

# PEKING REVIEW

26  
June 28, 1963

## New Heights of Sino-Korean Friendship and Unity

President Choi Yong Kun's visit to China and his and  
Chairman Liu Shao-chi's joint statement (p. 7).

## Kennedy's Great Conspiracy

That Kennedy "Strategy of Peace" (p. 12).

## Yugoslav Revisionists' "Economic Co-operation"

*Zeri I Popullit* (Albania) exposes its predatory nature (p. 14).

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## *China's Farm Machine-Building Industry*

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Peking Review Subject Index Nos. 1-26, 1963

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報

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

# A PROPOSAL CONCERNING THE GENERAL LINE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

The Letter of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of  
China in Reply to the Letter of the Central Committee of the  
Communist Party of the Soviet Union of March 30, 1963

The booklet also includes:

- The Letter of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. to the Central  
Committee of the C.P.C. (March 30, 1963)
- The Letter of the Central Committee of the C.P.C. to the Central  
Committee of the C.P.S.U. (March 9, 1963)
- The Letter of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. to the Central  
Committee of the C.P.C. (February 21, 1963)

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# PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE  
NEWS AND VIEWS

June 28, 1963 Vol. VI No. 26

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## THE WEEK

Among the major events of the week:

• Chairman Liu Shao-chi and President Choi Yong Kun of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a joint statement. Chinese and Korean public opinion hails the successful visit of the Korean head of state.

Peking citizens rallying to mark the 13th anniversary of Korea's war of liberation demonstrate support for the Korean people's struggle against the continued U.S. occupation of south Korea and for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

• Premier Chou En-lai sends a congratulatory message to Chairman Khrushchov on the successful landing of the Soviet spaceships "Vostok-5" and "Vostok-6."

• Kennedy's "strategy of peace" speech draws denunciations from the revolutionary people all over the world. *Renmin Ribao* publishes the full text of the U.S. President's speech accompanied by a commentary by Observer exposing his peace gestures for the sham and the plot they are.

National newspapers also published in excerpts an editorial article of the Korean paper *Rodong Shinmoon* (June 13) and an article in the Vietnamese paper *Nhan Dan* (June 16) stressing that no illusions should be entertained about Kennedy's "peace" talk.

• Last week the Chinese press reprinted an article by the editorial department of *Rodong Shinmoon* on the significance of self-reliance in the building of an independent national economy; featured a commentary published in the June issue of *Hoc Tap*, theoretical journal of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, pointing out that the new Yugoslav constitution reveals the true colours of the Tito group as renegades; published an article from *Tien Phong*, organ of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Labour Youth Union, on the revival of capitalism in Yugoslavia and reported a speech by Le Duc Tho, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, emphasizing the need to combat modern revisionism.

• The State Council publishes regulations for forest protection.

### U.S. Imperialists, Get Out of South Korea!

June 25, 1950, will go down in the annals of history as a black day for U.S. imperialism. It was on that day that its armed forces unleashed their war of aggression in Korea, crossed the 38th Parallel, ravaged cities and villages, bombed and murdered people, and frantically pushed towards the Yalu River in an attempt to enslave the whole of Korea and threaten the new-born People's Republic of China. Under the crushing blows of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers, the U.S. aggressors were rolled back to where they started out from and were

forced to sign the armistice agreement. U.S. imperialism, however, still holds south Korea under its thumb, and the people there are suffering under the double yoke of foreign aggression and domestic reaction.

Every year on June 25, the Korean people commemorate this historic day, renewing their pledge to strive for the peaceful reunification of their fatherland and the withdrawal of U.S. armed forces from south Korea.

In this just struggle the Korean people have the support of the peoples of the whole world. The Third Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference, in a resolution, called on the Asian and African peoples to observe

a "month of joint struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. imperialist aggressive troops from south Korea." The Peace Liaison Committee of the Asian and Pacific Regions, in a statement, gave its firm support to this decision. China's people's organizations, in messages sent to their Korean counterparts, have also voiced solidarity with the Korean people.

While in Pyongyang 300,000 people in a mighty demonstration on June 24 demanded the immediate withdrawal of U.S. forces from south Korea, the Chinese people across the land started a month-long campaign in support of the Korean people which will culminate on July 27—the 10th anniversary of the signing of the armistice agreement in Korea.

### Peking Rally

Peking on June 25 held a mass rally which was attended by Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premiers Chen Yi and Nieh Jung-chen and other leaders. Addressing the meeting, Vice-Chairman of the China Peace Committee and Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity Liao Cheng-chih declared the Chinese people's resolute support for the Korean people in their struggle for the peaceful reunification of their fatherland and for the patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism being waged by the people in south Korea.

Speaking of the war imposed on the Korean people by U.S. imperialism 13 years ago under the United Nations' flag, he paid tribute to the Korean people who "demonstrated dauntless heroism and revolutionary spirit, and set a brilliant example for the oppressed nations and peoples in daring to struggle and to win." The Korean people, he continued, "not only defended their fatherland's independence and freedom but also safeguarded the security of China and the rest of the socialist camp and made important contributions to peace in Asia and the world."

Liao Cheng-chih denounced U.S. imperialism for continuing to hang on in south Korea and for sending large quantities of new weapons there in flagrant violation of the armistice agreement. He castigated U.S. imperialist activities of aggression and intervention in Asia and other parts of the world. All the facts, he said,

testified that U.S. imperialism was the chief bulwark of modern colonialism, the enemy of world peace and the most vicious common enemy of the peoples of the world.

Exposing the aggressive nature of Kennedy's "strategy of peace," he said that some people, frightened by imperialist nuclear blackmail and bartering away their revolutionary principles, had hastened to praise Kennedy's "strategy of peace" and described Kennedy's speech as "wise" and as showing a welcome "new attitude." This, he went on, amounted to decking out a wolf in sheep's clothing and setting up this chieftain of U.S. imperialism as an "angel of peace." Nothing, he stressed, could be more dangerous and harmful than this to the interests of the peoples and to world peace. Now more than ever, he said, the peoples should maintain the sharpest vigilance and further expose U.S. imperialism. They should form a broad united front to oppose the imperialists and reactionaries headed by the United States and wage a tit-for-tat struggle against the common enemy. Referring to the indestructible friendship between the Chinese and Korean people, he said that they would always support each other in building socialism, and in the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism.

Zung Bong Koo, Korean Charge d'Affaires ad interim, also addressed the rally. Recalling the war of aggression which the U.S. imperialists had launched in 1950, he said that the whole course and outcome of that war showed that no force on earth could stop a people rising up to defend their own country, and that in the face of the strength of the people the aggressors were doomed.

The Korean Charge d'Affaires ad interim denounced U.S. imperialism for still clinging on in south Korea, and he cited many facts of its brutal activities there. The only way out for south Korea, he said, was to drive out the U.S. imperialists and reunite the fatherland as soon as possible. Describing U.S. imperialism as the arch enemy of the world's people, he condemned the modern revisionists for preaching unprincipled compromise with this enemy, frantically trying to paralyse the revolutionary will of the working class and doing their utmost to obstruct the anti-imperialist

struggle and the revolutionary movements of the people. Pledging solidarity with the Chinese people, he ended his speech amidst loud applause saying that the Korean and Chinese peoples would for ever march forward shoulder to shoulder.

The rally unanimously adopted a message expressing firm support for the Korean people.

### Sino-Cuban Scientific Co-operation

An agreement on scientific co-operation and a working plan for 1963-64 were signed in Peking on June 25 between the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the National Committee of the Cuban Academy of Science. This carries the friendship and co-operation between the two fraternal countries to a new stage.

The agreement stipulates that the two parties will conduct scientific co-operation within the terms of reference laid down for each side in accordance with the principles of equality, mutual benefit and fraternal mutual assistance.

Cuban Charge d'Affaires ad interim Regino Pedroso Aldama and Dr. Antonio Nunez Jimenez, President of the National Committee of the Cuban Academy of Science, gave a banquet that evening to celebrate the event. Vice-Premier Nieh Jung-chen, who was among those who attended, toasted the growing friendship and co-operation between China and Cuba and the final victory of the people of Cuba and other Latin American countries in their revolutionary struggles.

The Cuban delegation of three led by Dr. Jimenez arrived in Peking on June 12 at the invitation of Kuo Mo-jo, President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. On June 14, the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the China-Cuba Friendship Association jointly held a mass rally in honour of the Cuban guests. Vice-Premier Chen Yi was among the 1,500 people present. Kuo Mo-jo, addressing the rally, paid tribute to the Cuban people's staunch revolutionary spirit in their struggle against U.S. imperialism. He exposed U.S. imperialism's two-pronged tactics of armed intervention and political deceit in its plot to strangle the Cuban revolution and enslave the people of the world. Referring to Kennedy's "strategy of peace," he said that while

Kennedy's honeyed words would win the applause of hypocrites they could never deceive the awakened people of the world. "If Kennedy is really concerned about peace," Kuo Mo-jo said, "he should return the military base of Guantanamo to Cuba and withdraw U.S. troops from Taiwan and the Seventh Fleet from the Taiwan Straits."

Dr. Jimenez conveyed to the rally the Cuban people's warm regard for the Chinese people. "Geographically," he told the meeting, "we are friends from afar. Ideologically, we are your very close friends." When he concluded his speech with the call "Fatherland or death!" the hall responded with a thunderous roar of "Cuba si, yanquis no!"

The Cuban delegation later toured east and south China.

### **Chairman Mao's Latin American Visitors**

On June 24, Chairman Mao Tse-tung received and had a cordial talk with members of the delegations of the Cuban Academy of Science, led by the President of its National Committee Dr. A.N. Jimenez, and Director of the Cuban Custom-House Administration Arpaldo Gonzalez Felipe.

Earlier, on June 22, Chairman Mao received and had a cordial talk with General Enrique Oeste, Vice-President of the Rio Brazil-China Cultural Association, and his wife, the educationist Paula Moacil Oeste.

### **Indonesian C.P. Delegation**

A four-member delegation of the Indonesian Communist Party arrived in Peking on June 23 on a visit to China. It is led by Achmad Imron, Member of the Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party and first secretary of the Party's committee of the greater South Sumatra region.

### **Chinese Embassy in G.D.R. Refutes A.D.N. Attack**

The Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the German Democratic Republic, in its official gazette, printed and released the letter of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China of June 14 in reply to the letter of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet

Union of March 30. The *Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst* (A.D.N.), on June 21, issued a statement attacking the Chinese Embassy for distributing this document. A spokesman of the Chinese Embassy expressed extreme amazement at this deliberate attempt to widen the differences in the international communist movement and undermine the unity between fraternal Parties.

The spokesman said that the printing and distribution of this official document of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China by the Chinese Embassy, a diplomatic representative organ of a socialist country led by the Communist Party, was fully justified and in accordance with international practice. In this important Marxist-Leninist document, the Communist Party of China, in accordance with the revolutionary principles laid down in the 1957 Moscow Declaration and the 1960 Moscow Statement, gave a comprehensive exposition of its views regarding the general line of the international communist movement and some related questions of principle. The printing and distribution of this document by the Chinese Embassy would undoubtedly help to increase the fraternal German people's understanding of the position and viewpoint of the Chinese Communist Party and would thus be beneficial to the strengthening of unity, he said.

The spokesman expressed surprise that the Foreign Ministry of the German Democratic Republic objected to the printing and distribution of this letter of reply by the Chinese Embassy. He indicated that the Chinese Government would naturally reply to this objection through official diplomatic channels. But the surprising thing, he said, was that the A.D.N. had hastened to publish its statement even before the Chinese Embassy had time to transmit to its Government the views of the Foreign Ministry of the German Democratic Republic. Such a practice, the spokesman continued, could only be regarded as a deliberate attempt to create a commotion, attack the Chinese Communist Party, widen the differences in the international communist movement and undermine the unity among the fraternal Parties.

The 6th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the spokesman concluded, resorted to a non-

Marxist-Leninist practice in launching preposterous attacks on the Communist Party of China. The above-mentioned action of A.D.N. was in fact a continuation of the practice of the 6th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and this was deeply regrettable.

### **Boundary Negotiations**

China's forthright sincerity in settling boundary questions with all her neighbours was further evidenced last week.

On June 17, Chinese and Afghan delegates met in Kabul to start the actual boundary negotiations between the two countries. In the preliminary exchange of views on relevant questions at this first meeting, both sides expressed confidence that satisfactory results would be obtained.

Sardar Zalmay Mahmoud Ghazi, head of the Afghan delegation, said that the negotiations would further strengthen the friendship and cooperation long existing between China and Afghanistan. This view was shared by Ambassador Hao Ting, the chief Chinese delegate. "The settlement of the Chinese-Afghan boundary question," he stressed, "will be another example to all neighbouring countries of the peaceful settlement of questions through negotiations. It will make positive contributions to the defence of peace in Asia and the rest of the world."

**In Pakistan.** Chinese boundary survey experts met with their Pakistan colleagues in Murree, West Pakistan. In their discussions they reached complete agreement regarding the first phase of the actual work of boundary demarcation. Both sides are now preparing for discussions on the next phase of this work.

### **Hsu Ting-tse Welcomed in Peking**

Considerable coverage has recently been given by the nation's press to news about military personnel of the Chiang Kai-shek clique.

★ Captain Hsu Ting-tse, a pilot of Chiang Kai-shek's air force, flew over in a U.S.-made F-86F jet fighter, landed safely in east China.

★ In southwest China, 41 Chiang Kai-shek soldiers crossed over the border into Yunnan Province and returned to the motherland. For this

patriotic action, they were given awards in accordance with the regulations on rewarding Chiang Kai-shek's army personnel who cross over to the side of the people. Suitable arrangements have been made for them and their dependents to settle down.

★ While on a harassing mission over east China on the night of June 19, a U.S.-made P2V plane of the Chiang Kai-shek gang was shot down by the P.L.A. Air Force.

All happening in quick succession, these events point inexorably to one fact: The right thing for military as well as civil personnel in Taiwan to do is to return to the embrace of the motherland, reunite with the people and join in the building of socialism.

Hsu Ting-tse's crossing over was greeted across the nation. The People's Government amply awarded him for his patriotic act and made him a major of the P.L.A. Air Force. He came from Foochow to Peking where he rejoined his brothers and sister-in-law. They had come specially from their homes in southwest China to see him after 18 years of separation. It was a moving reunion. They chatted together about the past and, comparing those days with the tremendous progress made since liberation, every one of them felt the flush of joy and confidence in the future.

