

PEKING REVIEW

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Self-Reliance in Industry

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報

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

SELECTED WORKS OF MAO TSE-TUNG

Volume I

English Edition

This volume contains seventeen of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's important writings during the First Revolutionary Civil War Period (1924-1927) and the Second Revolutionary Civil War Period (1927-1937).

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PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

November 6, 1964 Vol. VII No. 45

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THE WEEK

Among the major events of the week:

• King Mohammad Zahir Shah and Queen Homaira of Afghanistan are receiving a warm welcome from the Chinese people during their state visit to China.

• Malian President Modibo Keita and his wife returned to the capital on November 1 to continue their visit to China.

A treaty of friendship and a joint communique between China and Mali were signed in Peking on November 3.

• President Sukarno of Indonesia, on his way home from the Korean Democratic People's Republic, stopped over at Shanghai for a brief visit.

• Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai sent a message to Prince Norodom Sihanouk on October 31, declaring that China could not ignore any act of aggression endangering the security of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

• Peking celebrated the 10th anniversary of the Algerian revolution (November 1) with a mass rally. *Renmin Ribao* marked it with an editorial entitled: "Armed Struggle Is the Path That Leads to National Liberation."

• China and Zambia have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

• *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator, in an article published on November 3, congratulated the south Vietnamese people's forces on their successful surprise attack on the U.S. air base at Bien Hoa.

• A joint statement was signed on October 29 in Peking by the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs and the fourth delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party.

• Chinese Party and state leaders received a message dated October 29 from Soviet Party and state leaders, thanking them for their message congratulating L. Brezhnev and A. Kosygin on their new posts.

The press published on October 30 Brezhnev's speech at the Red Square rally and Kosygin's speech at the Kremlin reception welcoming the astronauts of the Soviet spaceship *Voskhod*.

• The Chinese press published on November 2, 3 and 4 comments and statements by various fraternal Parties on Khrushchov's removal from office.

Chinese, Afghan and Malian Leaders See Japanese Ballet

Chairman and Mme. Mao Tse-tung, Chairman and Mme. Liu Shao-chi went with King Mohammad Zahir Shah and the Queen of Afghanistan and Malian President and Mme. Modibo Keita on November 1 to see a performance of the ballet *Gion Matsuri* by the Japanese Matsuyama

Ballet Company. The Chinese leaders and their distinguished guests received a great ovation when they appeared in the auditorium.

After the performance they and their guests went on stage to congratulate the Japanese artists.

On the same evening, Chairman Mao, Chairman Liu and other Chinese leaders received and had a cordial

talk with the leaders and leading artists of the Japanese ballet company.

Queen of Burundi in Peking

Chairman Liu Shao-chi and his wife Wang Kuang-mei on October 29 received the Queen of Burundi, Theresa Kanyonga, and her secretary, Andre Ndarurinze, and had a most friendly talk with them.

The Queen, on her second visit to China, arrived in Peking on October 24 at the invitation of the National Women's Federation of China. At Peking Airport, she was warmly greeted by old friends whom she met in the spring of last year.

On the following evening, at a banquet given in her honour, Queen Theresa said that her cordial feelings for the Chinese people made her visit China again. She described her current visit as a mark of the growth of friendship between the people of Burundi and China.

Hsu Kuang-ping, Vice-President of the National Women's Federation, in her speech paid tribute to the contribution made by Queen Theresa to promoting the friendship between the two peoples. She expressed her conviction that this friendship would be enhanced in the common struggle against imperialism.

Queen Theresa left Peking for Shanghai on October 31.

Chairman Liu Sees Cuban Ballet

Chairman Liu Shao-chi on November 3 attended the ballet *Coppelia* presented by the visiting Cuban ballet company.

The successful performance of the Cuban artists won warm applause and repeated curtain calls from the audience.

During the interval, Chairman Liu received and chatted with the leading members of the company.

China and Zambia to Exchange Ambassadors

China and Zambia have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at

ambassadorial level. Embassies will be established in the capitals of the two countries. Letters to this effect were exchanged between Ho Ying, representative of the Chinese Government, and Simon Mwansa Kapwepwe, Foreign Minister of Zambia.

Pakistan Economic Study Group Visits China

A ten-member Pakistan government economic study group led by Said Hasan, Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission of the Government of Pakistan, arrived in Peking on October 28 on a friendly visit. Welcoming them at a banquet, Hsueh Mu-chiao, Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Commission, hailed the growth of friendship and co-operation between China and Pakistan in recent years. He wished the group success in making new contributions to the development of economic and technical co-operation between the two countries.

In his banquet speech, Said Hasan stressed that the people of Pakistan regarded China as a friend who was helping them in building their country.

On the morning of the next day, October 29, Premier Chou En-lai received Said Hasan and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

British Trade President in Peking

Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade of Britain, arrived in Peking on October 30 at the invitation of Yeh Chi-chuang, Minister of Foreign Trade. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien received him the next day. Later in the evening, he was guest of honour at a banquet given by Yeh Chi-chuang.

Premier Chou En-lai received and had a friendly talk with him on November 3.

On November 2, Douglas Jay attended the opening ceremony of the British industrial exhibition.

