam, whether or not to demand the withdrawal of all U.S. armed forces from Viet Nam and whether or not there is the need to oppose U.S. imperialism.

Two. The so-called invitation extended to United Nations Secretary-General U Thant has not yet been cancelled.

The African-Asian conference has never had any ties with the United Nations; neither U Thant nor any other of its representative is qualified in any way to attend the African-Asian conference. This conference is a conference for the solidarity of the Afro-Asian countries against imperialism. The United Nations, on the other hand, is a U.S. imperialist tool of aggression and its representative is an agent of U.S. imperialism. How will it be possible to promote the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist Bandung spirit when an agent of U.S. imperialism is invited to the African-Asian conference?

We have no objection to other Asian-African countries entering into relations with the United Nations. But no country has the right to coerce China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to sit side by side with the representative of the United Nations which has vilified China and Korea as "aggressors." What is more, many regional and international conferences have not invited U.N. representatives. Yet, it is maintained that the African-Asian conference which is to be attended by China and Korea, both of whom had been slandered by the United Nations, must invite its representative. And this invitation must not be cancelled even though Secretary-General U Thant may choose not to appear. What other explanation can there be on this matter than wanting to publicly humiliate China and Korea and their people?

We have made various efforts in the hope that the issue of the illegal invitation of U Thant may be settled through consultation. But to our regret, several months have elapsed and the issue which should have been settled remains unresolved. Thus an artificial obstacle is placed in the way of the conference.

Three. The question of the Soviet Union's participation in the African-Asian conference has again been brought up.

As is well-known, at the preparatory meeting in Djakarta, India raised the question of inviting the Soviet Union to the African-Asian conference. After a heated debate, the meeting in fact ruled out Soviet participation, as no unanimous agreement could be reached. The question, therefore, no longer existed. But, owing to the intense activities of the Soviet leaders, some Asian and African countries have recently again brought up the question of Soviet participation and have committed themselves on this matter. Thus the controversy has artificially been revived and the African-Asian conference faces the danger of a split as soon as its foreign ministers' preparatory meeting begins.

Deep-rooted differences of principle exist between China and the revisionist Soviet leading group, and this is a fact. We are not afraid of holding any debate on questions of principle with it at any place. But the Soviet Union is not an Asian country, neither is it an African country. If the Soviet Union can participate in the African-Asian conference, then other countries in Europe, America and Australasia, too, can participate. What kind of an Afro-Asian conference would this be? Since a matter of principle is involved, we will never agree.

Four. Recently new tensions and conflicts have developed among certain Asian and African countries. For instance, there are the Indian aggression against Pakistan, the Indian-created incidents on the China-Sikkim boundary as well as new differences among Asian and African countries themselves. All this can only cast a gloomy shadow over the African-Asian conference.

These complex and knotty problems call for serious consideration by every Asian and African country which stands for unity against imperialism. It is quite obvious that, in the circumstances, if the Second African-Asian Conference is still held, strenuous argument is bound to arise over a whole series of important questions of principle, unanimity of views will be impossible and the conference will end up in splits and will fail. Far from enhancing Afro-Asian solidarity, the conference will be detrimental to it; and instead of promoting the Bandung spirit, it will damage it. This would be a windfall for the imperialists.

In advocating the postponement of the Second African-Asian Conference, the Chinese Government is motivated by the common interest of Asian and African countries' solidarity against imperialism. We actively urged the holding of the Second African-

Asian Conference in the past on behalf of the common interest of the Asian and African countries; it is for the same purpose that we are now calling for its postponement. We would naturally favour the holding of the conference as scheduled if there were conditions for the success of the conference. But the fact is that such conditions are absent. In the circumstances, why should we hold the conference now and push it towards a split and failure from the very outset? Why should we not put off the conference until the opportunity for its success arrives?

Certain persons argue that the conference should be held precisely because differences exist among the Asian and African countries and that these would be resolved as soon as the heads of state or government of these countries meet. This is unrealistic. As is widely known, despite repeated consultations in the last several months, no agreement was reached on any of the numerous major issues concerning the conference. Meanwhile, conflicts and tension among certain Asian and African countries have continuously mounted. None of the questions that have arisen can be settled within a short time. The dumping of these questions on to the African-Asian conference of heads of state or government, and first of all on to the foreign ministers' preparatory conference, will obviously only embroil the foreign ministers and heads of state or government in a series of controversies which will lead them nowhere.

We do not meet to quarrel. Since we are clearly aware of the wide divergencies on so many questions, why must the foreign ministers and heads of state or government travel long distances to Algiers to engage in a hot face-to-face dispute? What good will this do Afro-Asian solidarity, relations among the Asian and African countries and their foreign ministers and heads of state or government?

Certain persons consider that the conference must under no circumstances be postponed and that any postponement will be a set-back for the Asian and African countries. This view, though plausible, is not correct either. It would indeed be a great success if conditions were present for the African-Asian conference to achieve its aim of advancing the Asian and African countries' cause of solidarity against imperialism. But to postpone the conference when conditions for its success are not ripe will in no way affect our holding high the Bandung banner, and our united struggle against imperialism. It can under no circumstances be considered a set-back.

On the other hand, if we insist upon convening the conference despite the full knowledge that it has no chance of success and thereby undermine the Bandung spirit and principle of seeking common ground while reserving differences and of reaching unanimity through consultation, then there will certainly be no positive result. Instead it will only lead to splits and that would indeed be a real set-back for the Asian and African countries.

The question of postponing the Second African-Asian Conference has not as yet been settled. It is our hope that the representatives of various countries on the standing committee will attach primary importance to the interests of Afro-Asian solidarity, abide by the principle of reaching unanimity through consultation, carefully consider the opinion of China and some other Asian and African countries and arrive at the judicious decision of postponing the conference. The standing committee has both the obligation and the right to do so. The decisions to put off the conference twice in the past were both made by the standing committee. Why can it not make a similar decision this time?

Actually, the present moment is even more unfavourable for the convening of the conference than last June. So, there is greater need for the standing committee to make the postponement decision through patient consultation, if the interests of the Afro-Asian people's solidarity against imperialism are to be given primary consideration.

In the last analysis, the difficulties now facing the African-Asian conference have been caused by the pressure exerted by U.S. imperialism and its collaborators. It is this pressure that has brought about difficulties insurmountable for the time being. U.S. imperialism and its collaborators, who did everything in their power to prevent the holding of the conference, are now making an all-out effort to agitate for holding it as scheduled. The followers of imperialism who

were persistently apathetic to the African-Asian conference have now become unusually active. Why is this the case? The truth is that U.S. imperialism and its collaborators have found an excellent opportunity to disrupt Afro-Asian solidarity. They were opposed to the conference in the past for the purpose of sabotaging Afro-Asian solidarity; now they are in favour of the conference, also for the sake of sabotaging Afro-Asian solidarity. The tactics have changed but the aim remains the same.

It is exactly because our country together with the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Kingdom of Cambodia, Tanzania and some other countries are clearly aware of the present situation and have seen through the conspiracy of U.S. imperialism and its collaborators that they have proposed the postponement of the Second African-Asian Conference. We have taken into consideration the overall interests of Afro-Asian solidarity. **We hope that our view will be appreciated and supported by all countries and peoples that cherish Afro-Asian solidarity. We should know that the postponement of the Second African-Asian Conference will cause nobody any loss while to do away with the Bandung spirit of reaching unanimity through consultation and to wreck Afro-Asian solidarity and split the Afro-Asian countries will indeed be something that the hundreds of millions of Asian and African people will never forgive.**

("Renmin Ribao" editorial of October 23.)

D.R.V. and Guinea Favour Postponement of African-Asian Conference

THE Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam has declared that the Second African-Asian Conference should be postponed. This was made known by Nguyen Duy Trinh, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the D.R.V., in his October 23 reply to Abdel Aziz Bouteflika, Foreign Minister of Algeria.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh said that his Government held that the successful convening of the Second African-Asian Conference must mark a new development in the struggle of the Asian and African countries for national independence and world peace, and against imperialism and old and new colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism. He said: "But as the present situation is not yet favourable for allowing the conference to attain its noble goals, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam shares the views of many Asian and African countries, deems it necessary to postpone the conference and holds that this historic conference should be held in Algiers at a favourable time."

President Sekou Toure and the Guinean Government also declared that the Second African-Asian Conference "should be postponed because present con-

ditions are not favourable for convening it at the planned date."

This was announced on October 24 at a press conference by Diallo Abdoulaye, spokesman of the Guinean delegation attending the African Summit Conference, Roving Ambassador, and Director of the Political Department of the Foreign Ministry. In the name of the Guinean President and Government, he said that the Second African-Asian Conference "is a conference of Afro-Asian solidarity. Therefore the Afro-Asian countries must be able to attend it. This conference must be more successful than the Bandung Conference and advance the spirit of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism. But present conditions are not favourable for making it a success because there are different opinions among some countries, and there also are internal problems for certain Asian countries which do not allow them to be present at this conference." He also stressed that many African countries shared the opinion of the Guinean Government.

Regarding the Guinean Government's attitude to the foreign ministers' conference, Abdoulaye said that the same principle applied: the Foreign Ministers' conference should be postponed.

Standing Committee Breaks Up — The Reasons

The standing committee in preparation for the Second African-Asian Conference held its ninth, tenth and 11th sessions in Algiers in October. The Chinese representative worked patiently for an agreement on postponing the conference in accordance with the traditional procedure that decisions should be unanimously reached through consultation. But the Algerian chairman of the committee persistently opposed this and rejected a Chinese proposal for a special meeting of foreign ministers to discuss postponement. At the October 25 session the Algerian chairman arbitrarily ruled that the conference should be held as scheduled on October 28. The Chinese representative protested against this ruling and declared that the Chinese Government would be compelled to absent itself from such a conference as would lead to a split.

A summary of the standing committee's proceedings follows.

THE standing committee* held its ninth session in Algiers on October 14-15. There the representatives of China and some other countries proposed a postponement of the Second African-Asian Conference.

Many Nations Favour Postponement

The reasons for proposing a postponement are completely valid, because under the prevailing international circumstances the holding of the Second African-Asian Conference would only impair, and not strengthen, Afro-Asian solidarity. At the time when the committee's ninth session took place, China, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Tanzania and other countries had called for a postponement, and many other Afro-Asian countries shared this view.

On October 19-20, the standing committee held another — the 10th — session. There the Chinese and Cambodian representatives formally tabled a joint draft resolution for postponement. (For text of the

*The standing committee was set up by the 22-nation Djakarta preparatory meeting (April 10-15, 1964) of the Second African-Asian Conference. At its fourth meeting on February 8-9, 1965, the committee decided on the first postponement of the conference from March 10 to June 29, 1965. Then, at an extraordinary meeting on June 26, the committee again unanimously decided to put off the conference of foreign ministers to October 28 and the summit meeting to November 5.

Sino-Cambodian proposal see appendix to Premier Chou En-lai's letter on p. 7.) Pakistan supported the resolution.

Consensus of views was not reached on the Sino-Cambodian draft. Then the representatives of Indonesia and four other countries put forward a draft communique for the session (see Appendix I). As the draft did not truthfully reflect the proceedings of the session, the Chinese representative put forward another draft communique (see Appendix II). Neither of the two drafts was adopted at the session.

Algeria Press Service Distortion

On October 21, however, the Algeria Press Service released the draft communique proposed by the representatives of Indonesia and four other nations, and alleged that it was a resolution passed at the 10th session of the standing committee.

The Chinese delegation to the standing committee, **thereupon**, had to present the actual facts through the **Hsinhua News Agency** so that the public could have the **correct information**. The Chinese delegation pointed out that **unanimity through consultation** was the traditional spirit of the African-Asian conference. Algeria, as the standing committee's chairman, was entirely free to hold different views on the question of postponement. But it was not right, and was contrary to the spirit of reaching unanimity through consultation as well as detrimental to Afro-Asian solidarity, to resort to distortion in reporting, to describe as a resolution a document that had not been adopted and to try to impose one's will on others. The 10th session had not passed any resolution and the only decision taken by it had been to agree to call a further session on October 24.

