

PEKING REVIEW

16

April 17, 1964

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報

Afro-Asian Solidarity Grows In Anti-Imperialist Struggle

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Salute Embattled, New Africa!

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China's Rural Finance

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New Pamphlet

How to Be a Good Communist

Liu Shao-chi

This famous article was written by Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, in July 1939, and since then it has played an important role in educating Chinese Communists. It deals explicitly with the universal Marxist-Leninist truth that in reforming the objective world, the proletariat must, at the same time, reform itself. It also sums up the experience of the Chinese Communist Party in self-education and self-improvement during the course of the revolutionary struggle.

During recent years, its author has made some slight changes in wording and some additions to the content. The revised text was published in **Hongqi** issue No. 15-16, 1962, and this is the basis for the present translation.



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PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

April 17, 1964 Vol. VII No. 16

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THE WEEK

Among the major events of the week:

- E.F. Hill, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist), arrived in Peking for a visit.

- The delegation of the Japanese Communist Party left China for a visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

- The Preparatory Meeting for the Second Asian-African Conference was held in Djakarta on April 10-15. Its participants decided to convene the Second Asian-African Conference in Africa in March next year.

- To mark African Freedom Day (April 15), Chinese mass organizations sponsored a Support African Independence Week starting April 12.

- Peking held a mass rally demonstrating solidarity with the South African people in their fight for national liberation.

- The Chinese Economic and Trade Exhibition opened in Tokyo.

- China protests against the unjustified arrests and torture of nine Chinese citizens by the Brazilian authorities and demands their immediate release.

Public opinion in Asia, Africa and Latin America unanimously denounce these outrageous acts by the Brazilian coup d'etat authorities.

- The Chinese delegate to the executive committee meeting of the World Federation of Trade Unions held in March in Sofia firmly opposed all efforts by the Soviet delegate and his followers to lead the international workers' movement along the capitulationist line of the Soviet leaders.

- The Chinese press reported:

— a recent speech by D.N. Aidit, Chairman of the Indonesian Communist Party, at the Staff and Commanding Officers College of the Indonesian Air Force, stressing the need to combat modern revisionism in all revolutionary movements and in the struggle against imperialism.

— an article in the January issue of the Vietnamese journal *Hoc Tap*. It repudiates the modern revisionists' fallacies on the question of war and peace, and points out that, in opposing revolutionary wars, the modern revisionists have utterly betrayed the revolution.

— an article in the March issue of *Hoc Tap* by its editorial department. It denounces the modern revisionists for their fallacies on the question of national liberation and stresses that the contradiction between the oppressed nations and the imperialist countries can only be resolved through revolutionary struggles.

E.F. Hill Arrives for Visit

E.F. Hill, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist), and R. Oke, Member of the Party's Central Committee, arrived in Peking on April 10 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Chinese Com-

munist Party. They were warmly welcomed at the airport by Chou En-lai and other Party leaders.

On April 12 Liu Shao-chi and Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairmen of the Central Committee of the C.P.C., met with E.F. Hill and R. Oke and held talks with them in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The two

sides exchanged views on questions of common concern and were completely at one with each other. Later, Liu Shao-chi and Chou En-lai gave a banquet in honour of the Australian comrades.

Farewell Banquet for Japanese C.P. Delegation

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party gave a farewell banquet in Peking on April 9 in honour of Satomi Hakamada, Member of the Presidium and of the Secretariat of the Japanese Communist Party's Central Committee, and the Party delegation he led. Among those present were Liu Shao-chi, Chou En-lai and Chu Teh, Vice-Chairmen of the Central Committee of the C.P.C. At the banquet, which proceeded in a fraternal atmosphere, both Comrade Liu Shao-chi and Comrade Satomi Hakamada toasted the victory of Marxism-Leninism throughout the world.

The Japanese comrades returned to Peking on April 5 after a visit to the Korean Democratic People's Republic and northeast China. On April 10 they left the capital for a tour of south China. They were seen off at the airport by Chou En-lai and other leaders. In Canton, they stayed for a day before going to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

Chinese Trade Exhibition In Tokyo

The Chinese Economic and Trade Exhibition opened in Tokyo on April 10. Some 80,000 people saw it during the first two days. Like the Japanese Industrial Exhibition held in Peking and Shanghai last October and December respectively, it was organized under the terms of an agreement between the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade and its Japanese counterparts. The exhibition is scheduled to last three weeks in Tokyo and will later move on to Osaka and Kitakyushu.

The opening ceremony was a colourful affair with firecrackers, clouds of confetti and a dragon dance performed by overseas Chinese. It took place on the afternoon of

April 10 in the square in front of the exhibition building with Chinese and Japanese national flags flying on both sides of the archway leading to the entrance. Over 3,000 people were present, including noted Japanese figures and representatives of overseas Chinese.

In an opening speech, Nan Han-chen, head of the Chinese economic and friendship delegation, described the aim of the exhibition as being to promote friendship, mutual understanding and trade between the two countries. This, he declared, was "in the interests of Asian solidarity and world peace." He went on to say that China now had trade relations on a basis of equality and mutual benefit with over 100 countries and regions in the world, and that China would develop trade with all countries, including Japan on this basis. Thanking the many Japanese who had helped organize the exhibition, he expressed confidence that this exhibition would enhance the mutual understanding and solidarity between the Chinese and Japanese peoples and promote the normalization of relations between China and Japan.

Tanzan Ishibashi, former Japanese Premier and chairman of the Japanese committee for the reception of the Chinese economic and friendship delegation and the Chinese exhibition delegation, speaking at the ceremony, declared that the Japanese people warmly welcomed the holding of the Chinese exhibition in Japan because, as he said, "most of the Japanese people ardently hope for an improvement in the relations between Japan and China, and for the strengthening of friendly relations between the two peoples." Paying tribute to the Chinese people for their great achievements in economic construction, he noted that the exhibition would enable his people to gain a correct view of China's economy and culture, and this would be of immeasurable significance to the development of trade and friendly relations between the two countries. "The joining of hands of the 750 million people of the two countries in mutual trust will be another great contribution to peace

in Asia and throughout the world," he concluded.

Following speeches by several other distinguished Japanese public leaders Ryutaro Azuma, Governor of Tokyo, cut the ribbon at the entrance.

The Chinese exhibition, one of the largest China ever held abroad, has aroused great interest in Japan. Situated at the Harumi International Trade Centre in southeastern Tokyo, the exhibition covers a floor space of 10,000 square metres. The more than 10,000 exhibits include industrial and farm products, handicrafts, models and photographs showing the life of the Chinese people, their economic achievements, their culture and educational undertakings.

Ex-Tibetan Rebel Welcomed Home

Since the quelling of the rebellion in Tibet in 1959, many former rebels who fled across the border have returned to China. The latest of them is Phuntsog Wangdui who, after years of misery abroad, has made his way back to Tibet.

Speaking at a rally held in Lhasa early this month to welcome him, Tsuiko Dongchu-Tseren, Vice-Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region and Mayor of Lhasa, announced that the People's Government would help him return to his native village of Kongka in the Loka area to engage in farming; he would be given land, housing accommodation, farm implements and cattle in accordance with the lenient policy prescribed for all those who came back. Lhasa's Mayor expressed concern for all those who had been compelled by the rebels to go abroad and were now living a life of misery there. He cited many examples of former rebels who had returned over the past few years and were now living happily with their families and had found work with the help of the People's Government.

Pai Chien, Deputy Director of the Political Department of the Tibet Military Area Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, also addressed the rally. Reiterating the Government's policy, he said that rebels who returned from

Protest Against Arrests and Torture of Chinese Citizens in Brazil

The unwarranted arrests early this month of nine Chinese citizens and their torture in prison by the Brazilian coup d'etat authorities have aroused the indignation of the Chinese people. The Chinese Foreign Ministry has lodged a strong protest with the Brazilian military junta and demanded their immediate release.

The arrests were made on April 3 by the Brazilian authorities in Guanabara State. The arrested are: Wang Yao-ting, deputy representative of the Brazil office of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade and vice-manager of the China National Textiles Import and Export Corporation, and Ma Yao-tseng and Sung Kuei-pao, staff members of the office; Hou Fa-tseng, head of a group preparing for a Chinese economic and trade exhibition in Brazil, and Wang Chih, Su Tzu-ping and Chang Pao-sheng, members of his staff; and Wang Wei-chen, correspondent of the Hsinhua News Agency in Brazil, and Chu Ching-tung, a staff member.

These Chinese citizens had gone to Brazil to carry on trade, make preparations for an exhibition or engage in news reporting in accordance with agreements between related Chinese and Brazilian organizations and with the consent of the Brazilian Government. They had all obtained entry visas and residence permits in accordance with the legal requirements laid down by the

Brazilian authorities. Their entry and residence there, therefore, are entirely lawful, while all their activities are aimed at developing economic and trade relations and promoting mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples. They have strictly abided by Brazil's laws while conducting their legitimate professional activities. The pretexts advanced by the Brazilian authorities to justify these arrests are completely groundless.

Immediately on receiving news of the arrests, the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, the All-China Journalists' Association and the Hsinhua News Agency sent a joint cable to Ranieri Mazzilli, the Acting President of Brazil, asking for the release of the arrested men. The Chinese Government, at the same time, officially entrusted the governments of friendly countries to raise the matter with the Brazilian authorities so as to clarify the present situation regarding the nine Chinese and effect their release. The Brazilian authorities, however, have ignored these just demands and, instead of releasing the arrested Chinese, have advanced groundless charges of "espionage" and "sedition" against them. Latest reports reveal that the Brazilian military junta has even subjected them to interrogation under torture and other inhuman treatment.

In a strong protest against these outrageous acts, a spokesman of the

Chinese Foreign Ministry drew attention to reports that the Brazilian military junta, instigated by the U.S. imperialists, was colluding with the Chiang Kai-shek gang and planning to send the arrested Chinese to Taiwan. He noted that Hsu Shao-chang, the so-called ambassador of the Chiang Kai-shek gang in Brazil, was busily engaged in consultations with the Guanabara state authorities, while a special agent of the Chiang Kai-shek gang had hurried over from Taiwan to Brazil. All this, the spokesman said, showed that U.S. imperialism was behind this whole case.