Peking held a mass rally to welcome Hsu Ting-tse. Vice-Mayor Wang Kun-lun heartily greeted him on behalf of the municipal council and the people of Peking. Describing his patriotic act as a blow to U.S. imperialism and the Chiang Kai-shek clique, he called on the officers and men of the Chiang forces in Taiwan to take the road of Hsu Ting-tse, stand together with the people of the whole country under the banner of patriotism, and contribute to the cause of opposing U.S. aggression and liberating Taiwan.

Rear-Admiral Lin Tsun, former commander of the Second Fleet of the Chiang Kai-shek navy who came over with his fleet in 1949, and P.L.A. Air Force Senior Colonel Liu Shan-pen, who left the Chiang Kai-shek clique and flew over to Yen-an in 1946, also spoke at the meeting. Congratulating Hsu Ting-tse on doing the right thing, they expressed the hope that their old friends and colleagues would follow

his example and come over to the side of the people.

Wearing a new uniform with the epaulettes of a P.L.A. Air Force major, Hsu Ting-tse spoke to the rally. He exposed the U.S. imperialists' atrocities in Taiwan and their domination of the political, military and cultural life and other activities on the island. He also denounced the crimes of the Chiang Kai-shek clique in selling out the country and oppressing the Chinese people. "No one who has a sense of national pride and patriotism," he said, "will tolerate the U.S. imperialist occupation of Taiwan. It is the common wish of many airmen in Taiwan to return to the great socialist motherland just as I have done." Speaking of his impressions of the nation's achievements in socialist construction, he said that he now felt the happiness and pride of being a citizen of the great New China. He pledged to do his bit for the defence of the country, the building of socialism and the liberation of Taiwan.

On his arrival in Peking, Hsu Ting-tse was received by Premier Chou En-lai and top-ranking officers of the P.L.A. He was also received by Vice-Chairmen of the National Defence Council Marshal Yeh Chien-ying, Chang Chih-chung, Fu Tso-yi and Tsai Ting-kai. On behalf of the Minister of National Defence Marshal Lin Piao, Marshal Yeh Chien-ying extended greetings to Hsu Ting-tse and praised his patriotic action in returning to the motherland. Chang Chih-chung, Fu Tso-yi and Tsai Ting-kai, all former generals of the Kuomintang army, told Hsu of the great changes that had taken place in China since liberation, and asked him about their old friends, former subordinates and students now in Taiwan. They expressed the hope that Kuomintang military and civil personnel in Taiwan would understand the situation clearly, take their fate into their own hands and contribute to the great cause of opposing U.S. imperialist aggression, liberating Taiwan and achieving the unification of the motherland.

### Scientific Research Thrives

Scientific research in China is thriving as never before. Every year the field of research is widening and yielding abundant results. Promising young scientists are coming to the

fore in increasing numbers. All this demonstrates the success of the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," which has vivified every field of scientific endeavour.

Fifty-five national scientific conferences and a still greater number of local conferences have been held in the past year. In scale and scope, and in number of papers submitted, they far surpass the records of previous years. At the east China conference on agricultural science and technology held in Shanghai recently, 570 papers — the fruit of successful research — were submitted. They covered almost every main aspect of agriculture, agricultural technology and the sciences related to agriculture — from crop rotation and plant protection to farm mechanization and meteorology. The annual conference of the Geological Society of China held in 1962 was the largest in its 40 years' history. The 730 papers presented at the conference show the enormous progress China has made in a field of science which is becoming increasingly important as socialist construction forges ahead.

Important advances have been made in the newest spheres of theoretical and practical scientific research, but much effort is naturally being channelled into solving current problems which directly affect the national economy, particularly those that immediately concern the people's livelihood. In this respect, scientists have made notable contributions to methods of increasing agricultural production.

Entomologists and specialists in plant protection, for instance, have proposed a number of more effective measures for the production and use of insecticides and for protection of crops. Seed experts have also registered some outstanding successes. Scientists in six provinces in east China have introduced and bred over 230 improved crop strains. Specialists in Shantung have developed a new wheat seed which yields from 12 to 30 per cent more grain than other local strains. Those in Kiangsu have raised a hardy rice strain that ripens earlier than local strains and gives a 10 to 17 per cent increase in yield. Experimental planting over large areas has given good results, and it is now being popularized in provinces along the Yangtse River.

# New Heights of Sino-Korean Friendship and Unity

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

**C**HOI Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Member of the Political Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, and his colleagues concluded their goodwill visit to China on June 23 after a tour of Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Changchun and Shenyang. Their visit has advanced to new heights the profound friendship and close co-operation existing between the peoples of China and Korea.

## A Brilliant Document

This finds concentrated expression in the joint statement of Chairman Liu Shao-chi and President Choi Yong Kun issued on June 23. Leading newspapers in both China and Korea hailed its publication. In its editorial of June 24, *Renmin Ribao* described the statement as a brilliant document imbued with the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Also, one that will inspire the peoples of China and Korea to march forward courageously together in their resolute struggle for socialist construction and against imperialism and revisionism, and encourage tremendously the peoples who are fighting for world peace, national liberation, people's democracy and socialism.

The great significance of the statement (for full text see page 8) is borne out by the following points contained in it:

- Both sides have identical positions and views on the question of further consolidating and developing the relations of friendship, unity and mutual assistance and co-operation between the Chinese Communist Party and the Korean Workers' Party and the two countries of China and Korea and on important questions concerning the current international situation and the international communist movement.

- Both sides express their firm resolve to continue to share trials and tribulations in the struggle against the common enemy and safeguard the comradeship-in-arms and great unity between the two Parties and the two countries.

- The socialist countries and the proletarian parties must know how to exploit the present international situation which is highly favourable to the revolutionary struggles of the peoples and energetically promote the struggles of the people for world peace, national liberation, people's democracy and socialism.

- The Kennedy Administration of the United States is vigorously pushing ahead its counter-revolutionary global strategy which is more cunning and adventurous than ever. Besides directing military aggression and war threats against the socialist countries, it is at the same time pursuing a policy of working to bring about "peace-

ful evolution" in them in an attempt to restore capitalism there.

- The socialist countries and the international proletariat must enter into the closest possible alliance with all oppressed peoples and nations, form the broadest possible united front against the imperialists headed by the United States and their lackeys and wage an unremitting struggle against U.S. imperialism. Today, there can be no struggle for peace without a struggle against U.S. imperialism.

- Each socialist country must develop relations of friendship, co-operation, and mutual assistance with the other countries in the socialist camp in accordance with the principle of proletarian internationalism; resolutely oppose the imperialist policies of aggression and war and strive for peaceful coexistence with countries of different social systems on the basis of the Five Principles; and must resolutely support the revolutionary struggles of all oppressed peoples and nations. It is absolutely impermissible one-sidedly to reduce the foreign policy of the socialist countries to peaceful coexistence.

- China fully supports the stand and proposals of the Korean Government for the peaceful reunification of Korea and supports the patriotic struggle by the people in south Korea against U.S. imperialism. Korea fully supports China in its struggle for the liberation of Taiwan and in its stand for a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question.

- Both sides resolutely oppose the aggressive scheme of U.S. imperialism to revive and rearm Japanese militarism and to form a Northeast Asia alliance.

- The modern revisionists do not themselves oppose imperialism, and forbid others to oppose imperialism. They do not want revolution themselves and forbid others to make revolution. Both sides stress that the struggle against modern revisionism has an important bearing on the future of the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and working people of the world as well as the destiny of mankind. To oppose modern revisionism, safeguard the purity of Marxism-Leninism and uphold the revolutionary principles of the 1957 Declaration and the 1960 Statement is the important fighting task of the Communists of all countries at the present time.

- Both sides sincerely hope that the talks between the Chinese and Soviet Parties will yield positive results and prepare the necessary conditions for the convocation of the international meeting of fraternal Parties.

- Chairman Liu Shao-chi accepts with pleasure the invitation to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The editorial of *Renmin Ribao* called attention to the fact stressed in the joint statement that U.S. imperialism is the most vicious enemy of the peoples of the world. While stepping up its aggressive activities and preparing for nuclear and conventional wars, the Kennedy Adminis-

tration is talking volubly about peace to further its "strategy of peace." But no honeyed words can cover up the deeds of U.S. imperialism. Frenzied intervention in Laos, "special warfare" against the south Vietnamese people, blockade and aggression against revolutionary Cuba, suppression of the national-liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America and fostering of the fascist forces in West Germany and Japanese militarism—all these bear full witness to the fact that U.S. imperialism is the centre of reaction in the world, the chief bulwark of modern colonialism and the main force of aggression and war. The "paean of peace" which Kennedy and his ilk are suddenly chanting is evidently intended to paralyse the fighting will of the peoples and make the socialist countries degenerate into capitalist countries by way of "peaceful evolution." "This is why the peoples of the world, first of all the Communists, must see clearly the true character of U.S. imperialism and draw a clear line of demarcation between enemy, ourselves and friends," the editorial emphasized. The peoples should on no account allow their views and standpoints to be obscured or relax their will to fight, nor should they cherish any illusions about U.S. imperialism; still less should they rely on the "enlightenment" and "wisdom" of Kennedy and his ilk in the causes of world peace, human progress and the liberation of the oppressed nations.

### Fight Against Revisionism

The joint statement explains the great necessity for the struggle against modern revisionism. The modern revisionists attempt to emasculate the revolutionary essence of Marxism-Leninism, paralyse the revolutionary will of the masses of people, obstruct the liberation and revolutionary struggles of the peoples and break up the socialist camp from within—all in the service of imperialism. "Whether or not to oppose revisionism," the editorial of *Renmin Ribao* stressed, "is in fact the question of whether or not to safeguard Marxism-Leninism, whether

or not to make revolution and whether or not to oppose imperialism." What is of great importance is the emphasis the joint statement puts on the uncompromising struggle against the Tito clique. For the Tитоites are trying hard to disguise themselves as Communists and certain persons are sticking at nothing to introduce these renegades to Marxism-Leninism into the ranks of the international communist movement.

The joint statement makes a penetrating analysis of the question of mutual relations between socialist countries. It says: "Socialist countries must base their mutual relations on the principles of complete equality, respect for each other's territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. It is absolutely impermissible to go against the principle of consultation on an equal footing and to force the will of one Party or one country on another. It is absolutely impermissible, on the pretext of mutual assistance, to impair the independence and sovereignty of another country and interfere in its internal affairs."

Creatively applying the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism to the revolutionary practice in Korea, the Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung has worked out a correct line and policies and achieved brilliant results. Holding high the revolutionary banner of relying on their own efforts and giving full play to their enthusiasm for labour and creativeness, the Korean people have built in a short space of time a socialist industrial-agricultural country and the foundations of an independent national economy. By their fearless spirit of revolutionary struggle against imperialism, the Korean people are providing for all the oppressed peoples a brilliant example in the struggle for liberation. By their great achievements in socialist construction which demonstrate the superiority of the socialist system, they have also given the people of the world another splendid example, that of building a happy life.

### Document

## Joint Statement of Chairman Liu Shao-chi and President Choi Yong Kun

(June 23, 1963)

**T**HE President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Political Committee Member and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party Choi Yong Kun paid a friendly visit to the People's Republic of China from June 5 to 23, 1963, at the invitation of the Chairman of the People's Republic of China and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Liu Shao-chi.

President Choi Yong Kun was accompanied on the visit by Li Hyo Soon, Member of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Political Committee Member and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party; Pak Sung Chul, Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the

Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Member of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Kang Hi Won, Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Member of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Chairman of the People's Committee of Pyongyang Municipality; and Whang Jang Yup, Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Deputy Department Director under the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party.

President Choi Yong Kun and the comrades accompanying him toured and visited Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Changchun and Shenyang, and everywhere they were accorded sincere and warm welcome and cordial and friendly hospitality by the



Chinese people. Such enthusiasm and warmth fully reflected the profound fraternal friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples.

During the visit, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Mao Tse-tung met and had cordial conversations with President Choi Yong Kun and Comrades Li Hyo Soon, Pak Sung Chul, Kang Hi Won, Whang Jang Yup and others.

**P**RESIDENT Choi Yong Kun and Chairman Liu Shao-chi held cordial and friendly talks on the question of further consolidating and developing the relations of friendship, unity and mutual assistance and co-operation between the two Parties and the two countries and on important questions concerning the current international situation and the international communist movement. The results of the talks showed that both sides were completely identical in their stand and views.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were: Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Premier of the State Council and General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Chen Yi, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Chi Peng-fei, Vice-Foreign Minister; and Hao Teh-ching, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Taking part in the talks on the Korean side were: Li Hyo Soon, Member of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Political Committee Member and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party; Pak Sung Chul, Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Member of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Kang Hi Won, Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Member of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Chairman of the People's Committee of Pyongyang Municipality; Whang Jang Yup, Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Deputy Department Director under the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party; and Han Ik Soo, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the People's Republic of China.

During the talks, Chairman Liu Shao-chi and President Choi Yong Kun reviewed with great satisfaction the daily consolidating friendship and unity between the Chinese and Korean Parties and the two countries in the common struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism and their daily strengthening relations of mutual assistance and co-operation in socialist construction. The friendship and unity between the Chinese and Korean Parties and the two countries based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism fully accord with the principles guiding relations among fraternal Parties and countries laid down in the 1957 Moscow Declaration and the 1960 Moscow Statement, conform to the fundamental interests of the Chinese and Korean peoples and the interests of the entire socialist camp and the international communist movement, and are helpful to the cause of world peace and human progress. Both sides expressed their firm resolve to continue, as always, to share their trials and tribulations in the struggle against the common enemy and determinedly uphold the comradeship-in-arms and great unity between the two Parties and the two countries which were cemented with

blood in the protracted common struggles against imperialist aggressors and further consolidated through the Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance between China and Korea signed in 1961.

Chairman Liu Shao-chi warmly praised the fraternal Korean people for their great achievements in socialist construction. The Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung has creatively applied the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism to the practice of the revolution in Korea and formulated a correct line and correct policies. The Korean people are holding high the banner of their general line for socialist construction—the Winged Horse Movement—and unswervingly pursuing the policy of relying on their own efforts in building the foundation of their independent national economy. The policy of relying on one's own efforts in building socialism pursued by the Korean Workers' Party fully displays the Korean people's revolutionary spirit of both patriotism and internationalism. The Chongsan-ri spirit, the Chongsan-ri method and the Dae An working system advocated by the Korean Workers' Party have brought the initiative and creativeness of the masses into full play. Chairman Liu Shao-chi expressed the firm conviction that the Korean people, under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier Kim Il Sung, would certainly achieve even more brilliant successes in their struggle to fulfil the grand seven-year plan for the development of national economy.