Chinese Efforts to Break Deadlock

The committee's 11th session was convened on October 24-25. The Chinese representative, as he had done at the previous sittings, made patient efforts and adhered to the principle of reaching unanimity through consultation in search for an agreement on postponement. The Algerian representative, however, refused to discuss the postponement issue.

Making an effort to break the deadlock and bring about further consultations and taking into consideration the desire of some countries that foreign ministers should meet to discuss the postponement question, the Chinese representative proposed on October 25 a special

meeting of foreign ministers. In advancing the proposal, he explained that the special meeting would be confined to discussing the question of postponement; and that it would not be a component part of the Second African-Asian Conference, nor the foreign ministers' preparatory meeting for the conference of the heads of state or government.

Violation of Principle of Unanimity

At this session, in addition to China, the representatives of Cambodia, Guinea and Pakistan also stood for postponement. Tanzania whose representative did not attend had also issued a statement favouring postponement.

Disregarding the wishes of these countries and the serious differences existing at the session, and acting in violation of the principle of reaching unanimity through consultation, the Algerian chairman of the standing committee arbitrarily ruled on October 25 that the Second African-Asian Conference beginning with the preparatory meeting of foreign ministers be held on October 28 as scheduled. Thus the standing committee broke up in disagreement.

In the circumstances, the Chinese representative issued a statement solemnly protesting against the Algerian chairman's ruling. He also declared that the Chinese Government would be compelled to absent itself from such a conference as would lead to a split.

On October 26 the Chinese Government issued a statement on this matter (see p. 5). Earlier, on October 22, Premier Chou En-lai had sent a letter (see p. 6) to the heads of state or government of Afro-Asian countries setting forth China's stand on postponing the Second African-Asian Conference.

APPENDIX I

Draft Communique Put Forward by Indonesian and Four Other Countries (the Resolution Allegedly Adopted at the Session As Published By the Algeria Press Service)

"The permanent committee in preparation for the Second Afro-Asian Conference, meeting in Algiers on October 19 and 20, 1965, adopted the following resolution:

"After having conducted a wide exchange of views over the holding of the Afro-Asian Conference of chiefs of state or government scheduled for November 5, 1965, and of the foreign ministers' meeting scheduled for October 28, 1965,

"1. Considering that the Algerian Democratic People's Republic has assumed its full responsibilities for the convocation at the specified date of the Second Afro-Asian Conference,

"2. Considering that the mandate conferred by the Council of Ministers in Djakarta upon the permanent committee is 'to assist the host country in setting

up the necessary arrangements for the convocation of the Second Afro-Asian Conference,'

"3. Considering that the historic mission that falls on the said conference consists in reinforcing the solidarity of the peoples of the two continents and consolidating their forces in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism,

"4. Considering that the Second Afro-Asian Conference should meet all the conditions required to bring about a success in keeping with the hope placed in it by the peoples of the two continents,

"5. Considering that the success of the conference involves the participation on the broadest possible basis of the Afro-Asian countries,

"a. Pay tribute to the efforts and sacrifices made by Algeria in the preparation, according to the conditions required of the conference,

"b. Recommend and place confidence in the government of the host country to inquire, through diplomatic channels or every other channel that it deems useful, about the participation at the specified date of the countries of Africa and Asia in the second conference,

"c. Affirm its conviction that the African and Asian states will make maximum efforts to safeguard and reinforce the solidarity between them,

"d. Call upon the African and Asian states to make the Second Afro-Asian Conference a complete success,

"e. Decide to set its 11th session for October 24, 1965, in the course of which it will hear the host government's report on the results of its approaches to the African and Asian states and on the latest measures taken in organizing the Afro-Asian conference.

"The permanent preparatory committee will therefore meet again for the 11th session at 16:00 hours on October 24, 1965."

APPENDIX II

Draft Communique Prepared by China

The standing committee held its 10th session on October 19 and 20, 1965. At the session, some delegations proposed a postponement of the Second African-Asian Conference; some other delegations proposed the holding of the Second African-Asian Conference as scheduled. The session failed to reach unanimous agreement on this. After consultation, it was decided to hold the 11th session on October 26, 1965, to continue the discussion of this question. During the recess, the members of the standing committee will seek instructions from their respective governments and at the same time entrust the host country to consult the African and Asian countries concerned on the postponement of the Second African-Asian Conference, so as to facilitate discussions on the question by the standing committee at its 11th session.

Chinese Embassy Lodges Strong Protests With Indonesian Government

Indonesian Army Illegally Inspects Chinese Embassy Personnel's Living Quarters

ARMED Indonesian troops violated the diplomatic privileges of the Chinese Embassy in Indonesia by illegally breaking into and making an illegal inspection of the living quarters of the embassy's personnel early in the morning of October 21. This followed the raid on and search of the Commercial Counsellor's Office of the Chinese Embassy in Djakarta by armed Indonesian troops on the evening of October 16.

At 5:30 a.m. on October 21, a soldier of the Indonesian army, carrying a machine-gun, and two plain-clothes men appeared in front of the living quarters of the Chinese embassy personnel at No. 72, Djati Petamburan Road in Djakarta. With the gun pointed at the compound, they shouted that they wanted to come in to inspect.

The Chinese Embassy has long notified the Indonesian Foreign Ministry that the house was the living quarters of Chinese embassy officials and Chinese experts who were helping to construct the building for the Conference of New Emerging Forces. Consequently, the embassy personnel formally told the intruders that the house was the living quarters of Chinese embassy officials and experts, and that they had no right to come in and inspect. But the Indonesian sol-

dier and plain-clothes men ignored them, jumped over the fence and broke into the compound. Defying the embassy personnel's efforts to stop them, they forced their way in and pried about the house. At 7:30 a.m., a patrolling jeep of the Indonesian army broke into the compound of the same living quarters.

The Chinese Embassy in Indonesia has lodged a strong protest with the Indonesian Government against this fresh violation of its diplomatic privileges. It demands that the Indonesian Government apologize at once, severely punish those who committed the violation and those behind them, take effective measures to assure protection for the living quarters of the personnel of the Chinese Embassy and its subordinate offices and ensure their safety, and guarantee that similar incidents will not occur again.

In view of the fact that the Chinese experts sent by the Chinese Government to Indonesia to help construct the building for the Conference of New Emerging Forces are living in the house of the Chinese Embassy which has been illegally inspected by the Indonesian army, the Chinese Government reserves the right to make further representations in this respect.

Indonesian Army Insults and Threatens Chinese Specialists

SINCE October 4, Chinese specialists, sent to Indonesia to help build a textile mill in Bandjaran under the Sino-Indonesian agreement on economic and technical co-operation, on their way to and from the construction site and their living quarters in Bandung time and again have been stopped by the Indonesian army and forced out of their car for inspection. Particularly serious was the October 22 incident in which Indonesian troops forced them to get out of their car for an inspection and searched them one by one at 7 a.m.

The Chinese specialists immediately made a serious representation to Sadjono, a responsible member of the construction project, demanding that the Indonesians immediately stop such insulting behaviour.

In spite of the protest, the Indonesian army again inspected and searched them at 4 p.m. the same day on their return from Bandjaran to Bandung.

These incidents of Indonesian troops stopping Chinese textile specialists and searching them were serious

provocations in addition to the attack on and search of the Commercial Counsellor's Office of the Chinese Embassy by men of the Indonesian army and their forcible search of Chinese experts' living quarters. The Chinese Embassy in Indonesia has sent a note to the Indonesian Foreign Ministry lodging a strong protest over the incidents.

The Chinese Embassy in its note said that such outrageous behaviour by the Indonesian army was a threat to the personal safety of the Chinese specialists and an affront to their dignity. It was also a violation of the contract on the employment of Chinese specialists signed by the Chinese and Indonesian Governments and a deliberate sabotage of friendly co-operation between the people of the two countries.

The Chinese Embassy has demanded that the Indonesian Government make an immediate apology, punish those responsible for the incidents, take effective measures to ensure the safety of the Chinese specialists and

guarantee that similar incidents will not recur. The note also pointed out that Chinese textile specialists have now found it impossible to discharge their normal duties. Pending a satisfactory reply and an effective guarantee

from the Indonesian Government, the team of Chinese textile specialists for the time being will not go to the construction site to carry out their duties. In addition, China reserves the right to make further representations.

International Communist Movement

Joint Declaration of Albanian Party of Labour And Communist Party of New Zealand

- The real unity of the international communist movement can be achieved only without revisionists.
- To continue the further exposure of the modern revisionists, it is necessary that the polemics be openly continued.
- The two Parties unreservedly support the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and condemn the U.S. "peace talks" plot supported by the Khrushchov revisionists.

A JOINT declaration of the Albanian Party of Labour and the Communist Party of New Zealand was signed in Tirana on October 13 by Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, and V.G. Wilcox, General Secretary of the Communist Party of New Zealand.

The joint declaration says that during their stay in the People's Republic of Albania, the delegation of the Communist Party of New Zealand headed by Comrade Wilcox had talks with the delegation of the Party of Labour of Albania headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha. During these talks which were held in an internationalist spirit and complete understanding, they examined problems concerning the further consolidation of the friendship and co-operation between the two Parties, the present-day international situation and the world communist and workers' movement. There was a complete identity of views on all questions.

The delegations of the two Parties agree that, in spite of the feverish efforts of imperialism and its tools to curb the historic process of social development, the general international situation is developing in favour of the forces struggling for socialism, national liberation and peace. A heroic struggle of historic significance is being waged by the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The joint declaration says that **the United States of America is the worst and most dangerous common enemy of the peoples throughout the world.** In terms of their crimes against the peoples, the American imperialists have now outdone even the Hitlerite fascists. The danger posed by American imperialism to the peoples, to the cause of socialism, freedom and peace, has become more threatening than ever, because it enjoys the encouragement and active support and the co-

operation of the modern revisionists and especially of the Soviet Khrushchov revisionists who have transformed themselves into a "fifth column" of American imperialism, into its ideological agency in the international communist movement.

However, be it military strength and nuclear weapons, or the support of the Khrushchovite revisionists, or the services of the provocateurs of the Tito clique type and Indian reactionaries, or their social-democrat servants, no force in the world can save American imperialism from its sure defeat, from its inevitable rout or stop the triumphal march of revolution, of the liberation struggle of the peoples, and of socialism.

The Communist Party of New Zealand and the Party of Labour of Albania agree that **today more than ever it is necessary for the peoples of the socialist countries, for all the peoples and revolutionary forces in the world and all progressive men and women to rise against imperialism led by the United States. It is a sacred duty of the Communists and genuine revolutionaries unreservedly and earnestly to support the just struggle of the peoples of the world against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, to be in the front ranks of this struggle of historic importance, to expose all the intrigues of the imperialists and various reactionaries, to defeat the plots of the revisionists, to expose the disruptive activities of the social democrats, and courageously promote the cause of revolution, of the freedom of the peoples and of peace and socialism.**

The declaration declares that **the two Parties unreservedly support the heroic struggle of the valiant people of south and north Viet Nam against the brutal and barbarous aggression of U.S. imperialism. They reject the so-called "peace talks" proposed by the U.S. aggressors and supported by the Khrushchovite re-**

visionists as a sheer deception, and they fully support the March 22 statement of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the April 8 statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, which define the only correct way for the settlement of the Vietnamese problem.

Both sides voice their fraternal support to all the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who are fighting against imperialist aggression and slavery, to win their freedom and independence and to defend their national honour, dignity and sovereignty.

The two Parties express their proletarian solidarity with the working class and the labouring masses of the capitalist countries in Western Europe, in North America and in Oceania who are fighting capitalism and imperialism in the countries where they have long been established.