"The Chinese Government," declared the spokesman, "hereby lodges a strong protest with the Brazilian military junta against this extremely grave case of unwarrantedly arresting these Chinese personnel, interrogating them under torture and even plotting to kidnap them, which tramples upon the elementary principles of international law, breaches the good faith which should be kept in international dealings, and infringes on fundamental human rights. It demands that the Brazilian military junta immediately release them and effectively protect their personal safety and proper rights and interests. Failing these, the Brazilian military junta must bear full responsibility for all the serious consequences arising therefrom."

abroad would be pardoned, regardless of their past crimes or rank, and would be helped to settle down and find appropriate jobs, while their freedom of religious belief would be guaranteed. Pai Chien expressed the hope that all Tibetans who had taken part in the rebellion and fled abroad would follow Phuntsog Wangdui's example.

Phuntsog Wangdui exposed the crimes of the U.S.-backed Indian re-

actionaries in using Tibetans to engage in treasonable activities against their motherland. From his own experience, he cited many facts to show the dissensions among the rebels and the insufferable way in which the feudal ringleaders lorded it over the poor people they had tricked into leaving their homes. He also expressed his gratitude for the lenient treatment and kind attention he had received. "My five

years abroad were a nightmare," he recalled. "Now I have awakened and I have found the Lhasa streets broad and clean, and with many new houses and people walking to and fro with smiling faces." He urged all those who were still abroad to return and not allow themselves to be used against their motherland. "To return to the embrace of the motherland," he said, "is the only road to a bright future."

Growing Afro-Asian Solidarity Against Imperialism

Foreign Minister Chen Yi's Speech at Second Asian-African Conference Preparatory Meeting

- The Asian and African peoples' great unity against imperialism has been steadily strengthened and developed since 1955.
- To fight imperialism and old and new colonialism and to win and safeguard national independence remain the most urgent common tasks of Asian and African countries and peoples.
- Together with other peoples the world over, the Chinese Government and people will, as always, continue to work for a lasting world peace.

The Preparatory Meeting for the Second Asian-African Conference was held at Djakarta on April 10-15. Delegations from 22 Asian and African countries participated. They came from Algeria, Afghanistan, the Cameroon, Ceylon, China, Ghana, Ethiopia, Iran, Iraq, Indonesia, India, Cambodia, Liberia, Nepal, the United Arab Republic, Pakistan, the Philippines, Syria, Turkey, Guinea, Morocco and Tanganyika. The opening session elected Dr. Subandrio, Indonesia's First Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister, Chairman; N. Etoungou (the Cameroon) and Huot Sambath (Cambodia), Vice-Chairmen; Suwito Kusumowidagdo (Indonesia), General Secretary, and Kadhim Al Khalaf (Iraq), Rapporteur.

At its plenary session on April 13, the meeting unanimously decided to hold the Second Asian-African Conference on March 10, 1965, in Africa, the African countries to decide the venue through consultation.

Chen Yi, Chinese Foreign Minister and head of the Chinese delegation, delivered a speech at the plenary session on the afternoon of April 11. Following is the full text of his speech. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates:

As the representative of the People's Republic of China, I am very glad to get together with our friends in this beautiful city to do preparatory work for the Second Asian-African Conference to which the whole world is looking forward. History is continuous. The First Asian-African Conference was held in Indonesia, and so is the Preparatory Meeting of the Second Asian-African Conference. Here on behalf of the Chinese Government, I would like, first of all, to express my sincere thanks to the host of the Preparatory Meeting, the Government of Indonesia, and President Sukarno who made an impressive, dynamic and forceful political speech at the inaugural ceremony last evening. I would also like to extend my respects to the delegates of the participating nations.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairmen have shown outstanding ability in presiding over the meeting. Our Rapporteur, Secretary-General and colleagues of the Secretariat have made careful arrangements for the smooth functioning of the meeting. In the name of the Chinese delegation, I wish to express sincere thanks to them.

Inspired by the Bandung Spirit

Nine whole years have passed since the First Asian-African Conference. The further removed we are from it, the clearer becomes the great influence of that conference. In the past nine years, under the light of the Bandung spirit, the peoples of Asia and Africa have waged unremitting struggles and won great victories. More than 30 Asian and African countries have achieved independence. The Asian and African peoples who are still under colonial rule are carrying on valiant struggles for independence and freedom. The new emerging Asian and African states have scored marked successes in combating the control, intervention, subversion and aggression by imperialism and old and new colonialism, consolidating national independence and safeguarding state sovereignty and developing national economy and culture. The Asia and Africa of today are no longer those of nine years ago. The face of Asia and Africa has greatly changed.

Not long ago I accompanied Premier Chou En-lai on his visit to 13 friendly Asian and African countries. We saw with our own eyes the vigour, ardour and bravery of the peoples of these countries, which fully demonstrate the gallant spirit of peoples who have stood up. Asia and Africa which were subjected to ruthless enslavement and oppression by imperialism and colonialism in the past centuries have become awakened, militant and advanced continents.

The Asian and African peoples' great unity against imperialism has been steadily strengthened and devel-

oped in the past nine years, and especially in the last few years. The Summit Conference of African States held in May last year and the Arab Summit Conference held last January have made outstanding contributions towards further promoting the African and Arab peoples' cause of unity against imperialism. The First Games of New Emerging Forces held in Djakarta last November demonstrated the staunch united will of the new emerging forces of Asia, Africa and other continents. The 1,700 million people of Asia and Africa who are united and who persist in struggle against imperialism have become a mighty force fighting for human progress and defending world peace in our times.

Neo-Colonialism – A Real and Rising Danger

The victories we have won are great, but the tasks we face are still arduous. Those Asian and African countries which have not yet attained independence are continuing today to suffer from the havoc and tribulation of colonial rule, while those which have already attained independence are still subjected to imperialist interference and threats. Imperialism will not step down from the stage of history of its own accord. Despite the repeated defeats it has suffered, it is still bestirring itself, trying by hook or by crook to retain its colonial interests. President Sukarno has repeatedly pointed out that colonialism is not dead. Yesterday he stressed that neo-colonialism is a real and rising danger to Asian and African countries. All this is perfectly true. Innumerable facts show that to fight imperialism and old and new colonialism and to win and safeguard national independence remain the most urgent common tasks of Asian and African countries and peoples.

China's Support

In accordance with the Bandung spirit, the Chinese Government and people have always resolutely supported the Asian-African peoples in their just struggles to oppose imperialism and old and new colonialism and to win and safeguard national independence.

We firmly support the peoples of south Korea and south Viet Nam in their struggle against imperialist aggression and for national liberation and national reunification, firmly support the Japanese people in their patriotic struggles, firmly support the Laotian people in their struggle to oppose foreign intervention and persistently follow a road of peace and neutrality, and firmly support the people of North Kalimantan in their struggle to win national independence, and the just stand of the Indonesian Government and people on this question.

The Chinese Government and people have always firmly supported the struggle of the Cambodian people to uphold their national independence and defend their state sovereignty and territorial integrity. At present the Kingdom of Cambodia is still facing the serious

threats of U.S. intervention, subversion and aggression. I call on the Asian-African countries to support the just demand of the Cambodian Government for convening a Geneva conference to guarantee the independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia.

The vigorous development of the national-independence movement in Africa has greatly encouraged the Chinese people. We resolutely support the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Gambia, Nyasaland, Basutoland, Swaziland, Bechuanaland, Southwest Africa and French Somaliland in their struggle for national independence, resolutely support the struggle of the Arab countries and people on the question of Palestine, resolutely support the people of South Africa in their struggle for national liberation and against racial discrimination, and resolutely support the new emerging African countries in their struggle to oppose the domination, intervention, subversion and aggression by imperialism and old and new colonialism.

Afro-Asian Peoples' Common Desire

It is the common desire of the peoples of Asia and Africa and the rest of the world to defend world peace and oppose world war. The Chinese Government and people have always worked for the defence of world peace. Imperialism and old and new colonialism are the sources of war. Failing to oppose the imperialist policies of aggression and war, there can be no talk about the defence of world peace. Now the imperialists headed by the United States are carrying out an all-out arms expansion, stepping up preparations for a nuclear war and practising nuclear monopoly and blackmail. Together with the Asian-African peoples and all peace-loving peoples of the world, the Chinese Government and people will, as always, continue to work for a lasting world peace and the realization of general disarmament and the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

We Asian-African countries need to further strengthen our unity and co-operation and adopt concrete measures to support the Asian and African peoples who are still under colonial rule in their struggles for national independence.

We Asian-African countries need to further strengthen our unity and co-operation in order to oppose outside interference, safeguard state sovereignty and consolidate national independence.

We Asian-African countries need to carry out economic, cultural and technical co-operation on the principles of equality, mutual benefit and non-interference in each others' internal affairs and without any political conditions or privileges, gradually develop an independent national economy and take the road of regeneration through self-reliance.

We Asian-African countries need to strengthen our friendly co-operation in international affairs on the basis of the Ten Principles of the Bandung Conference

and strive for our rightful position in international organizations.

We Asian-African countries need to further strengthen our unity and co-operation in order to oppose the imperialist policies of aggression and war and defend world peace.

Seeking Common Ground While Keeping Differences

It has been correctly pointed out in the Indonesian Government's letter of invitation to us participating nations that our common fight against imperialism and old and new colonialism is the basis of the solidarity of the Asian-African countries. It is the common desire of the Asian-African peoples to strengthen solidarity and continue their fight against imperialism and old and new colonialism. That is why President Sukarno's initiative in convening a Second Asian-African Conference has received a widespread response and warm welcome from the governments and public opinion of the Asian and African countries. It is the belief of the Chinese Government that such a conference will provide the opportunity for full discussions on the above-mentioned important questions confronting the Asian and African countries and other questions of common interest and yield good results, giving more concrete expression to the Ten Principles worked out at the First Asian-African Conference and greater play to the Bandung spirit.