President Choi Yong Kun warmly praised the Chinese people for the great achievements they had made in socialist construction under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung. The Chinese people, solidly rallying around the Chinese Communist Party, have heroically smashed all the plots and intrigues of domestic and foreign enemies, successfully overcome the temporary difficulties caused by the recent successive years of serious natural disasters, brought about a general turn for the better in the national economy, and provided a more firm and solid basis for their industry and agriculture. The Chinese Communist Party has creatively applied the principles of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete practice in China and, holding high the three red banners—the general line for socialist construction, the big leap forward and the people's commune—is confidently leading the Chinese people to victory in socialist construction. President Choi Yong Kun expressed the firm conviction that the fraternal Chinese people, displaying selfless patriotism and active creative enthusiasm, would certainly build their country into a mighty socialist state with modern agriculture, modern industry, modern science and culture and modern national defence.

**B**OTH sides agreed that the present international situation is highly favourable to the revolutionary struggles of the peoples and unfavourable to imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries. The socialist camp has grown more powerful. The national democratic revolutionary movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America has developed to an unprecedented high. These two mighty forces support and encourage each other, propelling the advance of history and changing the face of the world. The working people of major capitalist countries are daily intensifying their struggle against monopoly capital and for democratic rights, improved living conditions and social progress. The movement of the people of the world against the imperialist policies of aggression and war and for the defence of world peace is developing in intensity and scope. The inherent contradictions of imperialism are becoming more acute with each passing day, and the world capitalist system is further declining and decaying. Both sides stressed that the socialist countries and the proletarian parties must correctly understand and know how to exploit this favourable situation energetically to promote the struggles

of the people for world peace, national liberation, people's democracy and socialism.

**B**OTH sides pointed out that the Kennedy Administration of the United States is vigorously pushing ahead its counter-revolutionary global strategy which is all the more cunning and adventurous. It is engaged in frenzied arms expansion and war preparations, preparing for both a nuclear war and wars with conventional weapons and actually waging "special warfare." U.S. imperialism is practising neo-colonialism in Asia, Africa and Latin America by means of armed suppression, political deception, economic infiltration, etc. Besides directing military aggression and war threats against the socialist countries, it is practising a policy of bringing about "peaceful evolution" in them by intensified subversion and infiltration in an attempt to restore capitalism there. U.S. imperialism is also tightening its control over its allies and bitterly scrambling with the other imperialist countries over markets, colonies and spheres of influence. All this shows that U.S. imperialism is the centre of world reaction, the mainstay of colonialism today, the chief force of aggression and war and the most ferocious enemy of the people of the world.

U.S. imperialism has all along looked upon the intensified development of West German militarism and revival of Japanese militarist forces as important components of its plan for war. West Germany and Japan are daily becoming hotbeds of a new world war.

In order to foster the forces of Japanese militarism and turn them into a "shock brigade" for its aggression in Asia, U.S. imperialism is pressing for an early conclusion of the "ROK-Japan talks" and knocking together an aggressive Northeast Asia military alliance. Japanese militarism is attempting to take advantage of this situation to realize its aggressive ambition of expanding overseas. It is stepping up nuclear armament and openly drawing up a plan to send its troops abroad, and particularly frenziedly seeking to realize its scheme of once again invading southern Korea. Today, the Japanese militarist forces revived by U.S. imperialism have become a serious threat to the peace and security of Asia. It is therefore necessary constantly to maintain sharp vigilance against their schemes of aggression.

West Germany and France have recently entered into closer collusion with each other and concluded a "treaty of co-operation." The conclusion of the Franco-West German treaty marks a new stage in the development of contradictions within the imperialist camp. The Franco-West German treaty is a reactionary treaty which further facilitates the development of West German militarism. Both sides stressed that U.S. imperialism remains the mainstay of the forces of West German militarism, and that in opposing the forces of West German militarism, the spearhead of struggle must be directed mainly against U.S. imperialism.

In order to defend world peace and promote human progress, the socialist countries and the international proletariat must enter into the closest possible alliance with all oppressed peoples and nations, unite all the forces that can be united, form the broadest possible united front against the imperialists headed by the United States and their lackeys and wage an unremitting struggle against the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war. Today, there can be no struggle for peace without a struggle against U.S. imperialism—the main force of aggression and war. Peace cannot be won by begging, it can be won only by relying on the struggle of the masses. So long as the socialist countries and the proletarian parties adopt correct policies and rely on the concerted struggle of the forces of the socialist camp, the forces of the national-liberation movement, the forces of the international working-

class movement and all peace-loving forces, the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war can be frustrated and a new world war averted.

Both sides pointed out that in the world today there in fact exist the powerful socialist camp, the imperialist camp and its followers, and many countries and nations suffering from imperialist and colonialist oppression and exploitation. Therefore, in its international affairs and external activities, each socialist country must develop relations of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance with the other countries in the socialist camp in accordance with the principle of proletarian internationalism, resolutely oppose the imperialist policies of aggression and war and strive for peaceful coexistence with countries of different social systems on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence, and must resolutely support the revolutionary struggles of all oppressed peoples and nations. Both sides held that these three aspects are inter-related and none of them can be omitted. It is absolutely impermissible one-sidedly to reduce the foreign policy of the socialist countries to peaceful coexistence, to interpret peaceful coexistence as consisting merely of ideological struggle and economic competition, and to forget that peaceful coexistence will be out of the question if no resolute struggle is waged on all fronts against the imperialist policies of aggression and war. It is even more impermissible to extend peaceful coexistence, which is a relationship between socialist and capitalist states, to the relations between oppressed and oppressor nations and between oppressed and oppressor classes or to use peaceful coexistence as a pretext to liquidate the anti-imperialist struggle and disclaim the international duty of supporting the revolutionary struggle of the people of various countries.

**C**HINA and Korea have always supported and closely cooperated with each other in international affairs. Standing at the forefront against U.S. imperialism and resolutely guarding the eastern flank of the socialist camp, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is playing an important role in safeguarding the security of the entire socialist camp and preserving Asian and world peace. Chairman Liu Shao-chi reiterated that the Chinese Government and people strongly condemn the U.S. imperialists for their aggressive crime of forcibly occupying the southern part of Korea and obstructing the peaceful reunification of Korea. The U.S. imperialists are incessantly carrying out criminal schemes in southern Korea to provoke a new war and thereby aggravate the tension, and are intensifying their barbarous fascist suppression of the people there. The Chinese Government and people fully support the consistent stand and reasonable proposals of the Korean Government for the peaceful reunification of Korea and resolutely support the just and patriotic struggle waged by the people in southern Korea against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. Chairman Liu Shao-chi pointed out that the man-made division of Korea must be ended, that the United States must withdraw its forces of aggression from southern Korea without delay and that the Korean question must be settled by the Korean people themselves free from any foreign interference.

The People's Republic of China is the initiator of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. It has always upheld the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the Bandung spirit, pursued a policy of friendship towards its neighbours and made important contributions to the defence of peace in Asia and the world. The Korean Government firmly condemned U.S. imperialism for its series of vicious hostile activities against the People's Republic of China—obstinately occupying Taiwan, an inalienable part of the territory of the

People's Republic of China, aggravating the tension in that region and plotting to create "two Chinas." It fully supports the Chinese people in their just and heroic struggle in rebuffing the imperialists' anti-Chinese activities and for the liberation of Taiwan. It firmly supports China's consistent stand for a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question through negotiations, warmly praises the unprecedented measures taken on China's initiative of ceasefire, withdrawal, the release of all the captured Indian military personnel, etc. President Choi Yong Kun pointed out that India's stand of rejecting peaceful negotiations and continuing to poison Sino-Indian relations in disregard of the Chinese Government's sincere efforts is wrong, and stated that India should respond to the reasonable proposals made by the Chinese Government for the peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question.

**B**OTH sides reiterated that the Chinese and Korean Governments have consistently stood for general disarmament and the total prohibition of nuclear weapons. However, in the circumstances in which the imperialists reject general disarmament and the total prohibition of nuclear weapons, the countries in the socialist camp must all strengthen their national defences, including the development of nuclear superiority of the socialist countries. Only by relying on the superiority of the socialist camp and fully mobilizing the people of the world to wage the most resolute struggle against the U.S. imperialist policies of war and nuclear blackmail is it possible to compel the imperialists to accept some agreements on disarmament and an agreement on the total prohibition of nuclear weapons.

Both sides expressed warm praise and firm support for the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their struggles against imperialism and old and new colonialism and to win or safeguard national independence. They expressed the agreed view that the national revolutionary movement is an important component of the world revolution of our time and a mighty force defending world peace.

Both sides pledged their resolute support for the Japanese people in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality, and expressed the conviction that the awakened Japanese people will surely be able to rid themselves of U.S. imperialist domination and realize their national aspirations. The national united action which the Japanese people have been unfolding recently against the anchorage of U.S. nuclear submarines in Japan and for the abolition of the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" is perfectly just. Both sides expressed resolute opposition to the aggressive scheme of U.S. imperialism to revive and re-arm Japanese militarism and to form a North-east Asia alliance. They pointed out that the "ROK-Japan talks" which seriously infringes on the interests of the Korean and Japanese peoples and threatens Asian peace and security must be stopped at once.

Both sides expressed particular concern over the present grave situation in Laos which is wholly the work of U.S. imperialism. They expressed their firm support for all the Laotian patriotic forces in their just struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and intervention, and their resolute opposition to the U.S. imperialists' criminal activities of wrecking the 1962 Geneva agreements, utilizing the Laotian reactionaries to split the Laotian patriotic forces, subverting the Laotian Government of National Union and rekindling civil war in Laos. They expressed the conviction that, with the support of the peace-loving countries and people of Asia and the world, the Laotian people, by persevering in their struggle, would surely be able to smash the attacks of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

Both sides strongly condemned the U.S. imperialists for their armed aggression in southern Viet Nam and expressed

resolute opposition to the barbarous and brutal "special warfare" waged by the U.S. imperialists there. The patriotic struggle of the people in southern Viet Nam against U.S. imperialism and its lackey the Ngo Dinh Diem clique is a just one. The struggle of the entire Vietnamese people for the reunification of their motherland is a just one. This struggle of the Vietnamese people will always have the sympathy and support of the Chinese and Korean peoples as well as all other peace-loving people of the world. Both sides expressed the conviction that the heroic Vietnamese people would surely be able to win final victory.

Both sides paid high tribute to the Cuban and other Latin American peoples who are engaged in resolute struggles against U.S. imperialism. Relying on their own strength, the Cuban people defeated the counter-revolutionary armed force of the reactionaries with the revolutionary armed force, thus won victory in their revolution and embarked on the path of socialism. With the support of the people of the world, they have further shattered repeated armed attacks and plans of aggression on the part of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The revolutionary struggle of the Cuban people has set a brilliant example for the liberation struggles of all oppressed nations and peoples. U.S. imperialism has rejected the five just demands of Cuba, openly claimed that it is free to invade Cuba, and brazenly declared that communism in the Western Hemisphere is not negotiable. All this fully reveals the piratical nature of U.S. imperialism, which is redoubling its criminal schemes for strangling the Cuban revolution and suppressing the national democratic movement in other Latin American countries. China and Korea reiterated their firm support to the Cuban and other Latin American peoples in their revolutionary struggles against U.S. imperialism. They were of the conviction that the Cuban and other Latin American peoples will surely advance triumphantly under the revolutionary banner of the Havana Declarations.

Both sides warmly hailed the independence of the series of new emerging African states, and welcomed and hailed the positive contributions made by the Conference of African Heads of State towards the strengthening of solidarity among the African peoples and the promotion of their common cause of opposing imperialism and old and new colonialism. Both sides expressed their warm sympathy and support for the Algerian people who won freedom and liberation after a protracted armed struggle and who are now struggling for the consolidation of their national independence. They noted with pleasure that the peoples of Cameroon, Angola, Kenya, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, South Africa and other countries are rising vigorously to strive for national independence and freedom, and expressed the conviction that they will surely be able to win final victory in their struggle.

**T**HE Chinese and Korean Parties and the two countries have always adhered to Marxism-Leninism and the revolutionary principles of the 1957 Declaration and the 1960 Statement, and opposed any words or deeds departing from these revolutionary principles. As correctly pointed out in the Declaration and the Statement, revisionism is the main danger in the current international communist movement. The modern revisionists emasculate the revolutionary essence of Marxism-Leninism, paralyse the revolutionary will of the working class and working people, meet the needs of imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries, and undermine the unity of the socialist camp and the revolutionary struggles of all peoples. They do not themselves oppose imperialism, and forbid others to oppose imperialism. They do not want revolution themselves and forbid others to make revolution. Both sides stressed that the struggle against modern revisionism has an important bearing on the future of the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and working people of the world as

well as the destiny of mankind. To oppose modern revisionism, safeguard the purity of Marxism-Leninism and uphold the revolutionary principles of the 1957 Declaration and the 1960 Statement is the serious fighting task of the Communists of all countries at the present time.

Both sides were of the agreed view that the Tito clique of Yugoslavia is typical of modern revisionism. It has openly betrayed the socialist camp and, serving as a special detachment of U.S. imperialism, is engaged in sabotage against the socialist camp, the national revolutionary movement, and the people of the world. Communists must draw a clear-cut demarcation between themselves and the Tito clique and wage an uncompromising struggle against it. To side with the Tito clique can only mean the betrayal of Marxism-Leninism.

While combating modern revisionism, it is also necessary to combat dogmatism. Dogmatists run diametrically counter to the principle of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of revolution at home and internationally. They do not use their brains or make a study of all the relevant facts. On major domestic and international questions, they repeat word for word what someone else says, follow closely in someone else's steps, and thus alienate the Party from reality and from the masses.

**B**OTH sides emphasized that it is in the fundamental interests of the people of the world to strengthen the unity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and of the 1957 Declaration and the 1960 Statement. The only correct way to maintain and strengthen this unity is to abide by the principles guiding relations among fraternal Parties and countries as clearly laid down in the Declaration and the Statement, namely, the principle of solidarity, the principle of independence and equality, the principle of attaining unanimity through consultation, and the principle of mutual support and assistance. Socialist countries must base

their mutual relations on the principles of complete equality, respect for each other's territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. It is absolutely impermissible to go against the principle of consultation on an equal footing and force the will of one Party or one country on another. It is absolutely impermissible, on the pretext of mutual assistance, to impair the independence and sovereignty of another country and interfere in its internal affairs. Both sides reiterated that they would, as always, work unremittingly to safeguard and strengthen the unity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement.