They condemn the American plan for the creation of the NATO nuclear multilateral force and the equipping of the Bundeswehr, commanded by Hitlerite generals, with atomic weapons. Both sides go on record for the signing of a peace treaty with Germany and for the transformation, on this basis, of West Berlin from a dangerous centre of international provocations into a free and demilitarized city.

The two Parties unreservedly support the People's Republic of China for the liberation of Taiwan and the right to take its lawful seat in the United Nations Organization. They condemn the unholy alliance of the American imperialists, the Indian reactionaries and the Khrushchov revisionists against People's China and they deem it as a lofty internationalist duty to stand for the defence of the People's Republic of China and the militant solidarity with its Communist Party. The two Parties express their admiration and respect for the great historic victories of the People's Republic of China and the outstanding role played by the great Chinese people and their Communist Party headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung in the great struggle against imperialism and revisionism.

The joint declaration says that **modern revisionism not only remains the main danger in the international communist and workers' movement, but that today it has also become still more threatening to the destinies of the revolutionary cause of the working class, of the oppressed peoples and nations.**

The present-day Soviet leaders, following the inglorious end of the chieftain of modern revisionism — N.S. Khrushchov — have become more cunning and more dangerous. They are resolutely pursuing Khrushchov's line without Khrushchov, the anti-Marxist line of the 20th and 22nd Congresses and the hostile attacks on J.V. Stalin — this great Marxist-Leninist; they are brutally continuing their fight against the Marxist-Leninists everywhere in the world, and they are ever more deeply submerging into the quagmire of treason.

The representatives of the two Parties firmly reject the pseudo anti-imperialist statements of the Khrushchov revisionists as well as their demagogic calls for unity. Countless facts show that the line of the Khrushchov revisionists is not the line of the struggle against imperialism and of support for the revolutionary cause of the peoples, but the line of rapprochement with imperialism, the line of undermining the revolution, the national-liberation movement and the degeneration of socialism. Soviet-American friendship and co-operation underlie their policies for domination of the world by the two great powers. Therefore, **the anti-imperialist front of the peoples can be created and strengthened only without the revisionists and in struggle against the revisionists who have transformed themselves into servants and tools of imperialism.**

The two Parties emphasize that by their opportunist course and their divisive actions the Khrushchov revisionists have long undermined the unity of the socialist camp and of the international communist movement, and they have transformed themselves into the worst splitters that history has ever known. They have made a common cause with American imperialism, with the reactionaries in the different countries, with the Tito clique and all the renegades to the working class. **The real unity of the socialist camp and of the international communist movement can be achieved and will be achieved only without the revisionists and in struggle against revisionism.** Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the revolutionary principles of the 1957 Moscow Declaration and the 1960 Moscow Statement are the only foundation of unity.

The two Parties condemn the March 1, 1965, meeting organized by the revisionists in Moscow as an unlawful, separatist and divisive meeting.

Both Parties agree that **the polemics taking place today in the international communist and workers' movement, are useful and necessary.** These polemics, started first by the Khrushchov revisionists, have become a great school for all the Communists of the world.

In order to continue the further exposure of the modern revisionists it is necessary that **the polemics be openly continued, especially in the present-day conditions when the revisionists are acting with great trickery, pretending to be anti-imperialist and revolutionary.**

Both sides express their firm belief that however protracted and complicated the struggle against imperialism led by the United States and the struggle against modern revisionism headed by the Soviet leaders may be, and however great the difficulties and obstacles may be, **Marxism-Leninism will triumph over revisionism, the revolution over counter-revolution, the peoples over imperialism and the working class over the bourgeoisie.**

The Erroneous Line of "Peaceful Coexistence" Condemned

SHOULD the world trade union movement adhere to the line of anti-imperialism and class struggle as defined in the "Programme of Trade Union Action" adopted at the 5th World Trade Union Congress? And should it give active support to the struggles of the peoples for national liberation, including armed struggles? These are the two cardinal questions over which a sharp fight took place at the two-week 6th World Trade Union Congress in Warsaw (October 9-22).

At this congress, as at previous meetings of many other international mass organizations, the Soviet delegation and its followers did everything they could to peddle their long discredited general line of "peaceful coexistence" with imperialism and reactionaries — the sworn enemy of the world's people. They even turned the congress into a scene of an anti-China farce. The Soviet delegation's capitulationist and splittist activities at the congress were severely denounced by the Chinese and many other delegations.

Saillant's Report Under Fire

Louis Saillant, General Secretary of the W.F.T.U., put forward a series of erroneous views in his report on the world trade union movement. He presented the general line of "peaceful coexistence" as the "basic line" of the W.F.T.U. He continued to spread illusions about "general and complete disarmament," praised the discredited Moscow Tripartite Treaty and stressed the need to "go further." He ignored the importance of the national-liberation struggles in Asia, Africa and Latin America and brushed aside the struggles of the newly independent countries against U.S.-led imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, alleging that the main task in those areas was to "develop the economy and improve their living conditions." And, to the workers and people in the capitalist countries, he preached class collaboration. Instead of condemning the leadership of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, he advocated a round-table conference "without pre-conditions" to talk things over with it. This is surely a downright betrayal of the "Programme of Trade Union Action."

Saillant's report came under heavy fire from the Chinese, Vietnamese, Korean, Ceylonese, Albanian, Indonesian and other delegations. Kang Yung-ho, leader of the Chinese delegation, pointed out that major events in the evolution of the international situation and experience in the course of mass struggle in the last four years had proved that the line of anti-imperialism and class struggle outlined in the "Programme of Trade Union

Action" was correct and the attempt to impose on the international trade union movement an opposite line — the general line of "peaceful coexistence" — created differences and controversies within the W.F.T.U.

He noted that although this erroneous line had met with complete failure, its proponents desperately clung to it. The many words about opposition to U.S. imperialism in the report, he said, could not conceal the fact that they held out hopes for co-operation between two big powers. The fact that the report talked about "the victory of peaceful coexistence throughout the world" even when U.S. imperialism is carrying out aggression everywhere and colonialism is far from being ended, showed clearly in which direction the congress was being led. Kang Yung-ho added that those who persisted in their erroneous line in the international trade union movement tried their utmost to control the W.F.T.U. organizationally, so that it might be turned into a tool of a certain country for pursuing its general line of "peaceful coexistence."

N. Sanmugathasan, General Secretary of the Ceylon Trade Union Federation opposed the adoption of the general line of "peaceful coexistence" as the general line of the W.F.T.U. Qimo Kocani, leader of the Albanian delegation, cited a host of facts to repudiate the Khrushchov revisionists' line of submission and capitulation to U.S. imperialism and betrayal of the interests of the working people of the world. Sugiri, Vice-Chairman of the All-Indonesian Central Organization of Trade Unions, said that the international trade union movement should follow the line of combating imperialism and persisting in class struggle and not the so-called line of "peaceful coexistence." Nguyen Minh, Secretary of the Viet Nam Federation of Trade Unions, said that the fundamental position of the W.F.T.U. was to fight against imperialism and capitalism and to carry class struggle through to the end. Li Jong Soo, leader of the Korean delegation, said that it was necessary to reiterate at the congress that the main task was to oppose U.S. imperialism.

Empty Talk About Support for Viet Nam Exposed

Solidarity with the national-liberation movement is an important international obligation for the world trade union movement. But the advocates of "peaceful coexistence" have done their best to belittle the importance of the national-liberation movement and adopted a negative attitude towards it and even opposed it. They are especially afraid of the people's armed struggles in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Kang Yung-ho drew attention at the congress to the fact that in spite of some people's lip service to the struggles of the Vietnamese people, "they are anxious to help U.S. imperialism find a way out." He noted that these people delayed their support again and again for the March 22 statement of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, but they hastened to issue statements advocating the "settlement of the problems of Viet Nam and of Southeast Asia through negotiations" within a week of U.S. President Lyndon Johnson's April 7 statement on "unconditional discussions." At the 2nd International Trade Union Conference of Solidarity With the Workers and People of Viet Nam, they again tried to prevent the conference from responding to the appeal of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation to call on workers and trade unions to support the south Vietnamese people with weapons and volunteers wherever possible, alleging that this would go against the general line of "peaceful coexistence." "What has this in common with the principled stand which **working-class organizations** should adopt to give genuine support to the struggles of the oppressed nations?" Kang Yung-ho called for all-out support to the Vietnamese people and to combat "peace talks" plots of every description.

Why are the proponents of the erroneous line of "peaceful coexistence" afraid of the armed struggle in Viet Nam? Li Shu-pin, deputy leader of the Chinese delegation, hit the nail on the head when he said: "It is because they are greatly worried that the armed struggle of the Vietnamese people might irritate U.S. imperialism, prevent them from having friendly relations with U.S. imperialism and disturb their dream of overall co-operation between two big powers for world domination. Therefore, they have always tried to bring the struggles of the peoples of Viet Nam and other countries into the orbit of their general line of 'peaceful coexistence.' This is where the **essence of the matter lies.**"

Speaking from their own experiences, delegates from Southern Rhodesia, Portuguese Guinea, the Congo (L), the Dominican Republic and Venezuela all stressed the importance of armed struggle against imperialism.

Powerful Rebut to Anti-China Slander

The Soviet delegation, for ulterior purposes, directed an anti-China show at the congress, and its cat's-paw was that renegade to the Indian working class, Shripad Amrit Dange. He violently attacked China by making use of the question of the Indian-Pakistan conflict, the Sino-Indian boundary issue and the questions of Hongkong and Macao, which have nothing to do with the agenda of the congress. Dange's anti-China slander was applauded by members of the Soviet delegation with V.V. Grishin, head of the Soviet delegation, taking the lead.

Refuting Dange's slander, the deputy leader of the Chinese delegation, said that Dange not only attacked China on the question of the Indian-Pakistan conflict

and the Sino-Indian boundary issue but he also cooked up the lie that China wanted to export revolution and would not hesitate to provoke a world war. Dange even opposed liberation wars. All of this was merely the worn-out phraseology of the Khrushchov revisionists. It was not strange therefore that Grishin, President of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, should take the lead to applaud Dange's speech. This also showed more clearly than anything else who directed this scandalous act. They instigated Dange to use the forum of the 6th World Trade Union Congress as a means for provocations against the Chinese people. Their aim was to undermine the congress and split the international trade union movement. It also revealed what the Soviet leaders really mean when they talked about "unity against the enemy."

Fight Against Hooliganism and Undemocratic Practice

Knowing perfectly well that their arguments would not hold water, the apologists for the capitulationist line resorted to hooliganism to obstruct the normal proceedings of the meeting and turned on their voting machine to impose their own will on the congress. They prevented other delegates from speaking and organized their own hirelings to attack those delegates who expressed correct views. Even during the preparatory work of the congress, the Soviet delegation and its followers stopped at nothing to prevent the Albanian delegate from speaking against Saillant's draft report at a session of the W.F.T.U. Council. All their familiar hooligan tactics were used: shouting, hooting and banging tables.

Delegates from China and a number of other countries resolutely fought against this undemocratic and scandalous behaviour of the Soviet delegation and its followers.

The day the congress opened, its manipulators, with the help of their voting machinery, forced through a rule of procedure which provided that "the final documents of the congress shall be adopted by a majority of votes by a show of hands," in spite of opposition from the delegates of Rumania, Albania, Indonesia and China who called for the application of the democratic rule of reaching unanimity through consultation.

Erroneous Documents Flayed

It was through this undemocratic procedure, plus the familiar tactics of hooliganism, that the manipulators of the congress managed to railroad through three draft documents by a majority vote. These documents were the Appeal to the Workers of the World, the Resolution on the First Item on the Agenda (the report by Louis Saillant), and the Resolution on the Second Item on the Agenda, (the report by W.F.T.U. Secretary Luis Padilla).