Dear friends! Some of our friends who took part in the First Asian-African Conference still have a vivid memory of the valuable lessons as to how that conference became a success. First among these is the principle of seeking common ground while keeping differences. We Asian and African countries have different social systems and hold different political views; and there exist disputes between some of us. Yet, as we all know, our common grounds are much more important than the divergences among us. The First Asian-African Conference was a success precisely because it affirmed our common desires and demands while leaving aside our differences. In our view, this spirit of seeking common ground while keeping differences should be brought into fuller play and the disputes between us should not be brought up in our conference. It is our belief that sooner or later the Asian-African countries will through friendly consultations attain peaceful solutions of the disputes between them so long as they base themselves on the Ten Principles of the Bandung Conference and do not allow the imperialists to interfere.

Consultations on a Genuinely Equal Footing

Another lesson gained from the success of the First Asian-African conference is the principle of treating each other as equals and achieving unanimity through consultation. We Asian and African countries, whether big or small, are equal and each can make its con-

tribution to Asian-African solidarity and world peace. No country should try to impose its views on others. Valid unanimity of views can be reached only through consultations on a genuinely equal footing. We are very glad to see that our meeting has decided to be guided by the principle of seeking unanimity through consultation, that is, the principle of *musjawaran* and *mupakat*, in Indonesian terms. It is our hope that all of us will follow this principle in the proceedings of our further sessions. As always, the Chinese delegation will certainly put this principle into practice.

Dear colleagues, the Chinese delegation has come to take part in this meeting in a spirit of solidarity and conciliation. We wish to make this Preparatory Meeting a success and the Second Asian-African Conference a success. China is a socialist country, but we have all along worked for unity with Asian and African countries with different social systems in the struggle against imperialism. China is a big country, but we have always opposed great-nation chauvinism, stood for equality among nations in the world, big or small, and held that great-nation chauvinism in all its forms should be condemned. Imperialism and old and new colonialism are the common enemy of the Asian-African peoples. In face of the arch enemy, we Asian-African countries have every reason to unite; and there is no reason whatsoever for us not to unite. It was precisely in this spirit that the Chinese Government took part in the First Asian-African Conference. And now we still adhere to the same spirit. As regards such concrete matters as the time, venue and the composition of the Second Asian-African Conference, I believe everybody will have his own opinion. However, in order to realize our common desire to make this meeting a success, we are ready to join you all in seeking a reasonable solution to these concrete matters satisfactory to all through friendly consultation. I, therefore, will not deal with them in this general statement.

High Hopes for Second Asian-African Conference

Asian and African peoples place high hopes in the Second Asian-African Conference. They wish the conference success. A successful conference is possible only when good preparations are made. We have heavy responsibilities. Together with all the other participants, the Chinese Government will work for full preparations for the Second Asian-African Conference.

In conclusion, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people and with full confidence, I wish success to this Preparatory Meeting, success to the Second Asian-African Conference, successive new victories to the Asian-African peoples' great cause of unity against imperialism and successive new victories to the world peoples' great cause of striving for human progress and defending world peace.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Hail the New Africa!

Following is a slightly abridged translation of "Renmin Ribao's" editorial on April 15 (African Freedom Day) "Long Live the Free and Independent New Africa!" Subheads are ours.—Ed.

AFRICA is the world's largest continent next to Asia and America. In this vast expanse of beautiful and rich land live 250 million hard-working and courageous people. One of Western colonialism's earliest targets of plunder and aggression, Africa was also one of the first continents where the anti-colonialist struggle took place. Since the 15th century African history has been one of repeated struggle between that continent's people and the colonialists.

By their brutal rule the colonialists and imperialists brought great calamity to the people and turned the continent — with its glorious and ancient civilizations — into a "Dark Continent." But they could never break the fighting spirit of the people. The prairie fire started by the African people striving for national independence and freedom has finally lighted up the long night of colonialist rule.

Out of 59 countries and regions in Africa today, 34 countries have gained independence and now compose 80 per cent of the area and 84 per cent of the population. The people in these countries are fighting to consolidate national independence, oppose control and intervention by the imperialists and the old and new colonialists, and build an independent national economy and culture. In Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Basutoland, Swaziland, Bechuanaland, Zambia, Gambia, Southwest Africa, French Somaliland and other countries still under foreign rule, the people are waging a courageous struggle to win their national independence. The national-democratic revolution is sweeping the continent.

Significance of African Revolution

The progress and victory of the African national-democratic revolution is of major importance to the development of the world national-liberation movement. Africa has always been directly under the control of the imperialists and colonialists. It is here that they maintain the last bastions of the colonialist system. Africa is an important economic base for the very existence of West European and North American imperialist and colonialist countries, which rob the continent of its rich natural resources and exploit its vast manpower. Because of its geographical position and its many strategic minerals and raw materials, Africa holds

a vital place in the war and aggression plans of the imperialist camp, headed by the United States. The African national-liberation movement's victories have dealt a heavy blow to the imperialists and colonialists; they constitute a powerful support for similar movements in Asia and Latin America and are a great contribution to the defence of world peace. No wonder the U.S. imperialists are saying: "The future of Africa will seriously affect, for better or worse, the future of the United States."

Because of this the imperialists and colonialists exert great efforts to suppress and smash the African national-democratic movement. They carry out widespread bloody massacres, suppression and persecution against those striving for independence. For those countries which have won independence, they resort to tactics of neo-colonialism — political, military and economic manipulation and control as well as cultural



Thunder out of Africa

Woodcut by Huang Yen

Support African Independence Week Opened

SUPPORT African Independence Week, sponsored by 14 Chinese people's organizations, opened in Peking on April 12 to commemorate African Freedom Day which fell on April 15.

Liu Chang-sheng, President of the Chinese-African People's Friendship Association, expressed the Chinese people's support for the African people's struggle against imperialism in a radio speech on April 12.

Speaking of the excellent revolutionary situation in Africa, Liu Chang-sheng said that more and more people on that continent were taking the road of armed struggle, and that the revolutionary storms raging throughout Africa would inevitably drive all colonialists, old and new, out of the continent.

Liu Chang-sheng also paid tribute to the African people who have won great victories in their national-liberation struggle and to those fighting heroically for their independence.

He added that unreconciled to its defeat, imperialism—U.S. imperialism in particular—was applying its two-faced tactics of counter-revolution in an attempt to control the Asian, African and Latin American countries. This is why opposing imperialism and old and new colonialism, and winning and safeguarding national independence remained the common tasks of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples at the present time.

In order to combat the common enemy, Liu Chang-sheng said, the peoples of Africa had become more united, Asian-African peoples' solidarity had been strengthened, and unity and co-operation among Asian, African and Latin American peoples had been further developed. He expressed the belief that with the unity of Asian, African and Latin American peoples and of revolutionary people throughout the world, imperialism and colonialism would certainly be defeated.

Support African Independence Week took place at a time when Sino-African friendship had entered a new historic stage, he said. The Chinese people would, through the medium of poetry, music, dance, film and

radio, convey their fraternal, militant friendship for the African peoples in their fight against imperialism and colonialism.

The evening of April 12 was marked by a friendly gathering in the capital to commemorate African Freedom Day and the fourth anniversary of the founding of the Chinese-African People's Friendship Association. African diplomats, experts, visitors and students in China who attended were given a hearty welcome. Ting Hsi-lin, speaking as vice-president of the host organization, hailed the victory won by the African people against imperialism and colonialism.

In the gaily decorated banquet hall, hosts and guests drank toasts to Sino-African friendship, Asian-African solidarity and the complete victory of the national-liberation struggle of the African people. Music and songs were presented by Chinese artists and guests.

Speaking at the gathering, Malek Ben Nabi, head of the Algerian cultural delegation, said that the gala event was a manifestation of the African and Chinese people's fraternal friendship.

Zakaria El-Adly Imam, Ambassador of the United Arab Republic, stated that the Arab and African peoples would continue to struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism. "Let us unite in the struggle against our common enemy," he declared.

Proposing a toast, Angolan lawyer Higinio Pedro Gomes said that China, loyal to the revolutionary tradition, had set an example for the whole world. The people of Angola were never so firm as today in their struggle against imperialism and in marching along the path of revolution.

Chinese poets and actors in Peking marked the occasion, and Chinese and African poems were recited. A week-long festival of documentary films depicting the life and struggle of the African people began on April 12. The festival was sponsored by the Ministry of Culture and the Chinese-African People's Friendship Association. Commemorative stamps have also been issued by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications.

and ideological penetration and corruption—in order to preserve their colonial stake.

U.S. Twin Tactics

U.S. imperialism, in particular, operates on two levels. 1) It actively supports the old colonialists who try by bloody suppression to put down the African people's independence drive; in the Congo it did not hesitate to use "U.N. forces" to carry out direct aggression. 2) Taking advantage of the fact that it has had no African colonies the United States tries to pass itself

off as a friend of the people there. At the same time, in squeezing out the old imperialists and colonialists, it infiltrates and expands on the continent. Under-Secretary of State Ball not long ago said: "Under the onslaught of a tidal wave of nationalism the war-weakened European colonial powers were forced to retreat first from one and then another overseas possession. To fill the vacuum thus created . . . the United States progressively extended its responsibilities."

It is therefore necessary for the people of those African countries who are striving for independence, if

they want to win it, as well as for those who already have gained independence, if they want to uphold it, to wage a determined fight against imperialism headed by the United States and against old and new colonialism. Today as much as before, the overwhelming task of all African people is to oppose imperialism and old and new colonialism.

Numerous events have shown that imperialists and colonialists who began their careers by armed conquest of the colonies never will give up their "heirloom" — armed force — in trying to keep their colonial rule and interests intact. Not only will they persist in bloody military repression against those striving for independence; they will also not hesitate to use armed intervention and aggression when their neo-colonialist tactics prove impotent. The 1956 Suez Canal incident and U.S. aggression against the Congo are two of the most obvious examples.

Revolutionary v. Counter-Revolutionary Violence

Faced by this situation, Africans who want to win and sustain independence and freedom are left no choice but to take up arms and oppose counter-revolutionary violence with revolutionary violence. The chief imperialist fear is armed struggle, the most powerful weapon of the colonial people in winning independence and freedom. Only by relying on the barrel of the gun can they wrest freedom and independence from the armed enemy. Those who have won independence must have guns firmly in hand so that they can effectively defend their freedom. Otherwise they will find themselves in the helpless position of those on the "chopping block" confronted by armed-to-the-teeth imperialism.