Both sides held that the differences now existing in the socialist camp and the international communist movement must be settled through inter-Party consultations on an equal footing. In order to eliminate the differences and strengthen unity, it is necessary to hold a meeting of representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the world. Both sides expressed the sincere hope that the talks between the Chinese and Soviet Parties would yield positive results and prepare the necessary conditions for the convocation of the international meeting of fraternal Parties.

Both sides expressed the conviction that the visit of President Choi Yong Kun to the People's Republic of China and the cordial talks between the leaders of the two countries not only further enhanced the close friendship between the Chinese and Korean Parties and the two countries, but also made a positive contribution to the strengthening of the unity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement.

On behalf of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the Korean people, President Choi Yong Kun invited Chairman Liu Shao-chi to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at a time convenient to him. Chairman Liu Shao-chi accepted this invitation with pleasure.

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## Kennedy's Big Conspiracy

*Following is a translation of Observer's commentary published in "Renmin Ribao" on June 21. Subheads are ours. — Ed.*

**I**N a speech at American University on June 10 U.S. President John F. Kennedy talked glibly about world peace. In that speech he loudly publicized the U.S. desire for peace, alleging that the United States "perseveres in the search for peace," that its "primary long-range interest . . . is general and complete disarmament," that it is "willing . . . to engage in peaceful competition with any other system on earth," that it will do its part "to build a world of peace" and so on and so forth. He spoke in extravagant terms; his words seemed rather pleasing to the ear.

How should people judge this peace refrain struck up by Kennedy? Does this speech really show Kennedy's "wisdom" or his cunning? Does it really represent his

"new attitude" that should be welcomed or a great conspiracy of his that warrants vigilance?

### Reaffirming U.S. Policies of Aggression and War

In an effort to make others believe in his sincerity for peace, Kennedy professed willingness to "re-examine" the U.S. attitude towards peace, towards the Soviet Union and towards the cold war. Did Kennedy repent of his sins in his self-examination? Certainly not! His "re-examination," in fact, is nothing but a reaffirmation of the policies of aggression and war the United States has been pursuing. Disregarding completely the heavy record of U.S. imperialism in piling up armaments, engaging in unbridled aggression and threatening and disrupting peace in the decade and more since the end of the war, he has the effrontery to describe this persistent U.S. policy as one in defence of peace. According to him, the U.S. arms drive and war preparations, its expansionist and aggressive acts

are not obstacles to peace because "America's weapons are non-provocative," its "military forces are committed to peace," "the pursuit of disarmament has been an effort of" the U.S. Government and because "the United States will never start a war." In other words, in his view, there is no need at all for the United States to make any change in its policy in order to attain those peace objectives he has publicized; nor has he any intention of making such a change.

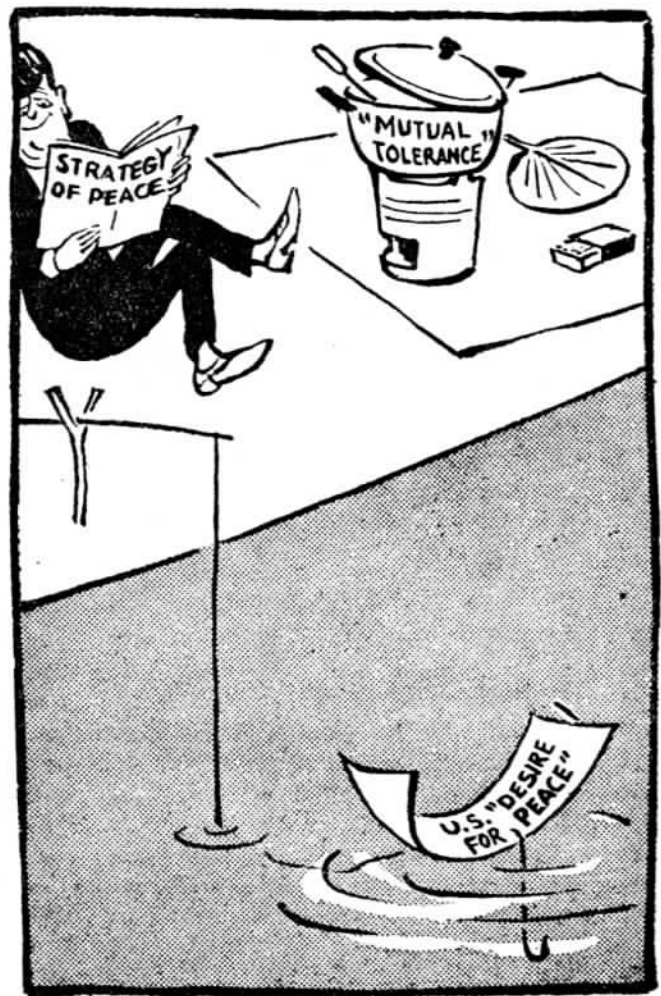
Kennedy believes that the crux of the matter lies in the adoption by the leaders of the Soviet Union of a "more enlightened attitude." What then is this "more enlightened attitude" called for by Kennedy? He explained it quite clearly in his speech.

First of all, the Soviet leaders should change their attitude towards the United States completely, "not to see only a distorted and desperate view of the other side," not to make statements which are "sad to read," and not to believe that "American imperialist circles are preparing to unleash different types of wars . . . to achieve world domination . . . by means of aggressive wars" — an attitude which Kennedy likens to the old saying that "the wicked flee when no man pursueth." Instead, they should take to heart the "many traits in common," the "common interests," and "common link" between the Soviet Union and the United States. In other words, the Soviet leaders must completely renounce the stand of opposing U.S. imperialism and adopt the attitude of trusting U.S. imperialism and effecting conciliation and co-operation with it.

### Kennedy's Terms of Peace—No Revolution

And this is not enough. The Soviet leaders should also completely change their attitude towards the revolution of the peoples of various countries. Kennedy said: "The communist drive to impose their political and economic system on others is the primary cause of world tension today," and to guarantee peace, they "should let each nation choose its own future." Everyone knows that Kennedy has always described the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of various countries as the socialist countries "attempting to impose the communist system." His demand for "letting each nation choose its own future" is, in effect, designed to bind the socialist countries hand and foot and prevent them from supporting the revolutionary struggles of the peoples. More than a year ago Kennedy had already arrogantly asked the Soviet Union to give such a pledge, as a condition for the United States to grant 20 years' peace.

And this is still not enough. The Soviet leaders should, furthermore, completely change their attitude towards the revolutionary cause of the socialist countries. Kennedy demands that the Soviet leaders accept the following view: to establish "a more practical, more attainable peace—based not on a sudden revolution in human nature but on a gradual evolution in human institutions." What does Kennedy mean by "gradual evolution in human institutions"? Without mincing words he said that this means "constructive changes within the communist bloc" and only such changes "might bring within reach solutions which now seem beyond us." Here Kennedy in fact reaffirms another condition for his so-called peace for 20 years, that is, the restoration of the capitalist



Fishing

Cartoon by Ying Tao

system in the socialist countries. Kennedy and his brain-trusters have frequently called for efforts to promote in the socialist countries "evolutionary development," "liberalization," "de-Stalinization," etc. In plain words, this means a return to capitalism step by step. They regard Yugoslavia as the "bellwether" of such evolution, in the hope that all socialist countries will follow in its footsteps and "evolve" constantly until the socialist camp is completely disintegrated and destroyed.

### "The Peace of the Grave"

Such is the "more enlightened attitude" which Kennedy demands of the Soviet leaders. Is it not crystal clear, then, what kind of peace this so-called "just peace for all time" he wants to establish is? It is the kind of peace that forbids the people of all capitalist countries to make revolutions, forbids the socialist countries to give support to the revolutions of all oppressed peoples and nations and, what is more, forces the socialist countries to give up their revolutionary gains, so that the whole world would be subjected to domination and enslavement by U.S. imperialism. To borrow Kennedy's own words, this will be precisely "an 'American peace' enforced on the world by American weapons of war" or "the peace of the grave or the security of the slave."

Won't this be the achievement of that "victory without battle" Kennedy has all the time been dreaming

of? It is common knowledge that in order to break up and destroy the socialist camp and establish U.S. hegemony in the world, Kennedy has been working vigorously on the one hand to build up armaments and prepare for war so as to be ready to win victory by force of arms, while on the other hand, backed up by this armed strength, he has been striving hard to bring about "peaceful evolution" in the socialist countries, so as to achieve victory by peaceful means. This is his "strategy of peace."

It seems that recently Kennedy and his brain-trusters have perceived great signs of hope of achieving "victory without battle." Kennedy declared, with full confidence: "I believe we can help them [the Soviet leaders] to do it [meaning, to adopt a more enlightened attitude]." Whence comes Kennedy's confidence in this respect? A few days ago U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk said elatedly that in the socialist countries "there are important changes going on and these are in the right direction." Are not these "changes" the cause for Kennedy's belief in the possibility and need for his "help"? And isn't this speech just that "help."

### A Most Cunning and Vicious Move

The London *Times* has pointed out in a commentary that Kennedy's speech was timed "mainly for the benefit of the meeting of the Soviet Central Committee on June 18 and the Sino-Soviet talks arranged for July 5." The *Wall Street Journal* was even more outspoken when it commented: "Kennedy is determined to edge the United States more actively into the Chinese-Russian quarrel," for "he's deeply convinced the West may well be capable

of influencing the outcome of the Sino-Soviet debate." It may be recalled that as early as 1958 Kennedy was already talking about the need to seek ways "to divide the red bloc," and has hitherto regarded this as a major part of his "strategy of peace." Recently, a pivotal point of the Kennedy Administration's foreign policy has been the attempt to sow discord between China and the Soviet Union and undermine the socialist camp. Kennedy's latest peace gestures are a most cunning and vicious move in his "strategy of peace." However, no matter how cunning and vicious Kennedy is, all those who firmly uphold the unity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement will never allow themselves to be taken in.

The Yugoslav modern revisionists, a special detachment of U.S. imperialism, are beside themselves with joy at Kennedy's speech and have lauded it to the skies. The mouthpieces of the Tito group have cried aloud that Kennedy's speech "should be given the greatest attention," and that any "reservation" or "caution" towards it would be "one-sided, defeatist and even ill-intentioned." Is not such an argument openly in the service of Kennedy's "strategy of peace"?

Kennedy is pushing ahead with a big conspiracy. The people of the whole world must now maintain greater vigilance than ever before and must never entertain any unrealistic illusions about U.S. imperialism. So long as the people of the socialist countries and all Marxist-Leninists closely unite, further expose the conspiracy of U.S. imperialism and step up their struggle, neither Kennedy's "strategy of peace" nor his war policy can succeed.

## International Communist Movement

# The Predatory Nature of the Yugoslav Revisionists' "Economic Co-operation"

Following is an abridged translation of an article in the Albanian "*Zeri I Popullit*" of June 6 entitled "Economic Co-operation With the Socialist Countries as the Modern Revisionists of Yugoslavia See It." Subheads are ours. — Ed.

**B**ELGRADE has made a great to-do about Yugoslavia's so-called "internationalist" aid to young and underdeveloped countries. In their hostile propaganda against Albania, the Yugoslav revisionists have also constantly boasted about their having given much aid to her, contributed to her socialist capital construction, and so on. There is no doubt that the people of our country and, indeed, world public opinion as a whole, fully understand the aims and nature of the "aid" which Yugoslavia claims to have given to Albania, so perhaps there is no need to take the trouble again to mention such claims. But, in view of the fact that all the modern revisionists are trying so hard to rehabilitate the Tito group completely

and to absolve them of their sins, both past and present, and that the leaders of Belgrade describe the "Yugoslav experience" in economic relations as an example for others to follow, we feel it our duty to state the truth once again to refresh people's memories. If the "aid" which the Tito group gave to Albania is described as "aid" such as one socialist country should give to another, and if the "economic relations" between Albania and Yugoslavia from 1945 to 1948 are portrayed as a model of "economic relations" between socialist countries, then what should one call the "aid" and the "economic relations" between the metropolitan countries and their colonies, and between the capitalist countries and those countries which they seek to subjugate?

### Line of National Chauvinism

Albania was the first country on which the modern revisionists of Yugoslavia experimented with their line of national chauvinism and of splitting and weakening the

forces of socialism. The hostile interference carried out by the Yugoslav leadership in the internal affairs of Albania ever since the beginning of the national-liberation struggle took a more severe and outrageous form after the liberation precisely in relation to the problem of economic co-operation between the two countries. Inheriting a backward economy and having suffered great war damage, Albania needed aid. At that time, Yugoslavia seemed to have taken the path of building socialism. For this reason, in real earnest and with good intentions, we expanded economic relations between the two countries. We held then that our two countries had created the necessary conditions for giving aid on the basis of internationalism and mutual benefit and for establishing economic co-operation based on respect for independence and national sovereignty and on the principles of proletarian internationalism.

Our Party strove to build up precisely such relations. It never crossed our minds then that the leadership of Yugoslavia would attempt to use aid and the development of relations between the two countries as a means of blackmail and enslavement to transform Albania into a country subordinated to Yugoslavia, into its colony.

Invariably proceeding from a favourable estimation based on the nature and aims of economic relations between socialist countries and from the stand of proletarian internationalism, in 1946 Albania concluded an economic treaty with Yugoslavia. This was followed by a series of protocols on the co-ordination of economic plans, the establishment of joint companies, parity of currency, unification of prices and elimination of customs duties.

But how did Yugoslavia act in its economic relations with Albania?

The development of our relations with Yugoslavia soon exposed the anti-socialist designs of the leaders in Belgrade. In the course of the implementation of the agreements it became clear that the Titoites had the following aims:

1. that the Albanian economy should develop as an appendage to the Yugoslav economy to which it should entirely be subordinated;
2. that our country should remain for ever an agricultural country without any developed industry;
3. that Albania should remain a backward country and a source of raw materials for "metropolitan" Yugoslavia;
4. that, economically dependent on Yugoslavia, Albania would also have to subordinate itself to that country politically.

The Yugoslav revisionists invented all sorts of theories for the purpose of achieving these aims. For instance, they suggested that Albania's agriculture should develop only in a certain direction and grow industrial crops as raw materials for Yugoslavia's light industry, grow sunflowers, vegetables and citrus crops, etc.

In the views of the Yugoslav leaders, Albania had no need at all to build up its industry, even light industry to process its raw materials and to produce consumer goods, because, they said, this was irrational and

it would be most economical to have such goods supplied by Yugoslavia.