Many delegates sharply criticized the errors of principle contained in these documents. The Chinese delegation issued a general statement denouncing these documents the aim of which, it said, was to lead the

W.F.T.U. to renounce the correct line as defined in "the Programme of Trade Union Action" and to adopt instead a capitulationist line.

The Chinese, Albanian, Indonesian and Ceylonese delegations voted against all three draft documents. The Korean and Japanese delegations voted against the Draft Appeal to the Workers of the World and the Draft Resolution on the First Item on the Agenda and abstained from voting on the Second Item on the Agenda. The delegation of the Democratic Republic of

Viet Nam and the delegation from south Viet Nam abstained from voting on all three draft documents and the Rumanian delegation abstained from voting on the Draft Resolution on the First Item on the Agenda.

The congress unanimously passed a resolution on Viet Nam condemning the U.S. imperialists for their aggression against Viet Nam and their hypocritical proposal for "a peaceful settlement of the Viet Nam question."

—CHUNG HO

Struggle in the U.S.

American Intellectuals Oppose Johnson's Viet Nam War

by Chen Yao-kuang

THE American people's opposition to Washington's aggressive war in Viet Nam is mounting. The youth and students stand in the van of the fight. A powerful "Beat-the-Draft" campaign is now under way among draft-age young men. An increasing number of youth burnt their cards in spite of U.S. Government's persecution.

Other sections of the American intellectuals—professors, writers and artists—have also come out to join the protest movement. The American intellectuals have had a new awakening in the course of the struggle. This is an important event in the recent domestic political scene in the United States.

Teach-ins and Demonstrations

The student revolt forms an important part in the American people's movement against the Johnson Administration's aggressive war in Viet Nam, which culminated in the nationwide massive demonstrations between October 15 and 17 (See *Peking Review*, No. 43). Prior to this, in the last few months, from the east to the west coast, this protest movement has been developing on the campuses of many American universities and colleges. Protests have ranged from public rallies, joint statements and teach-ins to demonstrations before the White House.

The student movement against the U.S. war of aggression in Viet Nam first started at the University of California in Berkeley. Last February when the Johnson Administration ordered air attacks on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the students took the lead in protesting against this new act of aggression. Following this, in an open letter to Lyndon

Johnson published in the *New York Times*, more than 1,000 faculty members of 70-odd universities and colleges demanded that the aggressive war in Viet Nam be stopped.

In March, 3,000 professors and students of University of Michigan held teach-ins and night-long vigils in protest against the Johnson Administration's aggressive policy in Viet Nam, including the use of poison gas in south Viet Nam. This was followed by a demonstration by more than 1,200 teachers and students of Columbia University.

Sponsored by some student bodies, more than 20,000 people in April held a powerful three-day demonstration in Washington, demanding immediate and unconditional withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Viet Nam. Some 4,500 scientists, writers, clergymen and peace partisans issued a joint statement against the Viet Nam war, making it clear that they would not co-operate with the U.S. Government.

In May, thousands of people from academic circles conducted a national teach-in in Washington at which the Johnson Administration's policies of war and aggression in Viet Nam were roundly attacked. Close to 100,000 students and faculty members of 120-odd universities and colleges in 35 states listened to the proceedings of the debate over television and radio. A teach-in at the University of California to protest against U.S. aggression in Viet Nam and the Johnson Administration's foreign policy as a whole lasted 36 hours and was participated in by 12,000 people. In his speech, Professor Staughton Lynd of Yale University proposed the following: the retirement from office of the present Administration; burning draft-cards,

refusal to pay income taxes, and setting up a "War Crimes Commission" in Washington to review American crimes in Viet Nam.

In June, a protest meeting in New York was attended by more than 18,000 people. One of the speakers came straight to the point when he said that the root of the aggressive war in Viet Nam lies in the U.S. imperialist system.

Art and literary circles in the United States have also broken their usual silence on politics. Famous American poet Robert Lowell turned down an invitation to a "White House Festival of the American Arts" on June 14 arranged to win over American intellectuals, and he wrote to Johnson of his "dismay and distrust" over the U.S. Government's aggressive policy. In September, noted American playwright Arthur Miller refused to attend a ceremony for the signing of an arts and humanities act at the White House as a protest against the U.S. policy in Viet Nam. Lewis Mumford, President of the National Academy of Arts and Letters, in an open letter to Johnson, described the U.S. aggression in Viet Nam as a "moral outrage," and an "abject failure." More than 570 American artists, in a statement published in the *New York Times* of June 27, called on all U.S. citizens to end their silence on U.S. policy. The statement said that the U.S. President's "concern for 'freedom' in south Viet Nam is mocked by eleven years' maintenance there of brutal police regimes assisted by American money, American guns and finally . . . American blood." The United States, it added, has no more right in Viet Nam than did the French colonialists before them. "We will not remain silent in the face of our country's shame," the artists declared.

Clearly Defined Goals

This protest movement among American intellectuals is marked by the fact that their goals are clearly defined, and their actions are firm. It is a different story from the "peace movement" which fails to distinguish right from wrong and does not concern itself with the question of who are the aggressors and who are the victims of aggression. This movement has pointed out that the U.S. Government is the aggressor, that the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation is waging a just war and that it is the United States which has violated the Geneva agreements and trampled on the norms of international law. "Hands off Viet Nam!" and "unconditional withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Viet Nam!" is the movement's slogan. There is no mistake that the struggle is directed against the Johnson Administration whose policies at home and abroad are severely censured. On certain occasions the nature of American "democracy" is questioned. At the New York protest meeting on June 8, Clark Kissinger of the Students for a Democratic Society said: "We must understand that the war in Viet Nam is rooted deep in the American system, and the only way we can root

it out is with a political movement capable of radically reconstructing American foreign policy."

Refusing to Fight in Aggressive War

Since the Johnson Administration sent large reinforcements to south Viet Nam to escalate the aggressive war there, increasing numbers of American young people have refused to be drafted into the army, and many of those who have been drafted are unwilling to fight in south Viet Nam. The *National Guardian* of August 28 reported that Winstel Belton, an American Negro soldier of the First Cavalry Division, started a hunger strike to protest against his assignment to south Viet Nam, saying: "I'm not going. I'm not going to fight against these oppressed people in Viet Nam." He realized that being a Negro, he was an oppressed person himself. How could he go to kill other oppressed people just because Lyndon Johnson said so? Some young Americans have publicly denounced the U.S. Government's criminal action against peace and humanity. Others have tried to stop trains carrying munitions. Still others now have joined the movement to burn draft-cards.

The American intellectuals have participated in this movement because, as they have said in a statement, "we cannot remain silent about a foreign policy grown more nakedly inhuman with each passing day." They have not only taken part in the "teach-ins"; they have also joined the picket lines and the ranks of the demonstrators. The U.S. Government's policies of war and aggression have prompted them to come out of their "ivory tower." Hard facts are the best eye-openers. The intellectuals have come to realize more clearly than ever that not only the Vietnamese people but also the American people themselves are the victims of the U.S. war of aggression in Viet Nam. The billions of dollars spent in the dirty war in Viet Nam are the American tax-payers' money, and the war has exacted a heavy toll of American lives. Escalation of the war by the Johnson Administration means fresh attacks on the American people. No propaganda stunts by U.S. monopoly capital can conceal this.

Stiffer Resistance

The American people's movement against the Viet Nam war has caused the panic-stricken reactionary U.S. ruling circles to step up their persecution of the youth and students. The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee has issued subpoenas to hundreds of youth leaders and university teachers. The Un-American Activities Committee has also mounted offensives against certain student bodies. The Johnson Administration has persecuted those who took part in the recent demonstrations during the "National Days of Protest." David Miller, who burnt his draft-card at a mass meeting in New York, was arrested on the charge of violating "the federal military registration act," under which he could be sentenced to five years' imprisonment and a 10,000 dollar fine."

The youth and students, however, have not taken this lying down; they have instead put up a stiffer fight. A leading member of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), one of the organizations which sponsored the "National Days of Protest" movement, said, "Investigation and prosecution by President Johnson, the Attorney General and the district attorney and even by J. Edgar Hoover will not deter SDS from continuing its unqualified opposition to participation in the war in Viet Nam."

Since the 1960s, the tendency of American students to become active in the political and ideological fields has been developing. They have taken part in the Negro struggle for equality, organized demonstrations protesting against the government's war preparation, opposed regulations on restraining students' political activities in school, constantly explored so-called "unorthodox" theories and strongly demanded freedom of speech and thought. Obviously, the younger generation in the United States has become increasingly resentful against the ruling group's policy of keeping the people in the dark. It has discovered from personal experience that its understanding of what is happening in the world is vastly different from the concocted lies the ruling group has been doing its utmost to sell. So the conventional injunctions to "obey the rules" and

"not mix in politics" first aroused misgivings in the minds of these youth and then gave rise to resistance through action — an indication that the younger generation in the United States has made a new break-through.

The Johnson Administration's policies of aggression and war are aimed point-blank at the people because they are calculated to save the moribund imperialist system and serve the U.S. monopoly capitalists' oppression and exploitation at home and abroad. That is why U.S. imperialism is not only the enemy of the Vietnamese people but of the people of the world, the American people included. The struggle waged by the youth, students, intellectuals and other sections of the American people is at one with the fight of the world's people against the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war. The American people's struggle is by no means isolated; it has the support of the people throughout the world. The escalation of the U.S. war of aggression against Viet Nam will certainly aggravate the calamities the Johnson Administration has imposed on the American people, and enable the latter to become further awakened. Oppression and persecution by the reactionary forces can only play the role of a teacher by negative example and will provoke even more militant response from the people.

Sports in China Serve the People

by JUNG KAO-TANG*

At the 2nd National Games held recently in Peking, the mass display *Song in Praise of Revolution* performed by 16,000 youths and children, with its vivid revolutionary theme and graceful callisthenic skill, warmly acclaimed the brilliant victories of Mao Tse-tung's thought and fully reflected the brightly shining revolutionary spirit of our times. At the games, more than 5,000 outstanding sportsmen from all parts of the country, from every field of endeavour, and including representatives of various nationalities, engaged in a keen revolutionary emulation contest of comparing with, learning from, catching up with and surpassing the advanced, and helping the less advanced.

From start to finish the National Games gave prominence to politics and persisted in keeping Mao Tse-tung's thought in command. To push forward competition in sports technique by competing in political

ideology, to "have the motherland in one's heart and the world in one's thoughts," to "have a high level of sportsmanship and skill and a low placing, rather than a low level of sportsmanship and skill and a high placing" were the guiding principles for all participants in the games.

During 18 days of keen competition, nine world records and 130 national records were established. Altogether, 24 sportsmen individually or in teams, broke world records ten times while 330 sportsmen similarly broke national records 469 times. A great number of sportsmen set new records for their provinces, municipalities and regions. Quite a few teams and individuals from areas where sports are less advanced won places among the best.

The 2nd National Games was an all-round victory — political, ideological and in the sports technique. A high level of sportsmanship and skill was attained. The games powerfully demonstrated that sports in China, under the leadership of the Central Committee of the

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Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung and illuminated by the beacon light of the Party's general line for socialist construction, have recorded unprecedented achievements.

Great Achievements

In the 16 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, mass sports in our country have been widely developed. From the Changpai Mountains in the northeast to the Pearl River in south China, from the Tibetan Plateau to the costal areas, people everywhere are taking part. Swimming in rivers, lakes and the sea, they make a glorious picture. To do exercises, to play team games, to shoot, practise military skills, to climb mountains and scale precipices, and to take part in organized camping have become a new trend of our times. The mass of our youth and children are eagerly taking up radio signalling, gliding, parachuting, motor-cycling, sailing and other national defence sports.