More and more the African people recognize the importance of armed struggle. They have already taken this path in the Congo, Angola, South Africa and

Portuguese Guinea. In many independent countries they have established their own completely controlled armed forces and are demanding the withdrawal of imperialist military bases. These are major developments for Africa on the high road of freedom, independence and liberation.

Anti-Imperialist Solidarity

Freedom in Africa is indivisible. Until imperialism and colonialism are driven out lock, stock and barrel, African independence and freedom are still threatened from without. The strengthening of African solidarity and mutual support between independent African countries and those still under foreign domination is an important condition for the winning of freedom by all people on the continent. African Freedom Day was first proposed in 1958 by the First Conference of Independent African States in Accra. It was a powerful symbol of African mutual support and solidarity against imperialism.

The peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America share a common destiny and fortune. African freedom is inseparable from that of Asia and Latin America. A most important factor in their winning and upholding independence is maintaining solid unity, and for them to give each other mutual support and encouragement. The Chinese people firmly support the struggle of the African people to win and uphold their freedom and independence. They regard it as a powerful support to themselves. We are convinced that the African people's struggle will not be throttled or sabotaged. In the revolutionary tempest now raging over the world, the ship of new Africa, riding the crest of stormy seas, can be seen emerging on the horizon, with the flag of revolution fluttering proudly on the mast-head. With the people of the world who love peace and oppose imperialism, the Chinese people acclaim: "Long live independent and free Africa!"

Peking Rally Demands

APARTHEID MUST GO

by **OUR CORRESPONDENT**

THE torch of *uhuru* (freedom) is lighting up the once "dark" continent of Africa. But Verwoerd's racist "republic" remains a vast prison. Even there, however, the flying sparks of spontaneous resistance are growing into flames of organized armed struggle. The day is not far off when the burnt-out ashes of apartheid and colonialism will be dumped into the gutter of history.

The Chinese people, who still remember clearly the pre-liberation days when Shanghai's park entrances were "adorned" with signs reading "no admittance for dogs and Chinese," cherish a deep sympathy for their faraway South African brothers. And this was power-

fully demonstrated at a meeting held on April 13 in Peking by over 1,000 citizens from many trades and professions.

The meeting voiced China's support for the South African people's struggle against fascist persecution and for national liberation. It demanded that the South African colonialist authorities immediately cancel the illegal trial of Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and other patriots and release all political prisoners.

The main speaker at the meeting was the well-known writer Mao Tun, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese

Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity. Guest speakers were Mrs. Magdaline Resha, head of a South African women's delegation; Malek Ben Nabi, head of an Algerian cultural delegation; and Miraji Mpatani Ali of Zanzibar.

Racism Runs Amuck. The meeting heard angry condemnations of the disgusting practices of the fascist theory of apartheid which in South Africa has been transformed into a whole state system. The South African people's rising struggle and the reasons for it have also been extensively reported in the Chinese press.

Whites account for only 3 million out of South Africa's population of 16 million. But the Africans have been deprived of elementary human rights and all political liberties. They have been reduced to perpetual servitude, their white colonialist rulers battenning on them and exploiting them mercilessly.

The Verwoerd regime has adopted over 70 "laws" and "decrees" which enshrine racial discrimination in daily and national life. Everything is segregated, from lavatories to cemeteries. Cleaners have to segregate "white" and "black" clothes before they are laundered. Africans are barred from parks which are wide open to the racists' pet dogs.

Even according to official statistics, the 3 million whites now "own" 86.7 per cent of the country's most fertile land. The 11 million Africans are left with only 13.3 per cent, or 55,000 square miles, and the most barren at that. Without land about 40 per cent of the Africans are compelled out of dire necessity to work like draught animals in the racists' sweatshops, mines and plantations.

Racist rule, as Mao Tun said, presses on the backs of the Africans like a mountain and is the source of all their sufferings. Mrs. Resha declared that the Verwoerd regime, already dripping with innocent African blood, continues to drag the innocent and the just-minded to the gallows.

A Fight Against U.S.-Led Imperialism. Chinese public opinion in discussing the South African situation has stressed that a national struggle, in the final analysis, is a question of class struggle. Apartheid and forced labour are rampant in South Africa because they suit the needs of the South African and Anglo-U.S. monopoly capitalists, because they represent a system for fleecing the African workers and peasants and transforming their sweat and blood into fabulous profits.

It suffices to state that one-third of all private U.S. investments in Africa is concentrated in Verwoerd's "republic" and that direct U.S. investments there by the end of 1961 already amounted to \$510 million. Dollar invasion is invariably followed by G.I.'s. The United States now has military bases in Cape Town and Pretoria.

This explains why Washington has openly championed the "cause" of apartheid. Along with or through NATO, it has supplied Verwoerd & Co. with much

"military hardware." In 1962, when the U.N. General Assembly voted for sanctions against South African racists, the U.S. delegate had the hardihood to oppose them.

Hence, as Mao Tun said, the South African people's struggle against Verwoerd's rule is inseparable from the fight against U.S.-led imperialism and old and new colonialism. Mrs. Resha, too, pointed out that the Verwoerds "are actively supported by the imperialist countries headed by the U.S.A." Citing the experience of his own country, Miraji Mpatani Ali said that "the main enemy of world peace and the chief hindrance to the liberation movement is U.S. imperialism."

Meet Violence With Violence. In South Africa as elsewhere, emancipation can never come as a windfall. Speakers at the rally recalled the Sharpeville massacre and pointed to the evidence of the ever tightening screws of fascist rule. The use of revolutionary violence against counter-revolutionary violence is the only correct road by which the oppressed nations can achieve complete liberation, Mao Tun stressed. Mrs. Resha, recalling that the A.N.C. (African National Congress) ended the era of non-violence in 1961, declared: "We did so because we believed that an organization that persists in non-violence in the face of violence, commits an act of treason against the people it professes to lead."

Beware of Fake "Friends." In his speech, Mao Tun drew a sharp line between the South African people's genuine supporters and fake ones. He said that real support means backing all their revolutionary actions and firmly supporting them on their chosen road of armed struggle. If some people disseminate among the South African people and the oppressed nations the horrors of nuclear war, practise nuclear blackmail and demand that they strive for "peace," "peaceful coexistence" and "general and complete disarmament" as their primary tasks, then these people are certainly not friends of the South African people but friends of their enemy, Mao Tun said.

Mao Tun also emphatically declared that no illusions should be spread about U.S. imperialism and that hopes for liberation cannot be placed on the U.S.-controlled United Nations. He stressed the importance of self-reliance in liberation struggles. Outside aid is important, he added, but it can only be supplementary.

The 1,000-odd participants at the meeting unanimously approved a message of solidarity with the South African people.

The Chinese people's feelings on the question of apartheid are strong. The Chinese Government's stand is unequivocal. Since 1960 it has severed all economic and trade relations with the South African authorities. It has explicitly endorsed the African Summit Conference's call for an economic and diplomatic boycott of the Verwoerd regime. In the future as in the past, liberated China will always stand four-square behind the intrepid South African freedom fighters.

Erasing Colonialist Past

FREE Africa is removing all that recalls the bitter colonial past and insults to the sense of national pride. Statues of colonial conquerors have been pulled down. Countries, mountains, streets and squares are being renamed wherever the old names carry the stigma of colonialism.

Uhuru (freedom) is the new name independent Tanganyika has given to Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest mountain once called "Kaiser Wilhelm Peak" in the time of the German occupation.

In West Africa, Ghana did not have its ancient traditional name restored to it until gaining independence in 1957. The old name "Gold Coast" was given it during the Portuguese invasions in the 15th and 16th centuries.

In colonial days the coastal areas of Nigeria, Dahomey and Togo were known as the "Slave Coast," and the area of what are Sierra Leone and Liberia today was called the "Grain Coast."

To African independence fighters, Southern Rhodesia is now Zimbabwe, named after the great ancient "City of Stones." The important nationalist party there is called the Zimbabwe African National Union. Northern Rhodesia will be named Zambia after the country's biggest river, the Zambezi. The Southern and Northern Rhodesias were named after Cecil Rhodes, the British colonialist who brought the area under domination in 1895.

Another Central African country, Nyasaland, as it was named by Western imperialists, will take the new name of Malawi on gaining its independence on July 6 this year.

The African revolutionary storm has swept off their pedestals the statues of conquerors which once stood so arrogantly in colonial days in the capitals or big cities of many African countries. In Khartoum, the Sudan, one can no more see the statues of Lord Kitchener and of Charles George Gordon who helped the Chinese monarchy in the Ching Dynasty suppress the Taiping Revolution. Off their pedestals too are the statues of De La Mer in Nairobi, Kenya; of a former French governor in Conakry, Guinea; and of Ferdinand Marie de Lesseps of France in Port Said, the United Arab Republic.

There are even more changes in the names of streets and squares. Avenue Jonnart named after a former French delegate-general in Algiers was renamed Peking Avenue during Premier Chou En-lai's visit to Algeria. Another street in the same city named after a French general is now called Ben Mehidi Larbi Street after one of the nine leaders who started the

armed uprising in Algeria. The city's (colonial) Government Square has been rechristened the Martyrs Square.

The Central Foch Square in Oran, Algeria's second largest city, has been renamed the Square of November First 1954—the day of the outbreak of the armed uprising. The city's Joseph Andrien Esplanade is now Independence Esplanade and Avenue de Valmy is now Avenue of the Martyrs of the Revolution.

The De La Mer Avenue in Nairobi has been renamed Kenyatta Avenue since Kenya gained its independence. Two streets named after two former British governors Hardinge and Sadler in Kenya will be renamed Kimathi Street and Koinange Street. Deadan Kimathi was the commander-in-chief of the "Mau Mau" and a national leader of the patriotic anti-colonialist movement. He was captured in a battle against the British colonialists and executed by them. Princess Elizabeth Way will be renamed Uhuru Way and Coronation Avenue, Solidarity Avenue.

In those countries still dominated by the colonialists, there are many names which smack of colonial rule. Salisbury, government seat of Southern Rhodesia, is named after the British colonialist Lord Salisbury; Leopoldville, capital of the Congo, is named after King Leopold of Belgium; Stanleyville, capital of the Congo's Oriental Province, commemorate British adventurer Stanley. There is no doubt that those names, like all other colonial vestiges, will be swept away by the cleansing wave of the African revolution.