This anti-socialist and predatory policy also clearly manifested itself in the matter of Albanian petroleum. The Yugoslav leaders tried their utmost to prevent Albania from building oil refineries like those in Yugoslavia, claiming that Albania should export crude oil to Yugoslavia and import from it petrol which was, of course, high-priced. Very naturally, they used every possible means in an all-out effort to sabotage our oil extraction; they employed the well-known tactics of struggle used by capitalist monopoly groups.

They even tried to obstruct us from selling petroleum to other People's Democracies. Their aim was to paralyse Albania's petroleum industry, an important branch of the national economy, in order to weaken our economy and likewise our country and to reduce it to a state of dependency. The Yugoslav revisionists described this policy as the only correct Marxist-Leninist path. The Yugoslav leaders adopted a similar tactic towards the other mineral products of Albania. Albania, according to them, should remain an exporter of raw materials and a wholly agricultural country. It should rely on the Tito clique for everything including even its daily bread and should become a market for the commodities of that clique. This attitude and policy of the Yugoslav revisionists was entirely the same as the Italian fascists' policy of enslaving our country. Such a policy was colonialist in purpose and had nothing in common whatsoever with socialism and proletarian internationalism.

### Unequal Agreements

To push ahead this policy, the Tito group imposed on Albania agreements which were entirely unequal and openly aimed at exploitation, such as those on currency parity, on the abrogation of customs rights, and on unification of sales and purchase prices of commodities. The currency parity alone caused our country losses of hundreds of millions of lek because the Albanian lek at that time had a greater value than the Yugoslav dinar. In devaluing our lek, the Yugoslav banks had in mind a purpose similar to that dominating the capitalist world: to get the maximum profit. But this was not the limit. During the entire period that economic relations were maintained between the two countries, the Yugoslav banks acted in the same way as capitalist banks, investing in the most profitable and powerful countries, but refraining from doing so in the smaller and weaker countries unless a tenfold profit was assured.

Unification of prices also brought Albania great disadvantages. Yugoslavia raked in enormous profits because the exchange of commodities was based not on international prices, but on the home market prices in each country. It squeezed out extra profits by re-selling our commodities in international markets at higher prices. Albania got little capital accumulation out of providing Yugoslavia with farm products, livestock and mineral products, while Yugoslavia accumulated a large amount of capital by exporting industrial goods to Albania. When the Albanian side insisted that the exchange of commodities should be based on international prices, Yugoslavia looked upon this as a nationalist and anti-Marxist attitude. The Yugoslav revisionists also coined some other slogans

which they used whenever they wanted to impose their views on us.

### **"Theory" of Co-ordination of Economic Plans**

In order to facilitate the implementation of their policy of "merging," or to be more exact, "enslaving" the Albanian People's Republic, the Yugoslav revisionists put forward the "theory" of co-ordination of economic plans.

The policy of co-ordinating economic plans which the Belgrade revisionist group sought to carry out would have reduced Albania to the status of an economic dependency. This had nothing in common with the aims of economic co-operation between the socialist countries. These are: promotion of the economic development of each and every socialist country and of the interests of the entire socialist camp; respect for national independence, complete equality of sovereignty, and mutual assistance and benefit. For the Yugoslav revisionists, co-ordination of plans meant that the Albanian economic development plan should be an appendage to their plan, while they preserved for themselves the right to decide and direct what roads Albania's economy should take.

Co-ordination of plans, according to the Yugoslav revisionists, should be aimed at transforming Albania into a colony of Yugoslavia and at enslaving the Albanian people. It should be aimed at obstructing Albania's economic development and socialist construction, isolating Albania from the other socialist countries and preserving for Yugoslavia a monopoly over Albania's imports and exports, in fact, at making Albania totally dependent on Yugoslavia economically and even politically. This is what the great-nation chauvinism of Yugoslavia seeks.

A truly vicious means to impose complete control over our country was the joint commission for co-ordination of economic plans proposed by the Yugoslav Government. Establishment of this commission was said to be for the purpose of promoting the implementation of conventions and economic agreements concluded between the two countries, but its real aim was to control the direction of our entire economy, to eliminate our economic and planning organs and thereby in practice to liquidate the Government of Albania and the state itself.

The task assigned to the Albanian Government and state was to conduct endless researches and then to submit proposals to the commission for decision. Therefore the final decision in any matter was made by Belgrade, not by the Albanian Government. On the other hand, implementation of the programme for the so-called unification of the economic systems in the two countries and of methods of work and leadership meant the elimination of all the forms of economic organizations set up in our country and the establishment of the Yugoslav organizational forms in complete disregard of conditions obtaining in Albania. Moreover, under this structure, our Government had no control at all over the Albanian-Yugoslav joint companies which enjoyed complete freedom of action in Albania and were not bound by its laws.

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**CORRECTIONS:** In *Peking Review*, No. 25, page 8, 7th line from the bottom in the left-hand column should read "end on the economic, political and ideological fronts;"

On page 17, the second line of the sixth paragraph from the bottom, right-hand column, should read "thing as a non-class or supra-class political party. All"

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Thus the co-ordination of plans and the creation of these supra-national organs were in reality co-ordinated activities to plunder the riches of Albania in every field, to subdue Albania and turn it into the seventh republic of Yugoslavia.

An example which fully brought to light the colonialist designs of the Yugoslav revisionists on Albania was the draft five-year economic plan (1948-52) which the Yugoslav Government proudly put before the Albanian leadership. Under the Yugoslav draft, Albania was to produce only industrial crops, crude oil, asphalt, chromium, etc., which were to be processed in Yugoslavia while Albania was not permitted to build up any industry. It can be seen that under this plan which the revisionists claimed as a model of internationalist "fraternal aid" of the Tito group, Albania would remain for ever a backward country dependent on Yugoslavia for everything, even her daily bread.

The so-called loans included in the Yugoslav budget (subsequent events showed that they were not in the budget at all) were not granted to Albania. Even in ordinary trade transactions, the Belgrade plunderers employed all sorts of deceptions and tricks to plunder Albania wantonly in every possible way. Yugoslavia never fulfilled the contracts and agreement it concluded with Albania. Yugoslav commodities were never shipped to Albania in accordance with the agreed quantities, specifications and dates.

The correct line laid down by our Party for the First Five-Year Plan called for the establishment of industry and the electrification of the national economy, the development and further strengthening of the Albanian working class, the development and modernization of agriculture on a socialist basis and the improvement of the material well-being and cultural level of the working people. This correct line conforms fully with the interests of our people and with the needs of the cause of socialism.

Charging us with various faults and using hypocritical slogans and terms under the disguise of revolution and Marxism, the modern revisionists of Yugoslavia sought to get our economic plan turned down, impose their plan of enslavement upon us, strike a blow at the firm Marxist-Leninist leadership of our Party and at all those who defended the Leninist line of the Party and install their own people in positions of leadership. This would have meant a first step to the subjugation of Albania.

### **Plotting Against Albania**

It should be pointed out here with what insolence and arrogance the Yugoslav revisionists at that period behaved towards our country. To force the acceptance of their point of view, their favourite method was unreasonable accusations, blackmail and even the attempt to mass troops on Albanian territory as a means of applying pressure. While accusing us of closing Albania to the outside world, they tried their best to obstruct our economic development. While condemning us for having departed far from Marxism-Leninism, they themselves trampled it underfoot. They talked about the principles of co-operation between socialist countries and the supreme interests of socialism but meanwhile they acted like imperialists. They denounced us for being nationalists but their actions were characteristic of the most rabid chauvinism. The Yugoslav modern revisionist group, in



order to realize their conspiracy against Albania, had long begun to plot secretly, and actively supported their agents inside our Party. When their plan of hostile activities failed and the traitors were duly punished, the chorus of the Yugoslav modern revisionists began to accuse our Party and its leadership of being terrorists and murderers and of having tried and imprisoned friends of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and so on and so forth.

The modern revisionists of Yugoslavia can never change historical realities nor can they obliterate the truth, no matter how hard they try. The sort of relations which the revisionists of Belgrade tried to impose on Albania were those of big-nation chauvinism, aimed at exerting pressure on others and forcing them into submission. They promised their aid on the condition that we give up political independence and our own views, and turn Albania into a docile, 100 per cent satellite. In the view of the Yugoslav revisionists, their relations with Albania exclude completely such concepts as respect for each other's independence and state sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit, fraternal aid and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, concepts which should characterize relations between socialist countries. The modern revisionists of Yugoslavia cannot have these Marxist-Leninist concepts because they have betrayed Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. As is generally known, economic questions are inseparable from ideology and political views. They are closely related to each other. The practical policy which one country pursues in its economic relations with another is even directly determined by ideology.

### Leopard Cannot Change Its Spots

Although a very long time has elapsed since then, not even the slightest change can be seen in the means and objectives of the Yugoslav revisionists who are bent on pushing ahead with their plan. They have not abandoned their programme which was exposed as long as 15 years ago by the Information Bureau (of the Communist Parties). That is, they attempt to rally the countries in the Balkans and in Central Europe around Yugoslavia according to Churchill's plan and draw these countries into their orbit. The 1956 events and especially the role played by the agents of Tito in the Hungarian counter-revolutionary organizations, explicitly confirmed that the revisionists of Yugoslavia are bent on continuing with their old plans.

The revisionists in Belgrade, wearing the mask of striving for friendship between the different peoples, have tried by hook or by crook to make our Government open our frontiers and organize fairs. It is obvious that the great-Serbian chauvinists want us to do this so that they can send their agents into our country to establish the footholds needed for use in future activities. This demand has nothing in common with friendly contacts between the peoples of the two countries. Our Party safeguards friendship with the Yugoslav people of different nationalities and strengthens it along the broad path of internationalism and Marxism-Leninism. It will never permit the opening of our frontiers and the holding of fairs for the convenience of the espionage organizations of Tito and his saboteurs.

Our relations with Yugoslavia and the struggles waged by our Party in the early post-liberation years

against Belgrade's pressure and blackmail have clearly confirmed that the modern revisionists of Yugoslavia have trampled underfoot even the most elementary principles governing relations between the socialist countries. They did not hesitate to use tactics which even the imperialists today dare not employ in dealing with the countries they attempt to enslave.

Big-nation chauvinism has made it impossible for the modern revisionists of Yugoslavia to help other countries and advance side by side, to treat others on an equal footing as brothers and to assist them in achieving industrialization and striving to close, step by step, the gap in their level of economic development. On the question of aid and economic relations with other countries, even with the socialist countries, the modern revisionists of Yugoslavia take an out-and-out bourgeois viewpoint.

This is confirmed by the economic relations between Albania and Yugoslavia and the form of co-operation which the revisionists of Yugoslavia tried to impose on our country. They make acceptance of their political views a condition for giving economic aid; they use the co-ordination of economic plans as a means to turn the economy of another country into an appendage of their own and the establishment of an economic co-operation apparatus to achieve this same aim. This is an utterly anti-Marxist policy; such a policy throws light on the nature of the so-called economic integration so loudly publicized by the modern revisionists of Yugoslavia. In as much as the Tito group has been serving as the long-tested agents of U.S. imperialism, the objective of this policy has been and still is to disrupt the socialist camp, to subdue the socialist countries and to serve U.S. imperialism.

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# ROUND THE WORLD

## NEW DELHI

### Know a Man by His Friends

The appearance of the term "mainland China" in a recent Indian diplomatic note to the Chinese Government was no accident. The use of this U.S. imperialist expression designed to provide a cover for Washington's scheme to create "two Chinas" follows from New Delhi's subservience to the Kennedy Administration. This goes hand in hand with the Nehru government's policy of increased collusion with the Chiang Kai-shek gang in Taiwan.

"Certain diplomatic quarters," reported the *Hindustan Standard* (June 13), "are suggesting that the Government of India should reconsider its policy regarding the recognition of 'two Chinas.'" "The first mention of 'mainland China' was made in the Indian Government's note to China on May 6. It has encouraged diplomatic quarters to presume that New Delhi is thinking afresh on the subject."

More outspoken was a frontpage article in the Indian weekly *Flame* of June 15. Under the title "India Must Recognize Formosa," it wrote: "Informed political circles are of the view that the Government of India should draw liberally on the Formosa regime's experience in guerrilla and mountain warfare. There is no valid reason why we should not get experts from Formosa to train our Jawans (soldiers). . . . The entire question may come up for discussion during the monsoon session of parliament. A large number of M.P.s are of the view that the matter should be handled with courage and boldness."

Many Western reports also touch on this question. A UPI dispatch from New Delhi (June 14) disclosed that the Indian Ministry of External Affairs is considering three possibilities for collusion with the Chiang Kai-shek gang: 1) having Chiang open a trade agency or consulate in India, 2) extending de facto recognition to Chiang as the government of Taiwan and 3) maintaining undercover contacts

through Chiang's representatives at the United Nations or some other centre of diplomatic activity. When T.T. Krishnamachari, Indian Minister for Defence and Economic Co-ordination, was in the United States, he told the press that it was his "personal" view that the Chiang Kai-shek clique "may be entitled to a seat in her own right in the United Nations."

Revealing that "an unofficial (Chiang) representative" had "sought and obtained interviews with Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Foreign Secretary M.J. Desai," a *Christian Science Monitor* special correspondent in New Delhi reported on June 13 that word had gone around that Chiang's "envoy was shopping for a house in New Delhi," that Nehru had sent a personal message to Chiang Kai-shek and that the planned establishment of trade relations between New Delhi and Chiang was only a "preliminary." The correspondent added that some Indian army officers even advocated trying to instigate armed rebellion in Tibet with the help of Chiang agents.

In their furious pursuit of the anti-China campaign, the rulers of New Delhi have long thrown overboard the pretence that they treasure the friendship and common interests that have existed and still exist between the 1,100 million Chinese and Indian peoples. Now Nehru is seeking friendship and help from Chiang Kai-shek. Truly is it said that birds of a feather flock together.

## JAPAN

### Rising Popular Struggle

The current, 10th round of united action (June 16-25) of the Japanese people has proved to be even more powerful than the last. To rid the country of U.S. nuclear-capable F105D fighter-bombers, to prevent the introduction of U.S. nuclear submarines into Japanese ports, to protest the collusion between the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean fascists — in short, to smash the U.S. imperialist scheme of turning Japan into its nuclear war base, ever wider sec-

tions of the population have been drawn into the patriotic struggle.