Over the past 16 years, the standard of our performances has been rapidly raised. We have not only completely changed the situation whereby in old China sports technique was backward, but we have won 13 world championship titles, set up world records on more than 100 occasions and registered excellent achievements at the **First Games of the New Emerging Forces**. **Our table tennis players and mountaineers, who have won themselves places among the world's best, are the pace-setters in enterprising endeavour and achievement in China's sports. Their spirit of daring to struggle and to win, their courage, resolve and dauntless will-power, their modesty, friendliness and attitude of not being complacent or rash, have won the praises of sports personalities all over the world.**

During these 16 years, we have established ties with sportsmen of more than 60 countries and regions. These contacts have promoted understanding, friendship and the exchange of experience.

In the Service of the People

Physical culture and sports always serve politics of one kind or another. The imperialists and the bourgeoisie generally preach sport for sport's sake, and hold that sports are above politics. But in reality, sport under their control serves the small group of rulers and exploiters. **To the imperialist rulers, physical culture and sports are a source of profit, a form of window-dressing and entertainment, and an instrument of the imperialist policy of aggression. The modern revisionists use sport as a means to undermine the revolutionary will of the youth and to entice them to chase after personal fame and material comfort. They are helping imperialism to maintain its monopoly of certain sports organizations and are using international exchanges as olive branches to decorate their so-called peaceful co-existence. They vilify the struggles by the revolutionary peoples against U.S. imperialist manipulation and control in international sports activities.**

Contrary to all this, sport in our country is sport for the people, led by the Communist Party and guided by the ever victorious thought of Mao Tse-tung. In old China, under the triple oppression of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, the physique of the working masses was not well developed and physical culture and sports were in a very backward state. In some large cities at that time there were sports facilities, but these were monopolized by imperialists and the "high-class" Chinese. The common people had no access to them whatsoever.

Only with liberation have physical culture and sports become available to the people, a socialist undertaking which helps them to develop their physique, and serves productive labour and national defence. Physical culture and sports took on a mass character and this is their most basic and most outstanding feature in New China.

Shortly after the founding of the People's Republic of China, Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out that physical culture and sports must be developed and the physique of the people strengthened. At a time when many people did not fully understand its importance, Comrade Mao Tse-tung explained that the work in physical culture concerned 650 million people. He called on the country's youth to develop their bodies, study well and work hard, saying that students and pupils should develop in an all-round manner, morally, intellectually and physically, to become socialist-minded and cultured workers. He also called on the people to swim in the rivers, lakes and the sea. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Comrade Mao Tse-tung have pointed out that physical exercises of every variety and form — gymnastics, ball games, races, mountaineering, swimming, and *taichichuan* [a traditional Chinese exercise] — should be encouraged. These all point to the fact that the basic task of physical culture and sports in China is to strengthen the physique of the people to serve production and national defence and to serve proletarian politics.

The Party and state have created the best facilities possible, and organizationally and materially provided all the conditions necessary for development. The setting up of physical culture departments at all levels, the various physical education schools, including numerous spare-time schools for children and youth from among whom will appear outstanding athletes, and the building of many stadiums, have opened new vistas for mass participation. The old pleasure grounds of the exploiters have become places for the working people to build up their physique and for their recreation. In the schools, apart from set periods of physical training, the children and youth are actively developing and taking part in physical culture activities after school hours. In factories, mines, enterprises and offices, the Government has allocated work-time for setting-up exercises and for other forms of physical recreation. Sports which the peasants like, are organized in the villages during the slack farming seasons and holidays.

In a word, physical culture activities that are closely linked to the lives, work and study of the masses are being carried on for the sake of the people according to their needs and the actual conditions, and on the principle of voluntary participation. This has made it possible within a very short period after the founding of the People's Republic to arouse the enthusiasm and creativeness of the masses and has stimulated them to take up physical culture and sports for the sake of the revolution, so that one upsurge after another has appeared and sport has become an indispensable part of the lives of the Chinese people today.

Correctly Handle the Relationship Between Popularization and the Raising of Standards

How do physical culture and sports serve the people? The relationship between their popularization and the raising of standards must be correctly handled.

In his *Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art*, Comrade Mao Tse-tung has pointed out that "no hard and fast line can be drawn between popularization and the raising of standards" in work in the literary and artistic fields. "Popularization means popularizing for the people and raising of standards means raising the level for the people." "With us, the raising of standards is based on popularization, while popularization is guided by the raising of standards." This directive of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, too, can be applied to the development of socialist physical culture and sports, to solve the relationship between their popularization and the raising of their standards. Our policy is to develop mass sports activities energetically and extensively, and on this basis to continuously raise the level of techniques.

Popularization means to do our best to create the necessary conditions for the broad masses of the working people to participate, to encourage them to engage in voluntary training so as to improve their general health. The raising of standards here means, on the basis of the constant raising of the level of mass sports activities, to bring up more outstanding sportsmen to emulate and overtake advanced world levels of technique. Both popularization and raising of standards are for the realization of the general aim of developing sports activities in order to improve the people's physique in the service of proletarian politics. They are mutually beneficial. Mass popularization is the decisive aspect and is the foundation of physical culture in our country. Therefore, to neglect or belittle popularization and to engage in raising standards only will sidetrack the fundamental trend. This will lead to divorcement from the masses, to the bourgeois notion of everything for the medal, causing the loss of the essential characteristics of the people's sports. At the same time, the raising of standards will bear little fruit for it will be like a tree without roots. Likewise, to emphasize popularization and neglect the raising of levels will also lead to divorcement from the masses,

and will not meet the people's needs. This is because they demand popularization and, following that, higher standards. They are not satisfied with remaining on the level of simple exercises, they want some coaching. And the people also want our sportsmen to create records, to be excellent in international games. They wish them to win glory for the motherland in the service of proletarian politics. So it is also wrong to deem the raising of standards to be a matter for only a few people or as something of no significance.

Training should be energetically promoted while popularization is being actively pursued. Attention must be paid to the selection of outstanding sportsmen, to training them during spare time and holidays, to organizing competitions on different scales, and to conducting scientific research on technique. In techniques and tactics, the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom is recommended. While learning from the advanced experience of other countries, we must give primary place to our own experience and persist along our own road. At the same time, we must bring to the fore by all measures the newborn forces in order to promote the raising and development of the level of techniques.

The larger, the more solid is the foundation, the higher will be the peak. This is the objective law of the development of things. Following the unfolding of mass sports activities still more extensively and intensively in our country, there have emerged more and more outstanding sportsmen, more and more new attainments and new records. Among them, there are those who come from families of workers and former poor and lower-middle peasants, ex-serfs who were brutally humiliated and oppressed, orphans who in the old society were destitute and homeless, young students born and brought up in the new society under the red flag, and those who come from overseas families. In old China, thousands of talented athletes suffered affliction from, and were trampled underfoot by, the reactionaries before their talents could mature. Their youth and aptitudes were lost. Since liberation, many gifted sportsmen have been carefully developed and trained and they shine brightly amid the mass movement to provide physical training for hundreds of thousands of people.

Politics Must Be Given Prominence

Whether it concerns popularization or the raising of standards, we must firmly strengthen the leadership of the Party and give prominence to politics. Should physical culture and sports be placed under the guidance of proletarian ideology or that of the bourgeoisie? Should they serve the labouring masses or just a few people? Should they be run by the majority of the people or the minority? There is a struggle between two ideologies and two roads. This is also where the physical culture and sports of the proletariat are fundamentally different from those of the exploiting classes.

Our physical culture and sports belong to tens of millions of people and only when the broad masses have acquired a clear understanding of their aims and significance, will they be able to plunge into participation fully imbued with the revolutionary enthusiasm of building and defending their motherland. Only then will they be able to give full play to their initiative, consciousness and creativeness, and successfully take part in physical culture and sports, thus making of them a genuinely powerful, socialist mass movement.

Among our sportsmen, we insist that politics must be in command of their day-to-day work to ensure its success, that ideological revolution is used to bring about a revolution in the sports techniques and skills employed, that the results of the ideological and political work should find expression in their day-to-day work, and that people who are both "red and expert" are trained. Our contingent of outstanding athletes is one that is armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought and which has a high standard of skill. Without a level of technique, they would of course not be able to win honours for their motherland. But ours is a revolutionary contingent, a socialist and people's contingent of sportsmen. So first of all they must be revolutionary-minded and must gradually acquire a proletarian world outlook. An athlete may be talented in a particular sport. But he can forget about personal gains and losses and work for the honour of his country only when he understands that he takes up training for the sake of the revolution.

To enable our athletes to acquire ideas and skills that can stand up to all tests, we have kept on stepping up socialist class education among them and unfolded a campaign to emulate the People's Liberation Army, the Taching oil workers and the Tachai peasants. We have fostered the revolutionary spirit and style of simple living and hard work, of enterprising endeavour and of daring to struggle and win. In training, we are exacting in our demands and we give full consideration to all the difficulties that may be encountered in actual competition.

Our workers in physical culture and our athletes have learnt from their own practice that Mao Tse-tung's thought is the best weapon to ensure success in any kind of revolutionary work. From Chairman Mao's writings, they find the right orientation and most precious spiritual food, thus arming themselves ideologically. The fundamental reason why our table tennis teams were capable of winning successive victories in the world championships and accordingly honours for our country and people, is that, led by the Party, they have studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living manner. They have correctly combined politics with playing techniques, integrated the efforts of the leadership with those of the masses, and made timely summing-ups of their experience, using the dialectical method and that of seeking-truth-in-facts, thus enabling themselves to draw necessary lessons. They are modest in learning from the good points of others while persist-

ing along their own road. They dare to make revolution and to keep on making revolution.

Forge Ahead Under the Great Red Banner of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

While hailing the tremendous achievements gained, our physical culture workers and sportsmen should note the fact that, although this great advance has been made at a speed unattainable in capitalist countries, it has been developed from a meagre heritage and from very poor foundations. Besides, there are still not a few shortcomings and difficulties in our work. In order to achieve genuine popularization, we still have to do much. Levels of technique are developing unevenly: some have overtaken or approximated the world level, while others still have a gap to bridge before they reach that level. Such a situation does not keep pace with the march of events either at home or abroad or justify the hope of the Party and our people, and thus fails to match our international status. It remains a protracted and arduous task to improve the physique of our people and build up a strong people's physical culture and sports on a higher level.

However, we are filled with confidence in the victory of our future. With the concern shown to us by our great Party and our great leader, with the support of our great motherland and our great people and given the superior socialist system and most advantageous conditions for development, we will certainly be able to overcome all difficulties and achieve ever greater successes.

A milestone in the advance of our physical culture and sports and a new starting point in our march towards world levels, the successful 2nd National Games will definitely lead our mass sport activities into a new upsurge and stimulate a quicker pace in the raising of our levels of technique to the best world levels. Our socialist physical culture and sports have still brighter and more beautiful prospects for their development.

Raising still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the red banner of the Party's general line for building socialism, let us act upon the directives issued in May this year by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party that we should strengthen the Party's leadership in the work of physical culture and in ideological work among the ranks of physical culture workers; that physical culture departments at all levels must persistently put politics in command, study Chairman Mao's works conscientiously, strengthen their work of study and investigation and constantly sum up experience. In closer co-ordination with all concerned, let us do our work better and contribute our full share to the further development of the revolutionary and fighting spirit of our physical culture workers so as to speed up the advance of our socialist physical culture, as well as to the glorious cause of building and defending our great socialist motherland.

(Abridged translation of an article published in "Renmin Ribao" on October 6.)

ROUND THE WORLD

U.S. War Crime

Poison Gas Again

The use of poison gas in south Viet Nam last January put the U.S. war criminals in the dock before world public opinion. Subsequently, reported the *New York Times*, Washington had ordered its use suspended while "preparing world public opinion for open and more frequent use of nonlethal [sic!] gases in the war in Viet Nam." But the aggressor troops continued to employ gas on the sly. On September 5, Marine Lieut. Col. Utter used poison gas against some 300 women and children near Qui Nhon; on the same day in Binh Dinh Province, more gas was used to kill 35 Vietnamese villagers.