Focus of the Struggle

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

The Eighth Congress of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers witnessed a struggle between two lines: unity against imperialism and capitulation and splittism. The democratic lawyers must fight U.S.-led imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. The association should not become any country's instrument for carrying out its policy of capitulation to imperialism.

A SHARP struggle took place at the Eighth Congress of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers (I.A.D.L.) which was held in Budapest from March 31 to April 6. No doubt was left as to who were fulfilling the foremost duties of democratic lawyers and who were not.

The first problem confronting the congress was reaching agreement on the common task of the democratic lawyers in the present-day world. Should they or should they not oppose imperialism, the enemy of mankind and the source of modern wars? Should they or should they not support the just struggle of the oppressed nations and peoples? Many delegates, in giving their opinions at the congress, answered in the affirmative.

Anti-Imperialist Voice

Han Yu-tung, leader of the Chinese delegation, said: "We Chinese lawyers always have held that the common task of the democratic lawyers of all countries is to join hands with the people everywhere to fight imperialism and old and new colonialism headed by the United States, strive for and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and defend world peace; oppose racial discrimination and the persecution of patriotic democratic forces and defend people's rights and freedom; and give all-out support to the just struggles of the peoples of the world and defend these struggles. This is the unshirkable sacred duty of us democratic lawyers."

Korean delegate Li Jin Su demanded that the struggle against U.S.-headed imperialism be made the basic task of the I.A.D.L. The U.S. imperialists, he said, brazenly trampled on the fundamental principles of international law in Korea and every other place they set foot, infringed upon the independence, sov-

ereignty and territorial integrity of other countries and interfered in their internal affairs.

Tran Cong Guong, Viet Nam Democratic Republic delegation head, condemned the United States for its war of aggression in south Viet Nam. He demanded that the congress adopt a resolution on south Viet Nam, condemning U.S. aggression and firmly demanding the withdrawal of all American troops and military personnel.

Yoshitaro Hirano, head of the Japanese delegation, stressed that the focus of contradictions in world politics lay in the opposition of the people to the imperialist policies of war and aggression. The task of the democratic lawyers all over the world was to grasp the true significance of the oppressed peoples' struggles against imperialism which was threatening world peace, national independence and sovereignty, he declared.

The principle of peaceful coexistence, K.L.V. Alagiyawann, head of the Ceylonese delegation, stated, could only be applied to relations between countries with different social systems and not to those between the oppressed and oppressing nations or between the oppressed and oppressing classes. For an oppressed nation or people, the question was one of waging a revolutionary struggle to overthrow the rule of imperialism and reaction.

Many delegates from Africa and Latin America voiced the immediate aspirations of their peoples. The Uganda delegate emphasized that despite the honeyed words of some people the African people were determined to liberate the entire continent. The Angolan delegate declared that his people would resolutely carry on their armed struggle for national independence.

Cuban delegate Daniel Peral gave an account of U.S. aggression against Cuba, pointing out that American imperialism was still trying to stamp out the Cuban revolution. The Vice-Chairman of the Brazilian Democratic Lawyers' Association described the anti-U.S. struggles waged by the Latin American peoples.

Discordant Note

From the chief Soviet delegate, Smirnov, and his followers, however, came a discordant note. Not only did the Soviet delegate refuse to point an accusing finger at U.S. imperialism; but he took the lead in attacking the Chinese delegation.

In his speech on March 31, the Soviet delegate on more than a dozen occasions attacked the Chinese delegation by name. He scurrilously accused the Chinese delegation of using the same language as the most reactionary capitalists of the imperialist countries. Resorting to the dodge of the thief crying, "stop thief," he charged the Chinese delegation with causing a dispute in the congress.

In her reply to these groundless attacks, the head of the Chinese delegation Han Yu-tung came directly

to the point. Everyone knew, she said, that it was the Soviet leaders who prettified U.S. imperialism and embraced and kissed the American imperialists. "We are speaking in revolutionary language, while you talk in a language of compromise and capitulation. We speak from the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist stand of the world's oppressed nations and peoples, while you speak on the side of U.S. imperialism."

As a token of support, many delegates shook hands with Han Yu-tung at the end of her speech. Some

A Familiar Role

IT has become the practice of the leadership of the Soviet Union to try and convert international democratic organizations into mere instruments of Soviet foreign policy.

At the 27th session of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions (W.F.T.U.), in Sofia on March 18-20, the Soviet delegate and his followers threw overboard the revolutionary spirit of the programme of action adopted at the Fifth W.F.T.U. Congress. Instead, they went to all lengths to peddle the line pursued by the Soviet leaders to suit the needs of imperialism. They sought to aggravate the differences within the W.F.T.U. by slandering and attacking the Chinese and other progressive trade unions which persisted in the correct stand for unity against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, for support to the national-independence movement and for defending the interests of the workers and world peace.

The Chinese delegate Chen Yu said that the imposition of what was advocated by one country would do harm to and create difficulties for the W.F.T.U. and its affiliated organizations and hamper international trade union unity.

At the closing session, the Korean delegate proposed that the meeting condemn U.S. imperialism for storing and firing atomic shells in south Korea. The chairman hastily set the voting machine in motion and the proposal was rejected without discussion.

An equally disgraceful role was played by the Soviet delegate to the meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Union of Students (I.U.S.) in Budapest on February 15-22.

In his speech at the February 18 session, Chien Ta-wei, head of the Chinese delegation, stressed that

to preserve the unity of the international students' movement, it was necessary first of all to uphold the traditional line of the I.U.S. He proposed that the I.U.S. give more effective support to the struggles of the students of various countries against imperialism, for national independence and in defence of world peace.

The Chinese delegate's speech was directed against U.S. imperialism. But it is perhaps not surprising that this blow at the common enemy of the world's people stung the Soviet delegate.

At the February 19 session, Kharlamov, head of the Soviet delegation, for the second time at the meeting, attacked the Chinese delegation for making "anti-Soviet" statements and trying to "create a split."

On the afternoon of February 17, the delegate of the Federation of Students of Black Africa in France moved that the delegate of the Students' General Union of Portuguese Black Africa (a member of the I.U.S.), who had travelled a great distance to attend the meeting, be admitted as an observer to take part in the discussions and report on the revolutionary struggle in that area. The Soviet delegate was the first among those to oppose this motion, which was supported by ten delegations including those from China, Korea, Indonesia, Guadeloupe, Malgache and Puerto Rico.

In spite of all the attempts made to lead the international students' movement away from its correct line, many delegates from Asia, Africa and Latin America, in discussing the draft general report, stressed the need to fight imperialism, colonialism, and neo-colonialism in order to uphold world peace and the rights of students.

described the Soviet delegate's attack on China as stupid and pernicious.

Speaking at the plenary session, Riza Taushani, Albanian delegation head, expressed his opposition to the Soviet delegate's slanders against China.

Undemocratic Practice

Even before the congress opened, it became clear that the principle of democratic discussion and consultation had been discarded. In its March 30 session, the I.A.D.L. Council asked members to approve the agenda of the Eighth Congress which had been framed "by correspondence" and forcibly put it to a vote without discussion. It rejected out of hand the Chinese delegation's proposed agenda, the main content of which was to emphasize the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. This amounted to imposing the erroneous foreign policy of a big power on the Eighth Congress by pushing through an agenda propagating unprincipled "peaceful coexistence" and spreading illusions about "general and complete disarmament," an agenda favourable to imperialism.

During the congress, while the Chinese delegates in all cases presented facts and reasoned things out, the Soviet delegation and its followers resorted to all sorts of despicable means to get their own way. For example, they booed, stamped their feet and pounded the table when the head of the Chinese delegation replied at the plenary session to the Soviet delegate's attacks on China.

At one commission meeting, a Chinese delegate's speech was interrupted by booing and other noise. When the delegate asked the presiding chairman whether or not China had the right to speak, the answer was, "No, no such right!"

In the closing session of the congress, the Chinese delegation submitted a draft general resolution pointing out that U.S. imperialism is the most dangerous enemy of world peace and that imperialism is the root cause of modern wars. By contrast, the draft introduced by the presidium made no mention of opposition to U.S. imperialism, nor of support for the just struggle waged by the oppressed nations and peoples.

When the chairman read the two drafts to the congress a number of delegates asked for the floor to voice their opinions, but they were refused.

After the presidium's draft was rammed through, the delegations from Japan, Korea, Viet Nam, south Viet Nam and China took the floor or issued statements, declaring their unyielding opposition to the "general resolution."

From the floor, the Peruvian delegate asked: Since both drafts contained some important questions, why should the draft submitted by the Chinese delegation

be boycotted? Hence his abstention in the voting, he declared.

On April 8 in Budapest, Han Yu-tung replied to questions by newsmen. She told the press that extremely undemocratic methods to monopolize the congress were used in order to impose the erroneous foreign policy of a particular country on the congress. The Soviet delegation and its followers, she said, always loudly proclaimed their "peaceful coexistence" which means compromise with and capitulation to imperialism. The Chinese delegation, Han Yu-tung declared, pursued the line of unity against imperialism, whereas the Soviet delegation and its followers followed the divisive and capitulationist line. The sham majority of votes at the congress could in no way reflect the common aspirations of the world's people and democratic lawyers, she stated.

Disgraceful Record

There was nothing surprising about the undemocratic proceedings of the congress if the record of some I.A.D.L. leaders in recent years is looked at.

"In the past few years," the head of the Chinese delegation said in her speech on March 31, "certain people used the Secretariat of the I.A.D.L. to issue many reports, statements and memoranda which loudly proclaimed 'universal and complete disarmament.'"

It should be pointed out with particular emphasis, Han Yu-tung added, that certain persons had arbitrarily issued statements in the I.A.D.L.'s name, extolling the tripartite partial nuclear test ban treaty. This was diametrically opposed to the desires of the people and democratic lawyers of all countries for the complete prohibition and total destruction of nuclear weapons, she stated.