The campaign is as spirited as it is multifarious in form. The 100,000-strong mass rally in the port city of Yokosuka on June 23 climaxed numerous peace marches across the country, demonstrations at U.S. war bases, mass meetings, distribution of leaflets and the collection of signatures. Workers, city people and peasants, students, professors, scientists, artists, priests and laymen are taking part. The Japanese Communist Party is in the van of the campaign.

Under the impact of this powerful people's movement, the Japanese Socialist Party at its recent central committee meeting defined the struggle against the U.S. plot to turn Japan into a nuclear war base as the most important task before the party. At the same time, the Japan Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, suspended last year as a result of disruptive activities by Right-wing social democrats, has resumed its functions. It is preparing for the 9th Hiroshima World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs on August 6 which will be preceded by nationwide peace marches in Japan.

## ZANZIBAR

### Internal Self-Government

Still another East African country has obtained internal self-government. This is Zanzibar, the island state off the coast of Tanganyika.

Known as a pearl on the Indian Ocean, Zanzibar is rich in natural resources and provides 80 per cent of the world's cloves. Long years of British colonial rule, however, have given the country a mono-crop economy and virtual British monopoly of production as well as of the export and import trades. As always, colonialism has brought hardship and impoverishment to the people.

For this and other reasons, Zanzibar has developed a vigorous national-independence movement. There have been frequent mass demonstrations both against British colonial oppression and against U.S. neo-colonialist aggression. In the latter part of 1960 and early in 1961, one third of the population took part in a massive pro-

test against the establishment of a U.S. rocket base. These popular struggles have struck telling blows against colonialism, old and new, and have contributed to the present significant victory.

The British colonial authorities have moved in their troops from neighbouring East African countries ready to intervene and influence the coming elections on July 8. They have refused to fix a date for Zanzibar's independence and have resorted to various tricks to sow discord among the local political parties. The U.S. neo-colonialists, who still maintain their rocket base in Zanzibar, are also engaged in underhand activities designed to strengthen the position they have already established on the islands. For full independence, the Zanzibar people will yet have to wage many bitter struggles.

## INSIDE U.S.A.

### **Racism to the Fore**

Senator Allen Ellender (Dem., Louisiana) was made *persona non grata* by four African states last year because of his derogatory remarks about the African peoples. Now he has again insulted the Negro people by trying to justify the horrible practice of racial discrimination in the United States. Instead of criticizing the responsible authorities for the disgraceful social conditions in the U.S. capital, this loud-mouthed racist asserted that "the large number of Negroes in Washington are making the city a cesspool of crime and creating the worst school conditions of any big city." And adding imperialist insult to past and present imperialist injuries, he went so far as to say that conditions in Liberia, Ethiopia and Haiti showed the African's "inability to govern."

This calculated insult was immediately rebuffed. Diplomats of 20 African countries meeting in Washington denounced Ellender's slur on the Negro people. The Liberian and Ethiopian Ambassadors protested to Secretary of State Rusk and later issued a statement identifying themselves with those fighting to end racial iniquities everywhere on earth.

Apart from such attacks on their countries, the African diplomats in their private lives acquire much first-hand experience of the racism rampant in the United States. The *New York Herald Tribune* (June 5) admitted that their lives in Washington were "a nightmare of advertised apartments that suddenly evaporate, of car tires slashed in the night, of white cab drivers who sail past their signals — only to stop a few yards beyond to pick up a white person." "Many African diplomats have to serve as barbers for each other to avoid ill-treatment in barber shops." "There have been instances of African Ambassadors in formal dress being turned away from segregated apartment houses by white doormen, who could not believe they were invited guests."

As diplomats these representatives of African countries are supposed to be entitled to many privileges but because they are in the land of the colour bar they are victims of racial discrimination too.

## YUGOSLAVIA

### **Facts Are Stubborn Things**

Unemployment? Yes, that's something we've aplenty—339,000 in February this year. An increase of 14.5 per cent in 12 months and of 38.3 per cent since February 1961. Layoffs? Yes, we've got them too. They increase year by year — 294,000 in 1960, 347,000 in 1961, and 379,000 in 1962.

This conversation is of course an imaginary one, but you could get these replies if you asked a Yugoslav about the employment situation in his country because the figures given are taken from the latest issue of the Yugoslav journal *Index*.

Your Yugoslav might also tell you that unemployment and layoffs have led to a mass migration of the labour force. Referring to this phenomenon in Croatia and some other Yugoslav republics, the June 6 issue of *Communist* (Yugoslav weekly) admits that in addition to "unskilled workers," people with "professional skill" are also going abroad to look for work. Last year, they headed mostly for Western Europe, especially West Ger-

many. On the lot of the migrant workers, the journal adds: "Many people working abroad have found themselves in difficulties. To get a meagre income, they often have to do the heaviest work."

All this sounds strange enough, but the strangest thing is that, as *Communist* reveals, the Yugoslav authorities actually encourage the people to seek their livelihood in foreign countries. In one district in Dalmatia, for instance, plans were worked out to solve the problem of "surplus labour" precisely in this way. Foreign capitalists naturally are very happy to be able to exploit cheap Yugoslav labour. They now come to Yugoslavia in person to enlist workers. They even employ local "middlemen" to distribute enticing propaganda material and advertise in local papers.

Some people say that Yugoslavia is a socialist country. It seems to us that these hard facts of unemployment, surplus labour power and emigration of workers after almost two decades of Tito's rule are symptoms of a capitalist society and have nothing to do with socialism.

## **BRIEFS**

A long-term Soviet-Indian trade agreement (1964-68) has been signed in Moscow. Under this new agreement, the volume of trade between the two countries will be 400 million rubles a year, twice as much as in 1962. The Soviet Union will supply machines and equipment, aeroplanes, helicopters and other items.

In the latter part of May, the two countries also signed two protocols which stipulated Soviet aid for the expansion of two Indian oil refineries and the establishment of a precision instrument plant. Reporting the news, the Indian Information Service pointed out: "Total Soviet assistance extended to India since independence amounts to rupees 3,840 million. This assistance covers all crucial sectors of India's economy—power, steel, oil, coal, heavy engineering, precision instruments and drugs."

Earlier, it was reported that the Soviet Union was helping India to manufacture MIG aircraft.

# China's Farm Machine-Building Industry

by CHUN WEN

CHINA'S basic line for developing agriculture has been formulated by the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung as: first collectivize the farms and then, on that basis, mechanize and electrify them.

Collectivization, the first step, was accomplished in the main during the First Five-Year Plan (1953-57). By 1958, the farm co-operatives had advanced to a still higher stage of growth — the people's communes. Last September, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, basing itself on the general policy for developing the national economy with agriculture as the foundation and industry the leading factor, adopted a decision on further consolidating the collective economy of the rural people's communes and developing farm production. That decision placed on the nation's immediate agenda the historic task of carrying through the technical reform of agriculture. This brought the nation's farm machine-building industry to the centre of the limelight.

## Building From Scratch

Pre-liberation China had no farm machine-building industry. All her millions of farms had only 1,200 farm tractors. These were a hodge-podge of models imported from different countries, and this alone made servicing very difficult.

Immediately after liberation, the Communist Party and People's Government paid great attention to the creation and development of a modern farm machine-building industry. During the First Five-Year Plan work started on such big modern projects as the No. 1 Tractor Works in Loyang, Honan Province, and the Peking Farm Machinery Plant. The advance of the industry was accelerated in 1958 and the years following. The Loyang Tractor Works has been completed in the main and is mass producing the 54 h.p. Dongfanghong (The East Is Red) crawler tractor. Several other tractor plants are under construction in Tientsin, Nanchang, Anshan, etc. They will build various types of machines — including the Iron Bull 45, the Bumper Harvest 27 and the Dongfanghong 28 wheel tractors, the Red Flag 100 crawler tractor, and the Worker-Peasant 7 small tractor. These models are already being trial manufactured. Completion of these plants will greatly enhance China's tractor-building capacity and once they are fully in production their output will to a considerable extent meet the nation's demand for the various types of tractors needed for dry-field farming.

Tractors need a large variety of tractor-drawn implements — ploughs, harrows, seed drills, cultivators and harvesters — and since geographical conditions, crops and cultivation methods vary widely in China, their production

presents quite a formidable problem. New China has put a considerable effort into solving this problem and she is now supplying from home sources nearly all types of ploughs, harrows, inter-row cultivators, seeders, hay-making machines, trailers and sprayers needed for working flat fields.

China's industrial capacity for building internal combustion engines, diesel and petrol, which her farms use primarily for powering water pumps, has tripled since the end of the First Five-Year Plan. Since irrigation and drainage play so big a role in Chinese farming, this is a significant gain.

By the end of 1962, as a result of this rapid development, China had 110,000 farm tractors (in terms of 15 h.p. units), 200,000 tractor-drawn implements, and irrigation and drainage machines totalling 5.8 million horsepower.

This is a tremendous advance compared with pre-liberation days, but it still falls far short of our needs.

Supplies of up-to-date farm machinery will not satisfy demand for a considerable time to come so it is highly necessary in the meantime to develop the production of small farm tools and semi-mechanized implements. Here too a big effort has been made. During the past three years, China's factories and handicraft co-ops turned out 700 million small metal farm tools and 30 million semi-mechanized farm implements such as insecticide sprayers and horse-drawn harvesters. These played a big role in overcoming the difficulties brought on by adverse weather during the past few years and enabled China to press steadily ahead with farm mechanization.

Efficiency demands that maintenance keep pace with the manufacture and supply of farm machines and China has given top priority to this question in the past few years. There has been a big increase in her farm machine repair and maintenance capabilities. Capacity for parts production has more than doubled and the country now has more than 900 repair plants.

China, in a word, has set up her own farm machine-building industry and is producing, instead of importing, most of the machines she needs. This is an important achievement in her socialist construction.

## Fundamental Solution

China's farm machine-building industry is still very young, but as the above figures show it has already played a significant role in facilitating farm mechanization and increasing crop yields. Experience has shown that wherever farm machines have been introduced and the "Eight-



Watering the Fields

Woodcut by Ku Hung

Point Charter for Agriculture" carried out (this embraces soil amelioration, increased use of fertilizers, extension of irrigation, use of good strains of seed, rational close planting, better plant protection, better field management and tools reform), both labour productivity and the output of marketable grain are enhanced. Heilungkiang, China's northeasternmost province where over 20 per cent of the cultivated land is machine-ploughed, serves as a good example. Figures for 100 grain-producing brigades of mechanized state farms there show that on average a farm worker produces 23,000 *jin* of grain a year and 75-80 per cent of the crop is marketed. These figures are several times greater than those for people's communes still using traditional farm tools.

Another result of farm mechanization is a rise in both total output and per *mu* yields. Take the Peace People's Commune on the outskirts of Peking for example. It was hit last year by the severest drought in decades. But since it had mechanized its farm work to a considerable extent that year — one tractor per 1,400 *mu* of ploughland and a power capacity of 1 h.p. per 15 *mu* of land — it was able to set aside manpower for collecting and applying more manure and fertilizers and tending its crops in a more meticulous way. The result was that it gathered a harvest more than twice as large as that of the preceding year and upped its per *mu* yield by 53.6 per cent.

In her efforts to bring about farm mechanization, China aims at raising both labour productivity and per *mu* yields. That mechanization will increase labour productivity stands to reason, but that it will also raise per *mu*

yields is not always readily understood. Since China has rich manpower resources but limited arable land, some have argued that mechanization will only displace manpower from the farms without raising yields. But this is not so. It is true that China has much manpower, but she is actually experiencing a shortage, not a surplus, of hands on her farms. This is because big efforts are being made, on the basis of farm collectivization, to implement the "Eight-Point Charter," develop a diversified rural economy embracing crop growing, forestry, livestock-breeding, sideline production and fishing. And on top of all this, capital construction on a big scale has to be undertaken to ameliorate low-lying fields, saline and alkaline soil, etc. At the present time the power capacity on China's farms is inadequate for all these tasks. This makes it difficult to extend meticulous methods of farming from small plots to big areas.

Mechanization increases the power capacity of the farms so that more manpower can be spared to apply meticulous methods to larger areas, develop a diversified economy and engage in capital construction on a large scale. These activities not only raise labour productivity and crop yields but farm incomes as well. The Peace People's Commune mentioned above used to be a more or less self-sufficient hamlet producing few cash crops in the past. Then along with mechanization, it went in for diversification. As a result last year it marketed 3,650 tons of milk, 33,000 Peking ducks, nearly 37 tons of meat, 18,500 tons of vegetables and 97 tons of fruits, greatly increasing the cash income of its members.

All this corroborates Chairman Mao Tse-tung's thesis that "the fundamental way out for [China's] agriculture lies in mechanization."

### Technical Policy

How will China mechanize her agriculture?

For the world as a whole, farm mechanization has a history of nearly half a century. China can benefit from the experience of other countries, but since she has a large population and her cultivated land is limited (averaging a little over 2 *mu* per capita), she cannot adopt the methods of extensive farming practised in certain countries. Since she is not yet highly industrialized, she cannot introduce large quantities of farm machines and chemical fertilizers in a short time as some advanced industrial countries have done. South China has conditions approximating to those in certain countries with dense populations and limited amounts of land, but these conditions are quite unlike those in northwest, northeast and north China. While China can and does draw on the experience of other countries, she must find her own path in farm mechanization. This path must suit her specific conditions, namely, her socialist system, varied geography, tradition of intensive, meticulous farming and rich manpower resources. She must also take account of the present level of her industrial development and the purchasing power of her rural people's communes and their production teams.

Thus considered, in developing her farm machine-building industry China's technical policy may be summarized as follows:

● Since farm machines must help raise yields, they should be designed in relation to the "Eight-Point Charter" which embodies and sums up in the light of modern agricultural science the many centuries of rich experience accumulated by China's peasants.

● Since the supply of farm machinery will fall short of needs for some considerable time to come, the purchasing power of the rural people's communes is still rather low and it takes time to raise the cultural and technical level of the peasants—semi-mechanized implements and improved farm tools will continue to be the mainstay of agricultural production. This determines the policy of simultaneous development of mechanized and semi-mechanized devices with the emphasis on the latter, and of the use of both machines and animal traction.

Under conditions in China today, this policy, far from retarding farm mechanization, actually accelerates it. This is because, in the first place, semi-mechanized and improved implements are much more efficient than traditional tools and many fully mechanized machines have actually been evolved directly from them as improved and mechanized versions of them. Such semi-mechanized and improved implements are furthermore priced within reach of most of the rural people's communes and their production teams. Since they call for relatively small state investments, the state can set aside larger funds for more urgent projects to speed up farm mechanization.