Then on September 22, Washington decided to lift its "ban." The Pentagon announced on that day that the commander of the **United States Military Command in Viet Nam** "has the authority" to use gas, thus giving **General Westmoreland** the green light to kill the Vietnamese people with this "humane" weapon.

In September, according to an AP dispatch, the Pentagon made its biggest purchase of poison gas since 1963. Records published by the Defence Department on October 9 showed that its purchase of poison gas has grown in value year by year: \$607,112 in fiscal 1964; \$800,000 in fiscal 1965; and already well over one million dollars in the first three months of fiscal 1966, which began on July 1 this year. A new type of poison gas equipment dubbed "Mighty Mite," specially designed for the war in Viet Nam, was shipped to south Viet Nam and tested on October 2.

Less than a week after the test, on October 8, American aggressor troops on Westmoreland's orders made extensive use of poison gas in their raid on Ben Cat in Thu Dau Mot Province north of Saigon, killing a great number of people, including women and children while injuring the health of many others.

The use of gas—"asphyxiating, poisonous, or other, gases"—as a means of war is prohibited by the Geneva Protocol and other instruments. Its use, therefore, constitutes a war crime. The South Viet Nam Liberation Press Agency in its authorized statement of October 9 declared that henceforth those caught red-handed in the use of poison gas against the south Vietnamese people would be treated as war criminals, tried and punished as such.

That the U.S. has again chosen to use poison gas in utter disregard of world opinion and international law shows that U.S. imperialism is capable of anything in the course of its aggression: it also throws light on the war situation in south Viet Nam: **the aggressor is losing out and getting desperate. The Cambodian journal Meantophum (Oct. 12) hit the nail on the head when it said: "The use of poison gas to massacre the Vietnamese people is a sign of the impasse in which imperialism finds itself and of its obvious defeat."**

Japanese People Say No

Treaty of Aggression

A political storm opposing the ratification of the "Japan-ROK Treaty" is sweeping the islands of Japan. The whole nation is opposed to the treaty because it is born of the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war in Asia.

Washington has long been contemplating the formation of a so-called Northeast Asian military alliance to include both Japan and the U.S. puppets in Seoul. While reviving Japanese militarism in all these postwar years, it has left no stone unturned in promoting Tokyo-Seoul collaboration through the so-called Japan-ROK talks. The Johnson Administration is especially keen on this in view of its continued setbacks in its dirty war against Viet Nam. Collusion between Japan and the Pak Jung Hi clique can be used as a prop to its own policy of aggression in Asia.

No less enthusiastic, however, is the ruling group in Japan which has its own private axe to grind. The forces of Japanese militarism have never for one day given up their age-old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," an euphemism for their bid for Japanese hegemony in Asia. This calls for reconquest of Korea and then China. A proof of it is the notorious "Operation Three Arrows" plan directed against the two countries, a wild military endeavour mapped out by the Japanese "Defence Agency" and exposed by the Japanese Socialist Diet member Haruo Okada last February. From the Japanese militarist point of view, a Washington-inspired "Japan-ROK Treaty" will answer the purpose.

On the other hand, the Japanese people, whose untold sufferings resulting from the Japanese militarists' war of aggression remain fresh in their memory, are seeing to it that the like does not happen again in their generation or in generations to come. The signing of the "Japan-ROK Treaty" on June 22 last has aroused nationwide opposition.

The 14 years of "Japan-ROK talks" have also been 14 years of struggle by the Japanese people against them. Now that the Sato government is prepared to make the Diet ratify the "treaty" by hook or by crook, the people are also prepared to struggle against it even more strenuously. Between September 5 and 12, more than one million people joined the united action week to oppose the ratification of the "treaty." The second wave of nationwide united action took place from October 1 to 15. An agreement on joint struggle was reached between the Japanese Communist Party, the Japanese Socialist Party and Sohyo (General Council of Trade Unions); a liaison organization to co-ordinate the joint struggle will be set up in November.

In Rural Congo (L)

Patriotic Armed Struggle Grows

A patriotic armed struggle has been going on in the vast countryside of the Congo (Leopoldville) since early 1964. The Congolese patriots are fighting in three military zones and news of the growth of their forces

NEWS NOTES

"Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung," Vol. I in Japanese. A Japanese translation of Vol. I of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*, which came off the press on September 30, is now on sale throughout Japan. It is being warmly welcomed by Japanese readers who, following the appearance of a new Volume IV earlier, have been looking forward to the publication of a similarly well-translated Japanese version of the first three volumes of Chairman Mao's works. The Committee for the Publication of the Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party has revised the original footnotes for the Japanese language edition; many additional translators' notes were made by the Committee for the Translation of the Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung set up by the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party in 1962. The present Japanese edition of Vol. I owes its publication to the attention shown by the C.C. of the Japanese C.P. and the efforts made by the Japanese translation committee in co-operation with the Chinese publication committee.

Vols. II and III will come out before the end of this year.

Disillusioned Cambodia Disdains U.N. Cambodia announced at the current session of the U.N. General

Assembly that it would not take part in the work of the assembly committees or accept any office offered to it. The reason: Phnom Penh is disillusioned with the U.N. which, in the words of Huot Sambath, the Cambodian chief delegate, "no longer corresponds to the great hopes we placed in the organization." The U.N., "an instrument in the hands of some great powers," had done nothing to give "small countries such as Cambodia a minimum of security." Complaining that his country was being threatened by the American troops who were fighting a war of aggression in Viet Nam in violation of the U.N. Charter, Huot Sambath said that, in the circumstances, Cambodia could count only on itself in defending its freedom and preserving peace and independence. In addition, he deplored the fact that the U.N. had chosen the site for its headquarters in a country where racial discrimination was rampant.

Earlier, in September, Cambodia had withdrawn from the U.N. special committee on decolonialization because its "work can neither promote decolonialization nor prevent some newly independent countries from coming under colonial rule again."

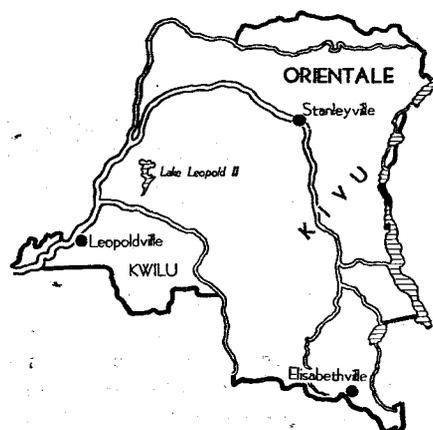
Cambodia's latest decision is just one of many events which drive home the truth that the U.N. is in dire need of a thoroughgoing reorganization

and reform before it can operate in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter.

The Smiling Diplomat: A Slip of the Tongue. Although U.S. Ambassador to Japan Edwin Reischauer speaks Japanese fluently, his tongue sometimes slips. At a press interview in Osaka early this month, Reischauer openly attacked Japanese press reports on the Vietnamese war. Singling out *Asahi Shimbun* and *Mainichi Shimbun* special correspondents for special attack, the American Ambassador said that they went "beyond common sense" in their coverage on the continuous bombing of a Vietnamese leprosarium by U.S. planes.

Reischauer, who calls himself "a friend of Japan," must have thought that he had the right to tell the Japanese newsmen what to do—and what not to do. But the Japanese people see things differently. The *Mainichi Shimbun* retorted: "According to American logic, it seems to be in harmony with 'facts' and 'balanced' ... to admire the U.S. heinous crime of slaughtering the Vietnamese people with bacteriological and chemical weapons." One angry reader wrote to *Akahata*: "Reischauer's slander has stripped the veil from the Kennedy-Reischauer line. No Japanese will tolerate any foreign pressure on their freedom of the press and speech."

and their activities against the colonialists and their puppets was reported



Sketch map by Wei Ning

recently by *La Voix du Peuple*, organ of the Belgian Communist Party.

In the west military zone, the patriotic armed forces under the leadership of Pierre Mulele have been very active in Kwilu and around Lake Leopold II, ambushing the white mercenaries and troops of the puppet regime from time to time. The mercenaries, according to a French reporter, "cannot hold a single village in the region of Kwilu where Mulele is staying." There the people refuse to co-operate with them.

In Kivu Province in the east military zone the patriotic armed forces are developing guerrilla operations

from their mountain village bases. The many surprise attacks mounted by the well-trained guerrilla forces have struck terror into the hearts of the puppet troops.

In the northeast, the patriots hold sway in a great part of Orientale Province; Stanleyville, the provincial capital, is now a beleaguered city into which all supplies the colonialists need have to be airlifted.

The patriotic armed forces have now adopted strategy and tactics that fit the actual situation. Their present aim is not so much to seize territory as to wipe out the enemy's effective strength. Much attention is being paid to the build-up of bases.

In some places, administrative and production committees have been set up and people's courts established. Militia too has been formed to fight side by side with the patriotic armed forces. The latter also take part in production when not fighting.

Quarrel Among the Puppets

Meanwhile, the growth in strength and persistent struggle of the patriots have further weakened the puppet clique in Leopoldville. "President" Kasavubu, backed by the neo-colonialists in Washington, has been at loggerheads with his "prime minister" Moise Tshombe, who has always veered towards the old colonialists in Western Europe who nurtured him. The "President" had wanted to sack his "prime minister"; the "prime minister," in return, told the "President" to quit.

In July last year, Tshombe was brought in by U.S. imperialism from Franco's Spain where he had lived after Katanga fell into the hands of the U.S.-controlled U.N. forces in 1963. Washington did this in the hope that Tshombe would help to underpin the shaky regime in Leopoldville by lining up the flunkies of both colonialism and neo-colonialism to stamp out the growing patriotic struggle of the Congolese people. In the months that followed, however, the "prime minister" has failed to live up to Washington's expectations. The cost of living is soaring and the people are seething with discontent. A murderer of the Congolese national leader Lumumba and fully discredited among the Congolese people as well as the African people at large, Tshombe has fared no better than his

predecessor, the ousted Adoula. Washington has, moreover, been irked by the peripatetic Tshombe's frequent visits to Western Europe to see his old masters. Finally, on October 13, he was dismissed by the "President" who appointed Evariste Kimba, "foreign minister" of Tshombe's former secessionist government in Katanga, to form a new cabinet.

This new move has met with the strong opposition of the patriots. Gaston Soumialot, President of the Supreme Council of Revolution of the Congo (L), described Kimba as "one of the murderers of Patrice Lumumba." "Kasavubu cannot appoint anybody as premier unless he is sure that the man was one of the murderers of Lumumba," he said. The Congolese nationalist leader declared that the patriots would continue the fight against the new regime.

THE WEEK

(Continued from p. 3.)

ference of African States. The cable said:

"We wish the conference new successes in strengthening the solidarity of African countries as well as in the struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism and for the winning and safeguarding of national independence. We hope the conference will make useful contributions to the common cause of strengthening the African-Asian peoples' unity against imperialism."

Greeting Zambia's Independence Anniversary

Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai sent a message on October 23 to Kenneth Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia, greeting the first anniversary of Zambia's independence.

The Chinese leaders wished the Zambian people new successes in safeguarding their national independence and developing their national economy and culture. They hailed the growth of friendly relations between China and Zambia which "is in the interests of our two peoples and conducive to the Afro-Asian peoples' common cause of unity against imperialism."

Indian Closure of Chinese Paper Protested

The Foreign Ministry, in a note to the Indian Embassy in China on October 20, strongly protested against the Indian Government's unwarranted banning of the overseas Chinese newspaper, *The China Review*. The note firmly demanded that the Indian Government cancel its order for closing the paper and ensure the staff members' safety.