"At the Seventh Congress of the I.A.D.L. in 1960," Han Yu-tung recalled, "some people went all out to oppose the adoption of the resolutions in support of the struggle of the Algerian and Congolese peoples for national independence. They have never implemented the decision formally adopted at the congress to send lawyers' delegations to south Viet Nam and south Korea to investigate U.S. imperialism's violations of international law. They have gone so far as to tamper with the statements on Viet Nam and Laos which were officially adopted at the session of the secretariat in Berlin in 1961, crossing out and revising them wherever they denounced U.S. imperialist aggression and intervention."

The Chinese delegation head expressed regret that some of the present I.A.D.L. leaders were going farther and farther down an erroneous path. "It is our hope that the I.A.D.L. will soon take steps to correct its mistakes, follow a correct path and make its contribution to the fulfilment of the common task of the democratic lawyers of all countries," she declared.

RURAL FINANCE

An Important Lever for Strengthening the Worker-Peasant Alliance

by YANG PEI-HSIN

THE Chinese people are aiding agriculture and the collective economy of the people's communes extensively in line with the general policy of developing the national economy with agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor. Financial aid is an important part of this all-out effort. Current state financial aid to agriculture — including capital construction investments in farming, forestry, livestock breeding and water conservancy as well as expenditures of relevant departments in these fields and direct grants and loans to the rural people's communes and their production teams — runs into thousands of millions of yuan annually. The Agricultural Bank of China was recently set up to administer these funds and give unified leadership to the rural credit co-operatives and the fight against usury.

The Chinese Communist Party has always attached importance to rural finance, regarding it as an important weapon in every period of revolution and construction. This is because the Chinese proletariat clearly understands that if it is to lead the Chinese people to victory in the democratic and socialist revolutions as well as in socialist construction it must rely on its great ally — the peasantry which makes up the bulk of China's population.

As leader in the revolution, the Chinese proletariat and its vanguard, the Communist Party, led the peasants in a resolute struggle and constantly worked to improve their material well-being. In this, they used rural finance to good effect. By helping consolidate the worker-peasant alliance economically, rural finance played and continues to play a role of great political significance.

Old China's Usurious Practices Curbed

The rulers of old China combined feudal land rent with usury to fleece the peasants. First they robbed them by collecting rent that sometimes amounted to 50 per cent of the crop. Reduced to utter poverty and unable even to keep on producing on the same scale as before, the peasants had to "quench their thirst by drinking poison" — they were forced to borrow from the landlords at usurious interest rates. Even in China's richest areas like Changshu County, Kiangsu Province, in the Yangtse delta, a peasant who borrowed a picul of grain in spring had to repay 1.5 piculs after the

autumn harvest; the six-month interest rate amounted to 50 per cent. In the poverty-stricken northwest, the monthly interest rate ranged between 10 and 40 per cent.

The reactionary Kuomintang government had its own rural finance network which included the "Farmers' Bank of China," local banks, central and local co-operative banks and credit co-ops. These organizations financially backed the landlords and enabled them to extend their usurious practices.

A new type of rural finance began in 1927 when the Chinese Communist Party led the people in armed struggle and established the first rural revolutionary base area in the Chingkang Mountains on the Hunan-Kiangsi border. A people's bank was set up, people's currency was issued and the paper money of imperialist and bureaucrat-capitalist banks was banned, thus protecting people in the base areas from inflation. At the same time, low-interest loans were issued to promote agriculture, the handicraft industry and trade and to strike a heavy blow at usury in the rural areas. All this helped the revolutionary war effort and guaranteed material supplies to the people's forces and the peasants.

With the founding of the People's Republic of China, rural finance entered a new stage of development. The Communist Party led the peasants in carrying out the land reform throughout the country. With its completion, the peasants no longer had to pay rent and were able to set aside a considerable amount of money and materials for investment in farming. At the same time, the Government issued large amounts of agricultural loans — averaging 200-300 million yuan annually during the three years 1949-52. From 70-80 per cent of these loans went to poor and lower-middle peasants and the rest to the remainder of the middle peasants. At a time when the peasants had just received land but were still short of many means of production, these loans enabled them to buy draught animals, farm implements, water-wheels, and fertilizer, thereby speeding agricultural recovery and growth.

Promoting Farm Collectivization

Immediately after land reform was completed the Communist Party guided the peasants first to organize mutual-aid teams and then agricultural producers' co-

operatives in an effort to bring about, step by step, the socialist transformation of agriculture. In line with Lenin's well-known dictum that "every social system arises only with the financial assistance of a definite class,"¹ the Chinese working class, through the people's state power led by the Communist Party, vigorously supported farm collectivization by financial and credit measures. During the First Five-Year Plan (1953-57), the government bank issued agricultural loans amounting to 4,400 million yuan, averaging nearly 900 million yuan a year. As the mutual-aid teams and farm co-ops multiplied, their share of loans rose rapidly; by 1955, 80 per cent were going to them.

The agricultural co-operative movement entered a new stage of rapid development in the latter half of 1955. By the end of 1956, 96 per cent of China's peasant households had joined the co-ops. An upsurge in farm production followed in the wake of the upsurge in co-operation. To support these two high tides, the government bank increased its agricultural loans from less than 1,000 million yuan in 1955 to 3,300 million yuan in 1956.

During this period, the Government granted farm co-ops loans to finance their capital construction and production. It also granted loans to needy members of the co-ops to overcome temporary difficulties so that they could concentrate on production. Of particular significance were special loans (called "Poor Peasants' Co-operation Fund Loans") designed to help poor and lower-middle peasants, the staunchest supporters of the socialist road, pay their contributions to the share fund in the co-ops. Between the latter half of 1955 and the end of 1956, 700 million yuan of these long-term (generally five years) low-interest loans were issued for this purpose to more than 40 million poor and lower-middle peasant households. This gave a great impetus to the co-operative movement and greatly reinforced the political and economic position of the poor and lower-middle peasants in the co-ops. Since a farm co-op was a voluntary economic alliance between the poor and lower-middle peasants on the one hand and the rest of the middle peasants on the other, a fair and equitable distribution of the burden of share fund also helped strengthen unity between these sections of the peasants.

In 1958 the farm co-ops switched over to people's communes. To help the communes consolidate and improve their collective economy and facilitate the technical transformation of agriculture, the government granted agricultural loans amounting to an aggregate of 7,100 million yuan during the Second Five-Year Plan (1958-62), or 1,420 million yuan per annum, 61.4 per cent greater than the First Five-Year Plan average. This effectively helped the people's communes and their production teams in building water conservancy projects and acquiring draught animals, farm ma-

chinery, chemical fertilizer, insecticides and other farm chemicals.

Financing Commune Farming Mainly by Self-Reliance; Aid Only Secondary

The foregoing shows that government financial aid to agriculture increased steadily over the years. Agricultural loans alone have amounted to well over 10,000 million yuan since 1949. But China's policy for financing the collective economy of the people's communes is for the communes to rely chiefly on themselves and regard state assistance only as a secondary source. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has pointed out that ". . . the potentialities among the peasant masses for financing agriculture are very considerable. In the course of agricultural co-operation the state should give the peasants whatever financial aid is necessary . . . but the bulk of the funds needed should be mustered by the peasants themselves. And it is quite possible for them to do this."²

Chinese peasants are known for their diligence and thrift. Now that they have been emancipated from the shackles of individual economy as well as from feudal exploitation and are organized in communes, they are capable of financing farm production by relying on the collective economy. The case of the Tuanpiaochuang People's Commune in Tsunhua County, Hopei Province, is eloquent proof. Between 1959 and 1962, this commune spent 1.28 million yuan on production and capital construction: 67.2 per cent of the money came from its own reserve fund; 30.3 per cent from the local credit co-op; and government loans constituted only 2.5 per cent of the sum. This is only one of many examples.

Rural Credit Co-ops

The example cited above reveals that the rural credit co-ops also play a big role in helping the communes finance farming by their own efforts. They act as an able assistant of the government bank.

The credit co-op is a voluntary organization of the rural population for financial mutual help formed under the leadership and support of the Communist Party and People's Government. Its share fund and reserve fund are collectively owned by members. It is a socialist economic undertaking and an important force in curbing bourgeois forces and consolidating the socialist position in the countryside. It is closely linked with the rural people's communes and the supply and marketing co-ops; they promote the growth of each other and thus help consolidate farm collectivization.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out as early as 1927 that the peasants were anxious to organize consumers', marketing and credit co-operatives. Credit co-ops were set up in many parts of the Liberated Areas during the War of Resistance Against Japan and the War of Liberation. But they became really widespread only

¹ V.I. Lenin, "On Co-operation," *Selected Works in Two Volumes*, Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, 1952, Vol. II, Part 2, p.717.

² Editor's note to "The Co-operatives Themselves Can Finance Their Production," *Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside* (in Chinese), Vol. I, p.335.

after the founding of the People's Republic in 1949. By the end of 1955, there were 159,000 credit co-ops embracing 80 million peasant households. Nearly every township had such a co-op.

The rural credit co-ops are indispensable and will play a role throughout the historical period of proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship and the transition from capitalism to communism. This is so because, first of all, there is class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and struggle between the socialist road and capitalist road during all this period, and these struggles will inevitably find expression in the sphere of rural credit. If the socialist forces do not seize the domain of rural credit, usury again will raise its ugly head in the countryside.

Secondly, the rural people's communes in the present stage are socialist collective economic organizations where equivalent exchange and the distribution principle of to each according to his work are in force, and members are allowed to engage in family side-occupations and work their tiny garden plots on condition that this does not interfere with their participation in collective production. At the same time, there are rural local markets. As a result, commune members will have different amounts of financial resources at their disposal for a long time to come.

It is therefore necessary and possible for the credit co-ops, under government bank guidance, and relying on the poor and lower-middle peasants and uniting with other sections of the middle peasants, to channel rural idle funds to where they are needed, engage in credit activities, help needy members tide over their difficulties in production and daily life, combat usury and aid the collective economy of the communes in developing farm production.

The credit co-ops in fact have played a big role in fulfilling these tasks. Yukan County, Kiangsi Province, provides an example of how the credit co-ops checked usury in the earlier years of the farm co-operation movement. In 1951, bank loans accounted for 56.2 per cent of total rural indebtedness; loans issued by credit co-ops were only 0.7 per cent and 36.9 per cent was accounted for by usury. With the growth of the credit co-ops, however, the share of credit co-op loans rose to 35 per cent in 1954 and usury's share dropped to 3.6 per cent. After 1955 the latter became totally extinct.