● The greater part of China is hilly or mountainous and there are relatively few plains in the country. Furthermore, most of the farmlands are in relatively small plots and a considerable proportion of them are paddyfields. In designing and selecting models of farm machines, therefore, China's policy is to plan for the simultaneous use of large, medium-sized and small machines but with the emphasis on the small and medium-sized ones.

● Geographical conditions and methods of cultivation vary widely in the country, so it is very important for China to develop farm machines for each area in the light of local conditions. In fact China has already designed and made a number of unique machines. One example is the electrically operated cable-towed plough specially designed for the water-filled paddyfields of south China. Instead of wading knee-deep in mud as when ploughs pulled by buffaloes are used, the cable-ploughman can now operate from dry land. This new gadget is efficient and inexpensive. It has been tried out and is being popularized in certain areas where water-filled fields abound, especially in Kiangsu Province. A number of tractor-drawn implements have also been devised especially with a view to the very extensive ridged fields in northeast China. State farm workers and people's commune members in Heilungkiang Province have given a vote of confidence to the new seven-furrow plough for ridged fields currently being tried out there.

● The financial resources at the disposal of the rural people's communes are still limited so farm machine designers do their best to design versatile machines. A machine that can serve several different purposes saves money for its owner. Farms look out for a tractor that with accessories can plough, build roads, plant trees, drive water pumps and process crops as well as serve as a transport vehicle. Other prime considerations are higher efficiency,

reduced costs and long service life. Policy emphasizes both good manufacture and good maintenance.

● In building the farm machine industry, Chairman Mao Tse-tung's military principle of "concentrating a superior force for a campaign of annihilation" is applied in the sense that funds, raw and other materials and equipment are employed in a planned, concentrated way so as to achieve the greatest results in the swiftest way.

● Priority in the development of farm machines is given to those for cultivation and irrigation purposes; overall mechanization of farm work will come afterwards. In allocating farm machines, state farms take precedence over people's communes, while suburban farm areas and the major grain- or cotton-producing centres have the precedence over other areas. In this way, ensuring rapid, orderly progress, farm mechanization is being brought about by stages and area by area.

In accordance with the policies outlined above, China is building an independent, comprehensive farm machine-building industry. As she goes ahead with this undertaking she is designing and building a whole series of tractors and irrigation machines in a comprehensive range of sizes and complete with the necessary accessories, increasing its range of tractor-drawn implements for various purposes and tackling the problems of mechanizing forestry, livestock-breeding and fishing. She is also setting up a complete production system for the output of tractor-drawn implements, pumps, farm machine parts and accessories, a repair and maintenance network, equipping her factories with special machines and training scientific and technical personnel on a large scale for the industry.

### Prospects

What are China's actual needs in farm mechanization? What are her prospects in meeting them?

As concrete plans for farm mechanization and the steps to be taken to realize them are still being worked out, it is not possible to give a concrete answer to these questions. But a tentative estimate can be made. China has about 1,300 million *mu* of arable land that can be worked by machines — including land that can and will be reclaimed. The power requirements of such an area — including tractors, lorries, combine harvesters, irrigation machines, cable-towed ploughs, etc. — is about 100-150 million horsepower. The annual tractor output needed will be somewhere around 200,000 machines (in terms of 15 h.p. units).

As for her prospects in accomplishing this undertaking the following favourable factors may be mentioned: the capacity of her machine-building industry has been greatly expanded; she can now supply from home sources by far the largest part of the metals needed for building farm machines; her production of petroleum — the main fuel for farm machines — has increased tremendously.

With the Communist Party and People's Government giving high priority to the production of capital goods for the farms and the nation going all out to aid agriculture, it is clear that China is ready now to carry out farm mechanization step by step. This historic task, in all probability, will be fulfilled within the next 20-25 years.

# New-Type Schools Make Good

by OUYANG HUI-LIN\*

*Five years have elapsed since the seaboard province of Kiangsu set up its first group of part-study, part-work agricultural middle schools and blazed a new trail for China's rural secondary education. In this time scores of thousands have gone out from such schools in Kiangsu alone to do a fine job in the province's rural people's communes, a fact well indicative of both the vitality and the bright prospects of these new-type schools.—Ed.*

THE agricultural middle schools of Kiangsu were established in 1958 in direct answer to the demands of the time. Following the land reform in New China after liberation, Kiangsu made tremendous agricultural advances. This was especially so during the First Five-Year Plan (1953-57) of socialist construction when agricultural co-operation started full scale and became universal throughout the countryside. All this brought marked improvements in the life of the peasants and this was reflected in the rapid growth of education. The increasing number of students trained in the rural elementary schools naturally wanted to go on with their studies in the middle (secondary) schools. There was a rapid increase in the number of middle schools run by the state, but this increase was still far from enough to satisfy the growing demand. Confronted with this problem, educational workers urgently set about solving it.

Guided by the Party's policy that education should serve the politics of the working class, and be combined with productive labour, and following suggestions advanced by Vice-Premier Lu Ting-yi, the Kiangsu Provincial Party Committee began to set up part-work, part-study agricultural middle schools in March of 1958.

## Suited to Village Conditions

The founding of agricultural middle schools opened new perspectives for middle-school education in China's rural areas. They have enabled the villages' young people to continue their middle-school education while using their cultural and technical knowledge to develop agricultural production.

Like all new-born things of the revolution, the agricultural middle schools had their teething troubles, but with five years of work and experience behind them they are now striding confidently into their sixth year.

Education must serve and accommodate itself to the development of the economic base of society. The agricultural middle school has proved itself to be a type of school well suited to present-day conditions in our countryside. Our villages are still at a low level technically speaking; our rural economy has not yet achieved abundance, and the rural population still live in scattered

communities. Agricultural production is to a large extent still subject to the vagaries of nature, and before mechanization, electrification, the widespread use of chemical fertilizers and irrigation in agriculture are fully realized, work on the farms will still depend mainly on human labour and draught animals. The development of middle-school education in the villages must be based on this reality, taking into consideration the ability of parents to afford middle-school education for their children, as well as the fact that the schools should not put too heavy a strain on the rural labour forces by transferring too many able hands from the farms to the schoolroom.

Here in Kiangsu, we found that enrolments in rural middle schools were to a large extent affected by the previous year's harvest. Relatively well off villages with good crops would have more prospective students; where the harvest was poor and the villagers had temporary difficulties, there would be fewer applicants for places at school. Recognizing this situation, our school work varied accordingly. In a good year, we would take in more students and in a poor year, fewer. In this way, we gave due consideration both to the needs of elementary-school graduates wishing to continue their education and the economic conditions of the various villages. This adaptability of our non-government-run middle schools and other educational institutions was necessary if they were to be really useful supplements to the ordinary government-run middle schools and educational institutions. In this way, in our educational work, we have been moving on "two legs," and not on "one leg" only. The whole process of the development of agricultural middle schools in Kiangsu over the past five years has reflected this situation.

## Part-Work and Part-Study Method

True to their part-work, part-study character, the agricultural middle schools attach equal importance to book-learning and manual labour. When the time is suitable for study, the main work of these new-type schools is teaching and studying; when productive work demands priority, this becomes their main activity. Students of these schools all keep up the habit of doing manual work, learn to apply the knowledge they learn at school in practical everyday life and this is one reason why they naturally settle down to agricultural work on graduation.

Over the last five years, 320,000 students of Kiangsu's agricultural middle schools have gone to work in its rural people's communes. This number includes 120,000 youngsters who graduated on completion of their courses. Now there is an average of one or two middle-school students in each production team; while some have as many as seven or eight. In the past, youngsters in the villages all wanted to enter middle schools in the cities, or to go to work in factories and other places in the cities. It was difficult for the villages to hold them. This situation

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has changed greatly since the launching of the agricultural middle schools in 1958; villages now can retain their middle-school students. Shuanglou Township gives a good illustration of this. In the nine years from 1949 to 1958, only seven middle-school students remained in the township. Its Zhongqiao Production Brigade had 31 people who had received a middle-school education, but all except one have gone elsewhere to work as teachers, factory workers or cadres. Since the township set up its own agricultural middle school five years ago, 289 students have graduated from it. All have remained in the villages to take part in production, holding such jobs as workpoint recorders, storehouse keepers, work-team leaders, accountants, and so on. Such a situation never before existed in our history. These agricultural middle-school graduates have set their hearts on farm work and have the interests of the collective keenly at heart; they have a certain knowledge of agricultural techniques and skills, they know the nature of various insecticides and chemical fertilizers, and have elementary training in veterinary surgery, weather forecasting, book-keeping and accountancy. They use this knowledge to good advantage on the agricultural front.

Tungtai County reports that 2,111 students graduated from its agricultural middle schools during the last two years; today 2 are working as deputy secretaries of production brigade Party branches; 59 as production-brigade accountants or clerks; 24 as production-team leaders; 281 as production-team accountants; 505 as work-team leaders or workpoint recorders; 15 as tractor drivers; 145 as workers of the communes' electric and diesel pumping stations; 162 as agro-technicians; 254 as workers in charge of chemical insecticides, fertilizers and farm machines; and 664 as stock-breeders, carpenters, weathermen, etc. The local inhabitants have a high opinion of them. They have been much praised in the communes as "good commune members, good technicians, good book-keepers and good housekeepers." Members of the Weijiao People's Commune call these students "new-old peasants"—new in the sense of their socialist outlook, new ideas, and technical and cultural knowledge, and old in the sense of their being as well-versed in farming as veteran peasants. As the peasants put it in their own words these students are "new men produced by the method of part-time study, part-time work."

### Experience Gained

These past five years and more of practical work have given us some initial experience in how to run an agricultural middle school well.

First, we find it is better to set up a number of small schools spread over an area than to establish one big school. Cadres and rank and file members of the Dongbeitang People's Commune have summed up the three advantages of decentralization as follows:

"One, the small school is close to our homes; this is very convenient.



Young Peasant-Students

Woodcut by Shao Chia-yung

"Two, it makes it easy for students to return home to work when needed on the farms, help in household jobs or sideline occupations, and so lessen the burden on the rest of the family.

"Three, since students live at home, it is much easier to solve the housing problems of the schools; the work of management is much simplified, teachers can better concentrate their attention on teaching."

Secondly, the smaller, local school is better able to divide the time given to classroom work and to productive labour in accordance with the changing demands of weather and season, the crops planted and other specific conditions. The various schools can decide themselves what schedule they will adopt according to their actual needs. They can do either half-day study and half-day work, or study and work every other day, or work throughout the busy farm seasons and study during the slack seasons. But no matter what schedule is followed, in order to give students adequate schooling, the total time spent on classroom work and self-study should not be less than six months.

In the earlier days of the schools they used two methods when arranging for students to take part in productive work: in some cases they returned to work in their own production teams; in other cases they were organized into independent production teams and worked the school farm. Now we find that in order to simplify management of the schools, it is better to let the students return to the production teams to which they belong when the time comes for them to take part in productive labour. This combination of part-work, part-study is the most outstanding characteristic of the agricultural middle schools.

Thirdly, the schools are encouraged always to be thrifty and not make special demands for school houses, desks, chairs and so on, but make do with what is available. As these schools are run by the people themselves and operated on the principle of being self-supporting, the practice of thrift helps to lessen the burden on parents. When it is not possible to make school completely self-supporting without putting an excessive burden on parents or the local community, the state will give the necessary subsidy.

Fourthly, we find it better to arrange the curriculum so that it is closely suited to practical needs and teachers and students can concentrate their time and attention on

(Continued on p. 28.)



# PUBLISHING

## *Afro-Asian Writings in China*

The Chinese reading public was keenly interested when the participants of the Second Afro-Asian Writers' Conference in 1962 took the decision to translate and publish literary works from each other's country in order "to strengthen the spirit of solidarity among the Afro-Asian peoples and promote cultural exchange." They are now enjoying the results of that decision: just published by the Writers' Publishing House in Peking, the 18th volume in the 20-volume "Afro-Asian Literature Series" is now in their hands.

Works of art and literature from many Asian and African countries began flowing into China as part of the fruits of the revolutionary May Fourth cultural movement of 1919. But it was only in New China that this flow became a well-channelled stream. In the ten years 1949-58, Chinese publishing houses published 300 literary works, both modern and classical, from some 20 Asian and African countries.

The books attempt to answer the Chinese readers' deepening interest in Afro-Asian literature. Selections of a wide range of themes and styles have appeared. In 1962 alone, Chinese readers had the opportunity to read *Kojiki*, from ancient Japanese mythology; *Vikramorvasi*, based on an ancient legend, by the classical Indian playwright Kalidasa; *Surapati*, a tale of the Indonesian people's struggle against the Dutch invaders in the 17th century by the late Abdoel Moeis of Indonesia; as well as *Araya*, the first Ethiopian novel ever translated into Chinese, a work by Germachew Takla-Hawaryat about his people's struggles against Italian fascism.

In July 1962, the novel *The Last Impression* by Algerian writer Malek Haddad was published in this country at a time when all China was rejoicing over the independence gained by the Algerian people after seven years of heroic armed struggle against the French colonialists.

Now, with the revolutionary movements on the two continents growing in intensity and shaking the very foundations of imperialism and colonialism, there is naturally the greatest interest in China in literary works reflecting this struggle. The present series of translations of works by over

20 writers from 15 countries has been chosen precisely as a literary record of the aspirations of the Asian and African peoples for national liberation and independence. They come in inexpensive paperback editions, mainly poetry, plays and short novels and stories.

In their foreword the publishers note: "Progressive Asian and African writers are themselves active participants, as well as spokesmen, of the rising, stormy anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles in their lands. Inheritors of the splendid cultural heritages of their countries, and finding inspiration at the same time in the contemporary struggles of their peoples, they are creating outstanding new works, works with a new content and new emotions."

The militant, courageous voice of over a thousand million people rings out in these works. Authors give a damning indictment of the atrocities perpetrated by colonialism:

*Those who came from across the seas,  
Brought guns and malice.*

*They paid with death and hatred,  
For our gold,  
our ivory,  
and our black-skinned brethren*  
.....

(Mozambique poet Marcelino Dos Santos in *Thinking of the Motherland*)

They call on their peoples to rise:  
*Gun against gun;  
Sword against sword;  
Avenge the victims of bestial ferocity!*  
Forward!