The China Review, a newspaper published by Chinese nationals in India, has always abided by Indian laws and regulations and devoted itself to promoting friendship between the Chinese and Indian peoples and Sino-Indian cultural exchanges since it was founded in 1950. Since 1960, however, the Indian Government has persecuted it by every possible means. It has ordered five successive publishers and other members of the paper to leave India. Wu Tao-lung, one of the paper's former publishers, and Hou Hsing-fu, one of its editors, were unjustifiably arrested by Indian authorities and then deported under armed escort. What was even more serious was the fact that when a band of hooligans raided the office of *The China Review* and knifed one of its office workers on January 17, 1962, the Indian Ministry of External

Affairs openly absolved them of responsibility for the crime. Seeing that underhand means had failed to force the paper to close down, the Indian authorities on September 30, 1965, brazenly ordered that it stop publication.

The Foreign Ministry's note pointed out that the planned persecution and final banning of *The China Review* was another unwarranted measure taken by the Indian Government to persecute Chinese nationals and aggravate Sino-Indian relations. The note also refuted the Indian Government's charge that the paper was banned because it "weakens the defence efforts of India." It added: "The Chinese Government also notes that, while diplomatic relations are being maintained between China and India, the Indian Government has encouraged the *Chinese Journal of India*, run by Chiang Kai-shek clique elements in Calcutta, to constantly slander China and conduct propaganda for the creation of 'two Chinas,' despite its [New Delhi's] promise that it 'will not permit any activities designed to promote the idea of two Chinas.' This is clearly an instance of contempt for the principles guiding international relations as well as an act of perfidy. The Chinese Government expresses great indignation at this."

ACROSS THE LAND

In Tachai's Footsteps

TACHAI is a name to conjure with in China's rural areas. The story of how the 83 households of this Shansi Province village turned their 800 *mu* of dry, stone-littered hill land into a model farm by hard, imaginative, self-reliant collective efforts has inspired farming communities — and not only farming communities — all over China.

Since the spring of 1964 when the experience of the Tachai production brigade was widely publicized, a host of high-yield farm brigades and teams has appeared in all parts of the country, in the hills and on the plains. Working boldly on the Tachai model and in the Tachai spirit they successfully tackled their problems of unfavourable natural conditions of soil and topography and themselves became pace-setters for others.

One of these new pace-setters is the Nankunlungkou production brigade in Pingshan County, Hopei Province. This has raised itself to the status of a grain-surplus brigade after levelling its fields, digging wells and moving 270,000 cubic metres of earth and rocks. This is the barest outline of the brigade's patient, self-

reliant collective struggle for higher yields. By transforming their 324 *mu* of lean, rocky and fragmented fields in badly eroded hill country, the 87 households of Nankunlungkou have raised yields from 300 *jin* of grain per *mu* to 1,000 *jin*.

News of similar efforts come from the northeast and Inner Mongolia and from the east, west and south. In Sinkiang, desert wastes have been transformed into flourishing farms and in Kiangsu, low-yield alkaline land has been improved by similar steady, collective work in the Tachai spirit. This keen, nationwide emulation to follow Tachai's self-reliant lead and get better, stable yields is speeding up capital construction on the farms and lifting farm production to a new, higher level.

Working in the Shops Helps Desk Work

SYSTEMATIC participation of cadres in collective productive labour is an arrangement that has come to stay in socialist China primarily because it keeps cadres alert to the basic practical needs of production, improves their work and effectively nips in the bud any tendency on their part to become bureaucratic.

In the Anshan Iron and Steel Company in northeast China, managers, Party secretaries, chief engineers and all the other administrative and technical cadres work regularly side by side with workers at blast furnaces, and in rolling mills and workshops. Here they have fixed jobs with fixed duties or production norms. In many cases they take over the shifts of those having their day off. For the past two years now this has been the established practice in Anshan for all physically fit cadres. People in poor health are exempted, of course, and women cadres are given lighter work.

Cadres who were once rank-and-file workers and who now hold leading positions get a great satisfaction

working again with their mates as smelters, machinists or bench workers. This keeps them close to the workers and production, which in turn enables them give better leadership in production.

Ma Fa-yu, a deputy head of the No. 3 steel mill, works two days each week at his old job at the furnace. Besides all its other benefits, it has helped him to devise, along with technicians and workers, a new method of work that trebles the life span of a furnace roof.

In the Chungking Iron and Steel Company, a group of 14 cadres and technicians turned out their 100th heat of steel on Sunday September 19. Since they began working at the furnace one day each week beginning in March last year, this "cadres' shift" has turned out 2,700 tons of steel and tested or introduced nearly a score of improved production techniques.

In the Chungking Water Turbine Works, 90 per cent of the engineers and technicians have learnt to do bench or lathe work so that, like all other cadres of the plant, they are now all doing skilled work in the shops during their weekly stint of manual labour. This practice was introduced into the works some two years earlier. Before that, technicians and executives used mainly to do unskilled work during their period of work away from the desk. The new system is welcomed by them all as practical experience in production gives them the opportunity to improve their specialized work. Chao Kuang-wen, a designing engineer of nearly 20 years' experience, recently qualified as a skilled fitter. He says that working at the bench has given him the chance to combine theory with practice in a way which is of immense help to him as an engineer.

More Medical Trainees From Villages

ALARGE number of secondary medical schools are being set up in the rural areas as part of the current drive to provide more and better medical service for the peasants. Many have been set up directly by government medical de-



Lo Lin, secretary of the Anshan Steel Rolling Mill Party committee, working in the mill

partments and colleges. Others have been organized by the medical personnel from city hospitals who are now touring the rural areas in mobile teams. A number of part-time study, part-time farm work schools have also started giving courses in medical training.

Most of the courses in these new rural medical schools are for three years and enrolment is largely from the youth of the people's communes. Students study during the slack farming seasons and go back to work for their production teams in the busier seasons.

Subjects taught vary according to local needs, but in general the stress is on prevention and treatment of diseases most common in the area. Among set requirements are a proficient knowledge of general nursing, Chinese traditional medicine and acupuncture.

Medical colleges, too, are orientating themselves towards the countryside where 80 per cent of the population live. They have begun to modify their curricula in line with the principle of study for practical use. Stress is placed on studying the pathology, prevention and treatment of diseases common or endemic in rural areas, and on students mastering clinical techniques which are best suited to the medical facilities currently available in the countryside.

Swatow Rice-Growers Help Others Raise Rice Yields

CHINESE peasants before liberation did not leave their land unless forced to do so. They could not afford to, even for a short period. Nowadays, it is different. Peasants today gladly travel to distant parts of the country to pass on their knowledge and skill to others. This includes much that has been learnt in post-liberation years, especially since 1958 when the rural people's communes were set up. It is part and parcel of the campaign "to compare with, learn from, catch up with and surpass the advanced and help those lagging behind" which has spread to every branch of economic activity in the country.

Early this year, 2,400 of the best rice-growers on the prosperous Swatow plain in eastern Kwangtung Province left their homes for neighbouring Kwangsi. They had been invited by the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region authorities to teach local farmers how to get stable and high rice yields from large areas as is being done in Swatow year after year.

Reports from Kwangsi say that the Swatow rice-growers have been asked to extend their stay. On the demonstration fields located in the hills and on the plains which were cultivated by the visitors together with local cadres and peasants, exceptionally heavy crops were grown. Early-rice harvests on the demonstration fields in tropical areas were between 6 and 9 tons per hectare. This compares with between 2.2 and 3 tons generally gathered in the locality. In the cooler and lower-yielding areas, the visiting farmers won 4.5 to 9 tons per hectare.

Equally good results were obtained on the many special plots set aside near the demonstration areas for commune members to put into practice the Swatow methods. In this way, many more local peasants, in addition to those already working on the demonstration fields, have learnt the new techniques. As has been demonstrated on the Swatow plain, these methods make possible stable and high yields from large areas of land.

Now the Swatow rice-growers are showing Kwangsi rice-growing communes how to get similar results with their second or late-rice crop.

Safe Mountain Roads

WANG Tzu-liang, a bus driver on the zigzag mountain roads of Kweichow Province, southwest China, has set up a safe-driving record of more than 700,000 kilometres.

Wang, 49 years old and with 30 years' experience in passenger coach driving, has not had a single accident in 15 years. With him as a model, his fellow drivers at the central passenger transport station in Kweiyang, the provincial capital, have raised their average safe-driving record to 400,000 kilometres.

Wang's record would be outstanding under any circumstances. In Kweichow, it is phenomenal. Most of the roads in this province traverse rugged mountains 1,000 metres above sea level. Steep gradients abound with hairpin turns skirted by precipices. In pre-liberation days, road safety was badly neglected by the reactionary Kuomintang government. A driving licence could be got with a well-placed bribe and no questions asked about good driving. Poor road conditions and badly maintained vehicles caused numerous accidents and deaths. Today the highway network has grown fivefold with 12 times as many passenger and freight vehicles running but accidents are rare. All the pre-liberation buses have been replaced by new ones. Six times as many long-distance coaches run on the highways of the province as in 1949.

A high priority has been accorded road safety since liberation. Strict safety regulations are enforced. There are frequent tests of the road worthiness of vehicles and of the competence of drivers. Public transport drivers get regular medical check-ups.

Coach and lorry drivers are attentive to traffic regulations and take good care of their vehicles. Their keenness in this respect is backed by the People's Government's care for the roads. Many of the more difficult highways have been rebuilt. Old bridges have been repaired and most ferries have now been replaced by bridges. On trunk roads, one or two road menders watch over every kilometre of highway.

All parts of Kweichow, including its two national minority autonomous chous, are now served by safe, scheduled bus services.

Briefs

Yunnan Province in the southwest has nearly 9 million pigs, averaging two per peasant household. This is 800,000 more than at this time last year and more than it ever had before. Good grain harvests of recent years have helped bring this about.

* * *

Seven in every ten families in urban Peking have deposit accounts. In the Lunghsukou (Dragon Beard Ditch) area, one of the poorest of slums before liberation, 13,700 families now have bank deposits which amount to 65 times the total in 1954, the year the first branch office of the People's Bank of China opened there.

China's largest bearing plant in Loyang trial-produced 140 new bearings in the first eight months of this year. Among the more notable new products are a giant bearing 1.55 m. in diameter, the biggest yet built by the plant and an out-sized bearing 1 m. in diameter and 22.5 mm. in

the thickness of its race, for a cutting machine. The Loyang plant which went into operation in 1958 now makes six times the number of products for which it was originally designed.

Two new machines for detecting minute flaws in rails, metals and other materials have been produced in China. One is an ultrasonic detector made in Swatow which has a frequency of 2.5 megahertz and can detect perforations only 0.3 mm. in diameter at a depth of 200 mm. The standard machine now in use cannot detect a flaw which is less than 1 mm. in diameter at that depth. The other machine is an X-

ray detector made in Tantung, northeast China for pinpointing and determining the size of fractures, gas holes, or other flaws in steel plates of up to 60 mm. thickness.

High-grade optical lenses, optical and quartz glass, precision glass instruments and various kinds of crystals are among the 1,000 glass products now made in Peking. They include high-quality lenses for ordinary eye glasses, bifocals and contact lenses. Standards are high, permitting an error of no more than 0.03 diopters. At the time of its liberation, Peking could produce only glass chimneys for kerosene lamps and other simple glass articles.

Ching kang Mountains, First Revolutionary Base

SOcialist construction is transforming the Ching kang Mountains, where 38 years ago, the first base of the Chinese people's armed revolution was set up.

Ching kang on the Hunan-Kiangsi border, east China, is a mountain mass of 250 kilometres in circumference. Its highest peak is 1,700 metres above sea level. A natural fortress, its centre is accessible only by five steep and narrow passes. It was here that, led by Mao Tse-tung, the indomitable participants of the Autumn-Harvest Uprising came in October, 1927, raised the red flag of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army and beat off attack after attack of the reactionaries.