The rural credit co-ops are in a favourable position to absorb deposits and issue loans in the countryside. More than 100,000 are scattered all over the country. A commune member finds a credit co-op convenient for deposit or withdrawal of his savings. Because the co-ops keep in close contact with their members, they are in a position to help them arrange their family budgets frugally and put away savings. The credit co-op in Qitian People's Commune, Mienchu County, Szechuan Province, is typical. Seventy per cent of the 2,465 peasant households in the locality have savings in the co-op. Total deposits amounted to 52,600 yuan in 1962. In addition, the co-op had 30,200 yuan in share

fund and reserve fund. This is quite a lot of money for a single credit co-op. With this money, the Qitian co-op effectively helped members over difficulties and in developing family side-occupations.

If the credit co-ops have surplus funds on hand after meeting their members' needs, they may also issue loans to commune production teams to develop their collective economy. This role is well illustrated by the example of the earlier-mentioned Tuanpiao-chuang People's Commune.

In implementing government financial policy and engaging in credit activities, the credit co-ops are guided and supervised by the government bank, which also undertakes to help them train cadres, establish and perfect their accounting and bookkeeping system and give them financial backing when they are in need of funds. Thus the government bank, owned by the entire people, and the collectively owned credit co-ops join forces to form an integral socialist network of rural finance.

In addition to making loans, the government bank and credit co-ops also do their best to help the communes and their production teams improve their financial management, make proper use of their funds and economize on expenses so as to increase their income. After the communes have harvested and sold their farm and side-line produce, the government bank helps them correctly handle production expenditure, public accumulation fund and distribution to members in such a way that members will get more every year as production rises while setting aside appropriate amounts for production expenses and the public accumulation fund.

Party Leadership and Class Line

Rural finance in New China serves the peasants' interests effectively because it is guided by the principles and policies formulated by the Communist Party and Government in various periods.

The class line of relying on the poor and lower-middle peasants and uniting with the rest of the middle peasants has been firmly implemented in rural financial work. The majority of the peasants are poor and lower-middle peasants. As proletarians and semi-proletarians in the countryside, they suffered the worst exploitation at the hands of the landlord-usurers in the old society and are the most ardent supporters of the socialist road. As indicated earlier, the greater part of government loans in the past was granted the poor and lower-middle peasants. The credit co-ops also were set up to meet their needs. These co-ops are under the leadership of the poor and lower-middle peasants. Their opinion is fully considered when the co-ops draw up their working policy and overall plan and engage in credit activities.

In this way it is possible to unite with the middle peasants effectively and run the co-ops well, and enable them to play a positive part in the struggle between the socialist road and capitalist road in the countryside.

Zanzibar Demands Removal of U.S. Bases

U.S. Charge d'Affaires Frank Carlucci was summoned by President Abeid Amani Karume last week and told that the U.S. bases in Zanzibar, which go by the name of Mercury space tracking stations, must be dismantled and removed. President Karume said it would not be in the interest of Zanzibar's security and defence to allow their continued presence. He also told Carlucci that U.S. Ambassador to Kenya William Attwood's recent statement in New York, designed to cause conflict between Zanzibar and East Africa, was an affront to the Zanzibari people and that Zanzibar has exhausted its faith in the United States.

President Karume's action in liquidating the American military installations was hailed throughout the country. On April 9, two days after the announcement, about half of the population of the capital turned out to acclaim the Government's decision. It was a stirring demonstration of patriotism and anti-imperialist feelings. Long columns of elated demonstrators filed through the streets of the seaport, carrying banners and placards reading: "U.S. imperialism, the greatest enemy of Africa!" "Down with U.S. imperialism!" "We support the Government's action to remove U.S. bases!" "Remove all military bases from Africa!" "U.S. and British imperialists, get out of Africa!" "We are ready to defend our people's republic!" "Long live the Zanzibar revolution!" "Long live the solidarity of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America!" "Long live African unity!"

When the crowds approached the U.S. Embassy, they broke into revolutionary songs, raising their banners high. They shook their placards in the direction of stunned American diplomats watching helplessly from their quarters. As the demonstrators marched past, they shouted the

resounding slogan: "Americans, go home!"

From the balcony of the People's Palace President Karume addressed the gathering stream of humanity now more than 25,000 strong. The U.S. bases together with all their paraphernalia, he declared, must be taken out of Zanzibar within 17 days, and not three months as asked for by the U.S. Government. He denounced the American intrigues calculated "to cause misunderstanding and confusion among East African neighbours." Then after saying that the Zanzibar Government is a free agent capable of taking independent action and that the people have already done away with the reactionary feudal ruler and the British colonialists, he asked them: "Do you expect us to keep the United States as our masters to rule over us again?" The crowds shouted in one voice "No!" "We don't like Americans!" "Americans, go home!" The President said, "We would like to have dealings with all nations in the world but," he added with emphasis, "we don't want to co-operate with the United States by keeping its bases on our soil, and not only bases but anything that has a sign of antagonism for us."

There was another powerful demonstration against U.S. imperialism on April 11, this time with members of the Revolutionary Council and leaders of mass organizations marching in the van.

Zanzibar is a small country, possessed of neither nuclear bombs nor other modern weapons nor rolling in money. In the mistaken view of those who value matter to the exclusion of the role of man, such a country can only suffer the kicks of a big and powerful nation in silence; it is sheer madness, they hold, to try the patience of Yankee imperialism. But the people of Zanzibar cherish their national pride

and have confidence in themselves. They know that by waging a firm tit-for-tat struggle against colonialism, new and old alike, they can preserve their sovereign rights and national independence. Thus they acted decisively to expel the American Charge d'Affaires when Washington refused to recognize the new republic, and thus they have acted again today to order the removal of the American "satellite tracking stations" from their country.

These two stations at Tunguu and Chwaka are nothing but military bases set up by the United States under a secret agreement with the British colonial government in 1960. They were not, as Washington would like people to believe, harmless establishments used "strictly for peaceful purposes to further man's scientific knowledge." They represent a flagrant trespass on Zanzibar's independence and a threat to the peace and security of East Africa.

The procedure for dismantling the American bases has been communicated to Washington. At a press conference immediately following President Karume's summons of the U.S. Charge d'Affaires, Vice-President Abdulla Kassim Hanga announced that his government had rejected the request that an American ship be allowed to come to Zanzibar to remove the installations. A ship flying the Zanzibar flag, he said, would instead take them to Mombasa in Kenya where the American vessel could call and load the dismantled equipment.

These precautions are by no means superfluous. For ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet headed by the 42,000-ton attack carrier *Bon Homme Richard*, carrying planes and both conventional and atomic weapons, "have quietly entered the Indian Ocean and are bound for waters off East Africa," according to an AP report from Washington. The sabre-rattling of U.S. imperialism, however, cannot frighten the Zanzibari people into giving up their struggle against what the Zanzibar News Service rightly calls "the number one enemy in this part of Africa." As *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator pointed out on

April 12, an awakened and progressive Zanzibar is invincible. The revolutionary people of Zanzibar do not stand alone in their patriotic struggle. They will triumph over all the aggressive schemings of U.S. imperialism.

Atlantic Freight Rates

U.S. High-Handedness

Blackmail of the crudest sort is being used by the United States to browbeat shipowners on the other side of the Atlantic into submitting to its regulations. The U.S. Federal Maritime Commission (F.M.C.) has sent an "order" to British shipowners plying the Atlantic, demanding a 15 per cent increase in cargo freight rates to bring them up to American rates and an immediate cancellation of all existing freight contracts with some 8,000 British shippers, and threatening penalties of up to 1,000 dollars a day. A similar order has been sent to other European shipping companies. This latest American interference with international shipping has created an uproar in the capitals of West Europe, that in London being not the least strident.

Shipping circles have been vehement in their denunciation. The Committee of European Shipowners, representing Britain, Belgium, Denmark, France, West Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden (with Japan as an associate member) and owning well over half of the world's merchant tonnage, unanimously decided in London to lodge a protest "in the strongest possible terms" against the "wholly unjustified" and "quite intolerable" U.S. intervention. R.G. Walton, Secretary of Britain's North Atlantic Shippers Association, warned that Britain could take retaliatory measures if the United States tries to "muck about" with the existing freight contracts.

Fleet Street, too, brought out its big guns. The *Daily Telegraph*, recalling the unscrupulous pressure the United States employed to "quarantine" Cuba some time ago, wrote editorially that it was not "the first time the Federal Maritime Commission has sought to impose its will on

Spilling the Beans

UPI, Washington, April 7—Commerce Secretary Luther Hodges said today the ouster of Brazilian President Goulart created an "infinitely better" atmosphere for United States trade and investment in Brazil. He said he based his opinion on the belief that Brazil's new head of state will offer a "better approach" for such economic relations between the two nations.



Who, Me?

To believe the Pentagon, there may have been a slight mistake somewhere. Nothing for which it was responsible, of course.

After a photograph of a young south Vietnamese child badly burnt by napalm had started a public outcry in the United States, the Defence Department admitted that "napalm had been furnished to south Viet Nam under the military aid programme and had been dropped from aircraft with American instructors on board." But it insisted that "the instructors had no control of the weapons used, and had always urged their pupil pilots to use extreme care when bombing or strafing the villages." (*London Times*, March 30.)

international shipping in the commercial interests of the United States." And in hurt pride the *Times* complained that "this really is not a civil way of treating one's trading partners."

Whitehall, with the autumn election in mind, found it necessary to stand up to the senior partner. Minister of Transport Marples, in a written reply in the Commons, said that "this assumption of a unique right on the part of America to control commercial practices throughout the world is so clearly objectionable that I cannot believe the Commission realizes what it is trying to do." But it was left to a Tory backbencher to tell the United States off in blunter language. It is time, John Howard said, that the American Government is told that its territorial waters do not extend to Southampton.

Bonn Revanchism

A Wild Claim

Revanchist is the only word to describe the statement Chancellor Erhard made at a meeting in Bonn on March 22. He said that the basis of the Federal Republic's foreign policy towards Eastern Europe must be to uphold Germany's rights. He elaborated by saying that "we cannot

renounce those lands to which we, under international law, have a legitimate claim."