*Break and remove  
The fangs and cunning of the imperialists  
From the soil of Asia-Africa!*

Together!  
(Indonesian poet Sitor Situmorang:  
Patrice Lumumba)

The Algerian poet Abu Al-Kasim Saadallah proclaims to the world:

*The whistle of revolutionary bullets,  
Soars to high heaven.  
The last days of the tyrants,  
Are here!* (Revolution)

*Sunrise on the eastern horizon  
brings good tidings:  
A beautiful tomorrow  
speeds here on wings!* (Earth)

In the accompanying list of books and authors in the series, Japanese writer Yoshie Hotta and Mahmoud Teymour from the United Arab Republic describe the struggles of their peoples against the feudal patriarchal system. The plays of the Guinean writer Keita Fodeba bring Chinese readers vivid pictures of his native land. Ceylonese writer Martin Wickramasinghe in his novel shows his deep concern for the healthy growth of the younger generation. Korean writers Chun Sui Bong and Jo Baik Ryung create powerful images of the

## List of Titles and Authors in the "Afro-Asian Literature Series"

(Algeria) Abu Al-Kasim Saadallah  
**VICTORY BELONGS TO ALGERIA**

(Angola) Mario de Andrade  
Agostinho Neto  
Viriato Da Cruz and Others  
**POEMS OF ANGOLA**

(Burma) Zawana  
**SHORT STORIES AND ESSAYS**

(Ceylon) Siri Sivali  
**SHORT STORIES**  
Martin Wickramasinghe

**THE MYSTERY OF THE  
SNAKE ISLAND**

(Guinea) Keita Fodeba  
**MIDNIGHT AND OTHER PLAYS**

(Indonesia) Sitor Situmorang  
**POEMS**  
Harahap Bandaharo

**POEMS**  
(Japan) Junji Kinoshita  
**PLAYS ADAPTED FROM FOLK  
TALES**

Yoshie Hotta  
**KIBUKI ISLAND**

(Korea) Chun Sui Bong  
**THE LAND UNDER SILVERY  
CLOUDS**

Jo Baik Ryung  
**THE RED PROPAGANDIST**

(Lebanon) George Hanna  
**PRIESTS OF THE TEMPLE**

(Mongolia) Dashtsebegin Senge  
**PROFOUND FEELINGS AND  
OTHER POEMS**

(Mozambique) Marcelino Dos Santos  
**POEMS**

(Sudan) Ahmed Mohamed Kheir  
**SONGS OF STRUGGLE**

(U.A.R.) Mahmoud Teymour  
**No. 2 TRAM AND OTHER TALES**

(U.S.S.R.) Aaly Tokombaev  
**POEMS**

(Viet Nam) To Huu  
**HURRICANE**  
Che Lan Vien  
**SUNSHINE AND THE EARTH**

selfless, collectively minded new people of their socialist land. Such are some of the works in this series, which introduce Chinese readers to the brilliant efforts being made by Asian and African writers, using their pens to clear the path of advance for their peoples.

In translating and publishing this series, the editors have received a great deal of help and support from the authors, many of whom sent over original manuscripts.

The Writers' Publishing House is now preparing further series. The works of Mali, Burmese and Thai writers are already in process of translation.

— KAO CHUN-CHIEN

## CINEMA

### Korea's "Red Propagandist"

Chinese audiences gave a big welcome to the modern Korean play *The Red Propagandist* when Chinese artists staged it in Peking and Shanghai earlier this year.\* Now they are taking full advantage of the long-awaited chance of seeing Koreans themselves act the story in film form.

The Korean screen version of *The Red Propagandist* is directed by Pak Hak with Song Yung Ai in the leading role.

There is a great simplicity and naturalness and a deep power to move in this film of the young Communist Li Seun Ja, who mobilizes her fellow villagers to transform their village in the Flying Horse Movement to build socialism. It has attracted audiences from the widest circles since it started showing in a dozen major Chinese cities and their suburban rural areas. Some 900,000 people saw it on its first run in Peking and Shanghai alone.

Audiences expressed their appreciation in a flood of letters and articles published in newspapers and magazines.

Pa Chin, famous writer and author of the novels *Family*, *Spring* and *Autumn*, writes:

"I watched this film deeply stirred. I don't have to mention the artistic

entertainment it gave me. What is more inspiring, more capable of stimulating all the best sentiments in a person than a lofty ideal and the presence of a noble soul? The spiritual world of the people is portrayed, we learn of their ideals, their selfless, whole-hearted way of work, their comradeship and mutual help, we see the village transformed before our eyes. . . . In the one and a half hours of the film, I too was riding on the wings of the Flying Horse. At the end of the film, when Li Seun Ja threw her arms around the stack of grain and tears rolled down her cheeks, I, too, found tears in my eyes. And yet, how glad I was too—all was light and hope before me. I felt that I, too, could move mountains for socialism. . . . This is socialist education and high artistic entertainment. . . ."

The well-known film and drama critic Chen Me writes:

"Li Seun Ja as acted by Song Yung Ai brings to life on the screen the new womanhood of the socialist era. This young Korean girl is simple-hearted, warm and gentle, at times shy as all young girls are, yet at the same time strong and tensile as steel. She typifies the advanced people of her age, the products of the education of the Workers' Party."

Praising the artistic logic of the film in its characterization and development of dramatic conflicts, he particularly notes how, avoiding dry didacticism and in a spirited, lively way, it "demonstrates the truth that the work of transforming man is necessary as a means of raising production. . . . It presents two of the backward characters with certain comic touches, subjecting their shortcomings to deserved criticism but at the same time showing their good sides as primarily labouring people, so that although the audience is dissatisfied with them at first, it does not dislike them, and when they eventually change, it too experiences a heart-felt satisfaction."



Li Seun Ja cheers up a disgruntled team-mate

"Adapting a stage play to the screen is no simple process of transplantation: it is a process of re-creation. Playwright Jo Baik Ryung has done this with credit. The film condenses the three-hour play into half the time, at the same time enriching and rounding out its characters."

The film has had an enthusiastic reception in the rural people's communes where it has been widely shown. Commune members say they learn much from it. Li Fu-tien, leader of a production brigade in the Red Star People's Commune in Peking's outskirts, writes:

"We commune members were particularly glad to see this film. The Koreans are our good brothers. It is wonderful to see them build socialism. We've learnt a lot of things from this film. Take Li Seun Ja and her style of work, for instance. She is a propagandist for the Party, but she doesn't limit herself to talking. In that scene where she comes back after seeing Premier Kim Il Sung, and everybody wants her to say something, although she is full of the meeting, she simply can't speechify but says: 'Starting from tomorrow, we've got to accumulate more manure!' In my work I also find that however much you talk, it's what you do that counts. Li Seun Ja does her propaganda work through her own actions, that is why she has been able to carry everybody else into action for the good of the collective."

These three comments are typical of the many good reasons why *The Red Propagandist* is so well liked in China.

\* See *Peking Review*, No. 5, 1963.

# PALAEONTOLOGY

## **Giant Fossilized Tortoise Found — 70 Million Years Old**

The fossil of a giant tortoise that lived 70 million years ago has helped palaeontologists solve a many-year riddle—what is the geological age of the “red beds” found throughout China’s southern provinces? Consisting of pebbles, red sandstone and red clay, the “red beds” had never hitherto yielded any fossils that could solve the mystery of its age. Palaeontologists had been trying to find a clue since the 1920s.

Early last year, well-known Chinese palaeontologists Young Chung-chien and Chou Ming-chen studied some fossilized bones of ancient vertebrate animals which had been found in the “red beds” of Nanshiung County, Kwangtung Province. They concluded that it was worth making further excavations in the area and a team formed of members of the Institute of Vertebrate Palaeontology and Palaeo-anthropology reached Nanshiung last fall. Soon they struck it “rich”: the lower part of the “red beds” there yielded the giant fossilized tortoise in an extremely well-preserved state. Its shell alone measures about 4 feet long, and 3 feet wide at the broadest part. It has a peculiar triangular shape, with a big head and big, strong feet. This is the largest fossilized tortoise yet discovered in China, a good two feet longer than the biggest one previously discovered. Two round eggs found near it and slightly bigger than ordinary dove eggs are believed to have been laid by tortoises of this kind.

This same level of the “red bed” stratum also yielded a number of fossils of small dinosaurs and dinosaur eggs. The latter were found in nests containing about 20 eggs each arranged in concentric circles. The largest egg measures about 7 inches long. This is the first time that dinosaur eggs have been found in south China.

These discoveries have enabled palaeontologists to ascertain that the lower part of the “red beds” belongs to the Cretaceous period (c. 100 million years ago) of the Mesozoic Age, a time at which such giant tortoises and dinosaurs are known to have existed.

Excavations in the upper part of the “red beds” in Nanshiung County yielded valuable discoveries of fossils of some primitive mammals and crocodiles. This fixes the geological period of the upper part of the “red beds” as the third stage of the Cenozoic Age around 60 million years ago.

These fossils of ancient animals give a picture of the prehistoric geographical surroundings of now populous Nanshiung County. At that most distant date it must have been a great swampy land with a moist climate and lush vegetation, where great tortoises, dinosaurs and other reptiles made their homes. About 40 million years later, the scene changed. These great creatures had disappeared and primitive mammals and crocodiles of much smaller sizes had become the new inhabitants of the land.

## SPORTS

### **New Track and Field Records**

**High Jump.** On June 9, China’s high jump champion Ni Chih-chin cleared 2.18 metres for a new national record at an athletic meeting in Peking. Over 10,000 spectators at Tsinghua University, where the competitions were held, cheered Ni Chih-chin’s record-breaking feat which also happens to be the world’s best outdoor jump for the season so far.

**Hammer Throw.** Li Yun-piao became the first Chinese athlete to throw the hammer beyond the 60-metre mark. He achieved a record of 61.80 metres on June 8 at a Peking athletic meet.

**Junior Athletic Records.** The Physical Culture and Sports Commission of China has announced the national track and field records for juniors (under-seventeens) as they stood at the end of last year. The new records cover 37 events—21 for boys and 16 for girls.

The junior national records for the boys’ high jump (1.93 metres), boys’ pole vault (4.10 metres), girls’ high jump (1.63 metres), girls’ long jump (5.78 metres) exceed the pre-liberation national records for adults. These and the girls’ pentathlon record (3,775 points) qualify their holders for the title of Master of Sports.

## SHORT NOTES

**“Spring on the Coastal Front” Art Exhibition.** Twelve artists from Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai and Nanking back from a two-month visit to the Fukien coastal front opened an exhibition of their works in mid-June in Peking’s new National Art Gallery. The 200 works displayed include traditional Chinese paintings, oil paintings, drawings and sketches, cartoons, woodcuts and sculptures. They show the coast guards and local people in their life and daily work and landscapes and seascapes of the area. The artists lived and worked with the rank and file of the defence forces, who gave them frank and friendly criticisms and suggestions on their work.

**Ex-Chiang Airman on the Screen.** Peking cinemas are featuring a special newsreel about Hsu Ting-tse, the ex-Chiang jet pilot who crossed over to the side of the people with his U.S.-made F-86F on June 1. The film shows Hsu, now a major in the P.L.A. Air Force, showing visitors the plane which he brought over, his reception by General Liu Ya-lou, commander of China’s air force, and the rally at the Fukien front, where he was granted the rank of major in the P.L.A. Air Force and an award of 2,500 *liang* (2,755.75 ounces) of gold for his meritorious act.

**How to Grow Fine Flowers.** By reading *Floriculture in Peking’s Huangtukang Area*, you can share the secrets of people who, with their ancestors, have been growing fine blooms for Peking for 600 years. The Huangtukang area near the capital sent its blooms for centuries to the imperial households and rich Peking homes. They were highly prized. Today as the Huangtukang People’s Commune, it supplies flower-lovers in the people’s capital with fresh flowers all the year round from its 1,800 *mu* of outdoor flowerbeds and 1,000 hot-houses. It produces over 400 kinds of flowers including lilacs, jasmine, camellias, roses, rhododendrons and chrysanthemums. Now, in this newly published book compiled with the help of the Peking Forestry Institute, veteran flower-growers of Huangtukang describe how they cultivate many of the flowers grown in the commune, and the special techniques they use to control the time of flowering, the shapes and depth of colours of some of their blooms.

(Continued from p. 24.)

a few subjects. According to our experience, it is better to limit these to four: general political studies, the Chinese language, mathematics, and the fundamentals of agricultural knowledge. As the aim of these schools is to train technical and managerial personnel for agricultural production, we find it most practical to include in the language course lessons in how to write receipts, business letters, and so on, and in the mathematics course, reckoning on the abacus and book-keeping and especially how to keep accounts for a production team. The fundamentals of agricultural science taught at the schools can be learnt and better applied when these are closely linked with the practical problems of the local farms. An important lesson from our past experience is that the regular full-time middle-school curriculum is definitely not suited to the purposes of the agricultural middle school because it offers too many subjects and this prevents students and teachers from concentrating on the aforementioned four subjects.

Fifthly, we now have a considerable body of competent teachers running this new type of school. They are young, vigorous, full of revolutionary enthusiasm and initiative, and are ingenious in dealing with difficulties. Teachers in the classroom and workmates in the fields, they have evolved a new type of teacher-student relationships. They have also learnt how to rely on and mobilize the masses to keep the schools going. They are a treasured asset and important for the further growth of this new type of educational work.

Sixthly, as schools run by the people, the agricultural middle schools in solving their problems rely mainly on the rural communes to which they belong and the local inhabitants. At the same time, the leadership of the Party has also paid a great deal of attention to this work. In the past five years, Kiangsu Province called three confer-

ences of the best schools and classes and workers in the agricultural middle schools to sum up experience and commend good work. Similar conferences have been held every year at the county level to share experience. Many dedicated teachers have been accepted as members of the Communist Party of China and the best among them have been elected people's representatives at the county, municipal and provincial levels. The Party and Government see to it that all agricultural middle-school teachers and their families enjoy adequate living standards. Educational departments have made it their responsibility to give guidance in the compilation of text-books and the vocational training of teachers, as well as in the general work of these schools.

### Bright Prospects

China's educational work is adapted to and directly or indirectly serves the general policy of developing the national economy with agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor. In running agricultural middle schools, we, in this province, are concentrating our main attention now on consolidating and further improving them. We see a brilliant future for this pioneering work. Under the three red banners of the general line for building socialism, the big leap forward and the people's communes, China's countryside is changing year by year for the better and the number of students is increasing steadily. The growth of agricultural production and the advance of technical reform in agriculture will demand an ever bigger army of technical and managerial personnel. Our agricultural middle schools will have an important role to play in helping to solve this problem. Hence the need to run this new type of school still better. With the groundwork laid in the past five years and the experience we have accumulated, with the heart-warming support of the masses and the good work of a now highly specialized teaching staff, this can surely be done.

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