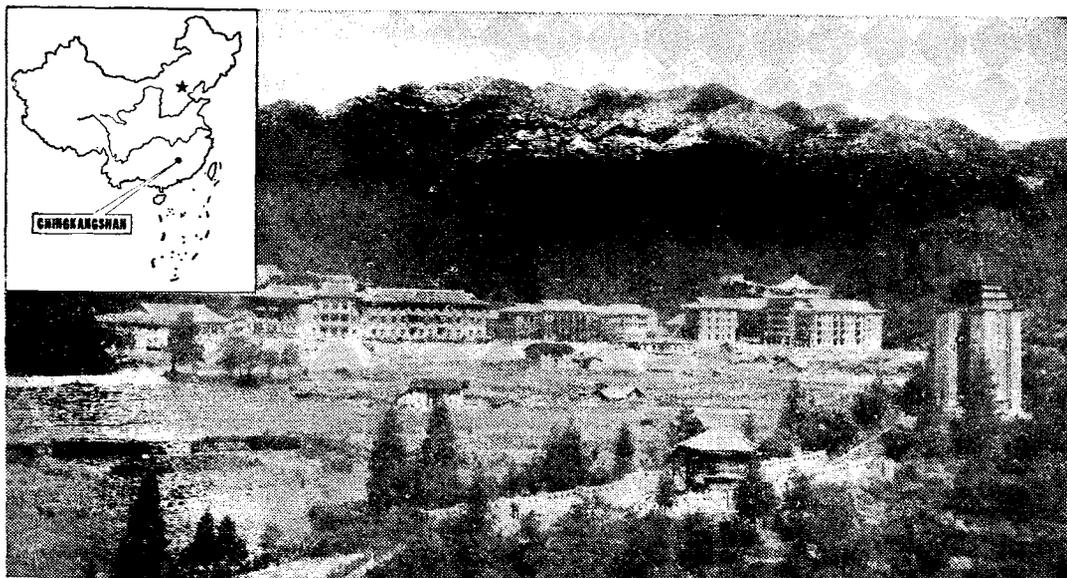
After the People's Red Army moved out, the Kuomintang troops rushed into the area, set fire to the wooded hills and reduced the place to a shambles. Their massacres halved the local population to a thousand people.

After liberation, the People's Government sent in hundreds of cadres and demobilized army men to set up a state reclamation farm

and restore the area. Later came scores of youngsters fresh from school and eager volunteers from urban districts. Modern motor roads have been built into the area. The farm has completed irrigation projects and turned a large area into well-watered, double-cropping rice paddies. Yields of grain have more than doubled since liberation. A big-scale afforestation programme has covered 80,000 mu with timber, fruit and tea-oil trees. Separate forestry farms have been set up to look after the forests and develop lumbering.

Successful farming and forestry has given an impetus to industry. The reclamation farm runs a paper mill, a timber-processing plant, a brewery, a rice mill and a bambooware handicraft workshop.

Tzuping, political centre of the old revolutionary base of Ching kang, formerly a small village, is now a modern little town complete with cinema and telegraph service, and a museum of relics of the old revolutionary struggles. Modern guest houses and hotels accommodate the many visitors from other parts of the country and from abroad who come to see China's first guerrilla base.



A corner of modern Tzuping — the Guest House and Martyrs' Memorial

In Praise of Socialist Heroes

"Write in praise of the new heroes of socialism" ran the invitation in the January number of the popular national literary magazine *Renmin Wenxue* (People's Literature). Its call addressed to amateur writers got an immediate and enthusiastic response. By the end of October the magazine had received some 15,000 contributions and letters from all parts of the country and from writers in all kinds of trades portraying the heroes of today, the outstanding people of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The magazine has already devoted many pages to these writings and confidently expects to receive many before the campaign ends with the year. Contributions take the most varied forms—reportage, short stories, sketches, prose, poetry—and cover the most diverse subject matter. They describe activists in many spheres of life, people who have put forward new ideas and innovations, people of a new socialist type, which is a product of the era of socialist construction in China. There are lively portraits of a militia girl on the coast, a veteran railway worker, a granary-keeper in an inland mountain area, the young skipper of a fishing boat, diligent girls working in a subtropical Fukien orchard, a veteran fighter of the people's forces, a P.L.A. depot cook on a high mountain plateau, and many more.

"Where the Whales Live" is the story of the young fisherman Flying Dragon who leads his crew on a successful exploration of a mysterious deep sea fishing ground which had puzzled his father—an experienced fisherman—19 years ago. "The Ever-Ready Bow" is a portrait gallery of men and women of the people's militia in a small coastal village who, keen-eyed and alert, watch for and hit the invading enemy. A central characteristic of these stories is that their chief characters, be they store-keepers, postmen or P. L. A. cooks, all display exceptional

revolutionary spirit at their ordinary posts.

The writing, mainly by new writers, shows a wealth of talent. The writers are themselves direct participants in the great creative efforts of the people today; they have been inspired by their own experiences and by their subjects and their writings have the genuine tang of the life of the working people. In printing these writings *Renmin Wenxue* has opened up a rich vein of literature reflecting the many-sided life of socialist China. It is laying a broader mass foundation for the advance of literature in the service of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Many letters from readers praise the initiative of the magazine as being in the fine tradition expressed in its title: *People's Literature*. Lin Wen, a Szechuan reader, writes: "It is a truly exciting departure for you to move from main reliance on professional writers and to spread this campaign out deep among the masses. I am the son of a former hired labourer. Poverty gave me little opportunity to get an education. But now I think that we sons and daughters of the former poor and lower-middle peasants should have the will and determination to overcome our cultural backwardness and join in the battle for the strengthening of the socialist positions in culture. So I use all my spare-time writing in response to your call."

A P.L.A. sailor, Chang Chao-sung, writes: "As a lover of literature, I am very glad you started 'In Praise of New, Socialist Heroes,' and that many magazines have now turned their attention more to the amateur writings of the masses. New and brilliant prospects are thus opened for literature as there must be many potentially giant trees among so many millions of saplings."

Birth of a New-Year Picture

Peking Review has frequently written that Chinese artists and writers are going out into "the thick of life"—among the workers, peasants and soldiers—to serve them and to learn from them. Just how does this help our artists to revolutionize their thinking and turn out better works of art and literature? Here is an example as told in the words of Li Pai-chun, a young art school graduate, in the *Renmin Ribao*. Her New Year picture *Harvest-Time*, of which she speaks, will soon be published by the People's Art Publishing House.

* * *

Fresh out of school, I was pretty green both ideologically and artistically. If it hadn't been for the Party constantly telling me to go into "life" and sending me into it, I should never have produced anything worthwhile.

In May last year I was sent to help with the wheat harvest at a commune by the Yellow River. Faced with that expanse of ripening wheat, I couldn't help being moved. Here, people used to watch the river's muddy torrents and weep. Now, they laugh in a sea of gold. An urge was born to paint it, with the women commune members gaily going off to the harvesting.

In my first draft I emphasized the undulating lines of the wheat, the sway of the women's figures, their wide, billowing trouser legs. The



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woman team leader in front gracefully held up an ear of wheat; a younger girl next to her idyllically chewed a wheat stalk. But co-workers commented, "These aren't working women, they look more like dancers."

Gradually, I came to see the justice of this criticism. I was seeing things in a petty-bourgeois sentimentalist way. What I strove to express was not the true image and sentiments of working women, but what I regarded as beauty of form and decorative effect.

But what exactly are the sentiments of the working women as they gather in the fruits of the year's toil? I had to go deeper into life before I really learnt something about that. On my second visit to the countryside, I lived in the home of the daughter of a former poor peasant. She was a model commune member, young, robust, brimming with energy. She went off to the fields at crack of dawn, rushed home for a bite of food at noon, and instead of taking the usual after-lunch rest, shot out again for some meeting or other before work resumed. Busy as she was, she was always in the best of humour.

Once we were working side by side in the fields under the sun. I was so exhausted by the heat and work I could barely move. When I looked at her, she too was drenched with sweat. I asked her: "Tired?" She answered, "I don't know why, but whenever I look at this brown earth under me, it makes me forget I'm tired." Pointing to some paddy-fields nearby filling with water from an irrigation ditch, she went on with an indescribable look of pride: "See that? Looks like another good harvest come autumn." Another time at home, she was hurriedly eating her lunch—some flat cakes made out of flour. Suddenly she stopped and told me. "Father



used to break his back in the old days, but we never even had enough wild vegetables to eat. D'you think we ever saw this?" She held out the flat cakes as though they were the most precious things in the world.

Incidents like these made me see what it was that inspired her. It was her gratitude for the new life, love for the Party, for the commune, for socialism. Her image began to take hold of my mind. When I took up my sketch pad again, she became the woman team leader in the drawing, with her open, vital character. The fifth woman in the picture who is picking up a stray ear of grain from the ground, was modelled on sister-in-law Wang, a former poor peasant who is well known in the commune for her wholehearted devotion to the cause of the collective.

I took my new draft out during the work breaks for comment from the commune members. My critics said: "It's realistic enough, but the team leader's not pretty." It was quite true. In trying to emphasize her forceful personality, I had neglected her appearance. This was another revelation—it told me that the working people wanted beauty in their art. But they were critical of the women's wide billowing trouser legs in the picture, which I thought lovely. I had retained these from my first draft to give the effect of movement. "No good to work in," they said, "they're like long skirts." These pointers taught me a lot. They showed that the working people wanted a beauty that is healthy and

real—not a formalistic beauty but one that showed an inner nobility of spirit. Theirs are high aesthetic standards.

I can see that the picture, as it stands now, still has a great many weak points. But the important thing is that, in the process of creation, I had learnt a great deal more than artistic technique.

SHORT NOTES

New Track & Field Records. Outstanding among the new national records set by Chinese athletes since the 2nd National Games last month are Chen Chia-chuan's 10 sec. flat for the men's 100 metres and Ni Chih-chin's 2.24 metres in the men's high jump. Both of these are the best performances reported in the world this year. Chen's time equals the listed world record, and Ni Chih-chin's performance makes him the second man ever to clear 2.24 metres.

Chen made his record dash at a track and field meet in Chungking in his home province of Szechuan on October 24. He had won the heats in 10.1 sec. Since the beginning of this year, Chen has shown consistent form, returning in 10.1 sec. twice and 10.2 sec. on a number of occasions.

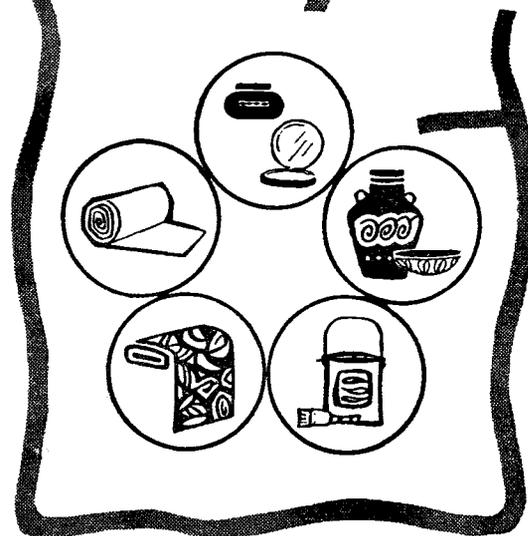
Ni's record-breaking jump was made at a meet in Fukien Province on October 17. He won the title for this event at the recent 2nd National Games.

LIAONING NO. 2 TALC POWDER

北京周报第四十四期（一九六五年十月二十九日出版）邮政代号二一九二二

Liaoning No. 2 Talc Powder is now available for export in any quantity.

Its stability, whiteness & reasonable price make it the ideal talc for the rubber, insecticide, paper, textile, ceramics & paint industries



Composition: SiO_2 35% min. MgO 30% min.
 Fe_2O_3 1% max.

Fineness: 98% min. passing through 200 mesh

Packing: in single cloth bags of about 50 kgs. net each or in 5-ply kraft paper bags about 25 kgs. net each

**Exporter: CHINA NATIONAL METALS & MINERALS
IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION**

Dairen Branch

Address: 145 Stalin Road, Dairen, China

Cable: MINMETALS Dairen