By this statement the West German Chancellor was laying claim to the whole German Democratic Republic and 40,000 square miles of Polish territory as well. Annexation of the German Democratic Republic and "recovery" of what Erhard referred to as "those lands" east of the Oder-Neisse line to resurrect the German Reich have always been the avowed objectives of the West German militarists.

The United States, disregarding the fact that the Oder-Neisse line is the final boundary of Germany, supports the Bonn revanchists' claim. It does so because this serves the interests of U.S. global strategy. For this very reason, the United States denies that the German Democratic Republic exists. It made this very clear by accepting only the Bonn government as the sole representative of Germany, when the partial nuclear test ban treaty it concluded with Britain and the Soviet Union was signed last summer.

Despite the impression he has tried to create of following a more moderate policy than his predecessor, Erhard is not a whit less aggressive in pursuing *Drang nach Osten*.

LITERATURE

Choice Short Stories for Farmers

The Chinese Writers' Union last year polled peasants in three rural counties in Hopei Province on their needs and preferences in literature. It found that modern novels on themes of the revolution topped the list in popularity (see *Peking Review*, 1963, No. 13, page 25) while modern short stories, though very well liked by those who had read them, had a much smaller following. The main reason for this quickly emerged: short stories were carried in a great many different newspapers and magazines, and even cultural centres of the rural counties could hardly subscribe to all of them. The Writers' Union investigators therefore suggested that publishers should print anthologies of the best short stories, specially selected with a rural readership in mind.

The Writers' Publishing House in Peking has swiftly responded to this suggestion. Its *Selected Short Stories*, Vols. 1, 2 and 3, together with a volume of literary reportage, have come off the press in its Peasants' Library series and are now circulating widely in the villages. It will soon supplement these with another collection of family histories of commune farmers who were poor peasants and farmhands in the old days.

The three volumes of short stories bring together most of the outstanding short stories published in the 20 years from 1942 up to 1962. 1942 was the year revolutionary Chinese writers and artists held that memorable forum in Yen-an and heard Chairman Mao's ideas on a literature and art serving the workers, peasants and soldiers. This indicated the road that China's revolutionary writers and artists have followed ever since and that is traced by the 39 stories in these three volumes.

Volumes 1 and 2 cover the period of the new-democratic revolution in China while the third reflects post-liberation days and socialist construction.

The first volume contains such well-known short stories as Chao Shu-li's *Rhymes of Li Yu-tsai* (written in 1943) and Ma Feng's *Village Feud* (1949). Chao and Ma are two of the most popular fiction writers in China today. Both have a racy, extremely readable style and a mastery of the idiomatic and image-rich language of the peasants. Chao Shu-li uses this to superlative effect in his story of Li Yu-tsai, a poor cowherd, whose lively, acid rhymes about the local landlords rouses the peasants to fight against them. *Village Feud* is another tale of the peasants' awakening: in two neighbouring villages relatives and old friends find themselves pitted against each other until the Communist Party-led land reform comes along and they realize that they have been set at loggerheads by the scheming landlords. *My Two Landlords* by Kang Cho and other stories deal with other important aspects of the struggle against the old and outworn in the countryside—the fight against the feudal marriage system and other deep-rooted customs and ideas. From many angles the twelve stories in this volume reflect the oppressed life of the peasants, their awakening, and their revolt.

The Peasants in Arms

The second volume reflects a further stage: Teng Hung's *On the Road*, Wang Yuan-chien's *Party Membership Dues*, Ma Shih-tu's *Seeking for the Red Army*, Sun Li's *Lotus Creek* and others are stories of the peasants in arms, and advancing in revolutionary consciousness. The verve and colour of these tales is typified in the story of Pan Hu, the hero in *On the Road*. In a few pages, the author has created a forceful image of a peasant leader, rough, hardy and impetuous, whose eagerness to join the fighting revolutionary ranks first pitches him by mistake into the Kuomintang army. He fights with distinction until he realizes he is in the wrong camp. Running away, he finally finds a Communist-led guerrilla unit, but when this force is scattered after a defeat he is again left on his own. Undiscouraged, he rallies together his own guerrilla unit but realizes he is des-

perately in need of the Communist Party's leadership. Eventually he captures a man who turns out to be an underground Party member, and joyfully makes him the unit's political commissar.

The Socialist Countryside

The third volume brings the reader into the new world of socialist revolution and socialist construction after the liberation. *Not That Road* by Li Chun, one of the most popular of the post-liberation generation of writers, depicts two unforgettable characters. Liberation and land reform had given old man Sung Lao-ting, a former landless peasant, his own plot of land and, prospering, his eyes stray covetously to a hard-up neighbour's patch. He is forgetting his own past when the rich, under the old order, get richer and the poor poorer in just this way. . . . Through the conflict which arises on this score between him and his son, a forward-looking young Communist, the author gives a keen insight into the struggle between the socialist way and the capitalist way in the early days of liberation when the co-operative movement in the countryside was still in its first stages.

The underlying theme of the volume's other stories is the advance of the agricultural co-operative movement. Many, written during and after 1958, reflect the rapid growth of production and the technical and cultural revolutions being carried out on the farms during the big leap forward. *On the Sandy Banks of the Weiho* and *Critical Moment* by Wang Wen-shih, and *Under the Hurricane Lamp* by Shen Yao-chung are dramatic stories of the peasants' fight against natural calamities. Wang Tsung-yuan's *Sister-in-Law Hui*, Wang Wen-shih's *New Companion*, and Li Chun's *The Girl Cloud-Watcher* are three of a number of attractive stories which tell about the dedicated youngsters on China's socialist farms today. The heroes and heroines who emerge from these pages are peasants of a new type—keen, revolutionary, socialist farmers with cool scientific minds, people who can't be dismayed by difficulties.

The first two volumes give their readers inspiration by reminding them of the stormy, heroic road of the revolution in bygone days; the third, reflecting the deep-going changes still going on around them, and dealing with the problems of today, will be of even more direct value and inspiration to the commune farmers.

SPORTS

1964 Table Tennis Championships

A reshuffle of title holders highlighted the surprise-packed 1964 National Table Tennis Championships in Nanking from April 4 to 14. The titles in four events (men's and women's singles and doubles) changed hands. The mixed doubles title was retained by Chang Hsieh-lin, but with a different partner.

Although he had already won the men's singles at the 26th and 27th World Table Tennis Championships, this year was the first time that Chuang Tse-tung became the all-China champion since participating in the national championships in 1957. Women's singles champion Han Yu-chen also was a first-time winner. The men's doubles was won by Yu Chang-chun and Chou Lan-sun, while the women's doubles went to Han Yu-chen and Li Ho-nan. The mixed doubles title was captured by Chang Hsieh-lin and Lin Hui-ching.

A new feature of the national championships was that singles players were drawn into two 24 groups for the men's and women's contests and play in these groups was by round-robin series instead of elimination. The group winners of

the two events then played off by elimination. This innovation was introduced to give competitors more opportunities to play and learn from each other.

The championships this year saw impressive challenges by younger entrants. Many of the country's top players went down before the up-and-coming youngsters.

Upsets were plentiful in the men's singles. Li Fu-jung (seeded No. 2) was beaten by Chou Lan-sun in the semi-finals; Chang Hsieh-lin (seeded No. 3) and Wang Chia-sheng, also a member of China's victorious 1963 Swaythling Cup team, were both defeated by Wu Hsiac-ming; Hsu Yin-sheng (seeded No. 4) was eliminated by Ma Chin-pao; and Wang Chih-liang (seeded No. 5) was beaten by both Tien Shu-yuan and Chou Chien in the group round-robin series.

The pattern was much the same in the women's singles. The first three seeded players, Liang Li-chen, Li Ho-nan and Lin Hui-ching, failed to reach the finals. Liang Li-chen, women's singles champion at the First GANEFO table tennis championships, managed to finish third. (Earlier, in the preliminary rounds, she had lost to Tang An-nung.) Li Ho-nan, who won the women's singles at the recent Moscow international table tennis tournament, was eliminated by Yen Kuei-fen, and Lin Hui-ching, 1962 national champion, was beaten by this year's runner-up Ti Chiang-hua.

Unlike previous national championships, none of the cutting-stroke defensive players were able to reach the semi-finals in the two singles events this year. Speed, accuracy and power-packed smashes won the day.

The three doubles finals offered a sparkling demonstration of the

varied styles of play in China today. The men's was an exchange of furious smashing; the women's, a fast-attacking pair against a defensive duo; and the mixed, a battle between cutting-stroke players.

A sign of the times at the Nanking matches was youth coming to the fore—average age of the 317 participants was only 19, with 118 championship seekers under 17. This phenomenon reflects the wide popularity of table tennis in China, particularly among the children. The excellent performances turned in by the teen-age majority in the 1964 national championships augur well for China's table tennis future.

SHORT NOTES

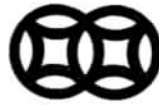
Third P.L.A. Theatre Festival. Some of the best showmen in the country have temporarily taken over the Peking stage. Several of the 18 art ensembles of People's Liberation Army units have come from far-off border areas and coastal fronts to perform. A varied repertoire consists of songs, dances, *quyi* ballads, modern operas, dance-dramas, chalk-talks, most of which depict various aspects of P.L.A. life, as well as some excellent acrobatics. These have been well-tested and are favourites among soldier audiences. The object of the festival—a part of the programmes will be publicly shown—is to review past achievements and sum up experience in army cultural work.

Three New Exhibitions. The Peking Museum of Chinese Art is currently offering three new attractions: a large-scale photo exhibition of the visits to Albania and 13 Asian and African countries by Chinese leaders; new Szechuan sculptures; and traditional paintings, oils and graphic art works by Chekiang Art Institute students from east China.

Volleyball Teams Visit Japan. China's men's and women's volleyball teams visited Japan from March 18 to April 8 and each played nine matches in Tokyo, Apporo, Nagoya, Kyoto, Hiroshima, Saga and Fukuoka. The men won three of their matches and the women, one.



From the dance-drama "Field Training" presented by a P.L.A. ensemble from Canton



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