Speaking at the ceremony, Nan Han-chen, Chairman of the China

Council for the Promotion of International Trade, expressed the hope that the exhibition would promote mutual understanding and be conducive to the development of trade between China and Britain. Condemning the attempts of the U.S. imperialists to hinder the development of trade between China and Britain, Nan Han-chen said: "Facts have proved that such practices of the U.S. imperialists have not in the least succeeded in causing any loss to the Chinese people who adhere to the policy of self-reliance. It is the followers of U.S. imperialism who have suffered. We are willing to work together with our British friends to clear away all obstacles to the expansion of Sino-British trade."

On behalf of the British Government, Douglas Jay expressed appreciation for the co-operation shown by the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. He wished success to the exhibition in fostering trade and understanding between Britain and China.

Return to Homeland

Ma Ching-shan, Taiwan marksman who took part in the Tokyo Olympics, and Chen Chueh, member of the Taiwan "Olympic study mission," are on their way to their homeland aboard the Japanese freighter *Shinoh Maru*.

Taking the chance given them by being in Tokyo, both Ma and Chen severed their connections with the Chiang Kai-shek clique and demanded that they be reunited with their kinsmen on the mainland.

Ma Ching-shan called at the office of the Tokyo Association of Chinese Residents at 2 p.m. on October 23. He told its personnel that he was eager to be reunited with his parents in Liaoning Province, and asked the association to help him.

Chen Chueh, a native of Kiangyin County, Kiangsu Province, sought asylum in the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo on October 29. He was received by the Tokyo Association of Chinese Residents on October 31.

Afghan Royal Family in China

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

AMICABILITY and ceremony highlighted the arrival of Their Majesties King Mohammad Zahir Shah and Queen Homaira of Afghanistan on their state visit to China. Invited by Chairman Liu Shao-chi, the royal guests and entourage arrived in Peking on October 30, bringing with them the friendship of a people dating back 2,000 years.

The Kingdom of Afghanistan on the Central Asian plateau is a country with an ancient civilization. Its people love freedom and independence above all else. The Chinese people greatly admire the heroic spirit displayed by the Afghan people in combating colonialist incursions between the 30's of the last and the beginning of this century. In recent years, the Kingdom of Afghanistan, under the leadership of His Majesty King Mohammad Zahir Shah, has made great efforts and has had marked success in developing its national economy and culture and promoting social progress. And it was the leader of this freedom-loving people whom China was welcoming.



Their Majesties King Mohammad Zahir Shah and Queen Homaira with Chairman and Mme. Liu Shao-chi at the airport

Gala Reception

Early in the morning, Peking citizens on the way to work, found the city's main thoroughfare decorated with Chinese and Afghan flags, coloured bunting and lanterns; huge coloured portraits of the royal couple stood at both ends of the thoroughfare, the same portraits that appeared in morning newspapers. By noon several hundred thousand people were in the streets, forming a 10-kilometre long procession ready to cheer and welcome the honoured visitors.

The special plane carrying the Afghan guests arrived in late afternoon. At the airport to meet them were Chairman and Madame Liu Shao-chi, Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Premier and Madame Chou En-lai as well as many

other Chinese state leaders. The airport was the scene of an impressive welcoming ceremony. Afterwards, the King, accompanied by Chairman Liu, and the Queen, accompanied by Madame Liu, drove to the State Guest House with the cheers of the crowds along the route ringing in their ears.

A rainy October day was turning to dusk by the time the official motorcade reached Tien An Men Square. Clustered in the pine trees around the square, coloured electric bulbs twinkled in the wet twilight. Flocks of people unloosed balloons of various hues skyward. More than 1,000 of the capital's amateur folk dancers braved the autumn shower to perform traditional dances as the royal couple and others drove around the square.

State Banquet

An evening banquet given by Chairman and Madame Liu Shao-chi rounded out the first day in China for the royal couple. Chairman Liu praised the anti-imperialist tradition of the Afghan people and expressed his belief that King Zahir's visit would further strengthen friendship and co-operation between the people of both nations.

Chairman Liu Reiterates China's Proposal for Complete Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons

ON October 30, Chairman of the People's Republic of China Liu Shao-chi spoke about China's recent nuclear test in his speech at the state banquet in honour of King Mohammad Zahir Shah and the Queen of Afghanistan.

Chairman Liu Shao-chi said: "The successful explosion of China's first atom bomb recently is a major event attracting worldwide attention. All oppressed nations and people and all peace-loving countries and people are rejoicing. They regard China's possession of nuclear weapons as their own possession of nuclear weapons and a great enhancement of the strength of the common struggle against imperialism and for the defence of world peace. This is a great support and encouragement to the Chinese people. We will never fail to live up to their trust and expectations.

"The Chinese people have always held that it is the peoples of the world and absolutely not nuclear weapons that determine the destiny of the world. The Chinese Government has never taken its possession or non-possession of nuclear weapons as a basis

for the formulation of its foreign policy. In order to prevent a nuclear war and safeguard world peace, the Chinese Government has once again proposed that a summit conference of all countries of the world be convened to discuss the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and holds that, as the first step, the nuclear powers and those countries which may soon come into possession of nuclear weapons should, first of all, undertake not to use them. It is a serious test for the U.S. Government whether it accepts this proposal and undertakes this obligation.

"Together with the peoples of the world, we will unswervingly carry the struggle through to the end to oppose U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war, completely smash the nuclear blackmail and threats of U.S. imperialism, and realize the noble aim of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. We believe that so long as the people of the world unite and persevere in the struggle, nuclear weapons can be eliminated, a nuclear war can be prevented and world peace can be safeguarded."

"The Kingdom of Afghanistan," said Chairman Liu, "has consistently pursued a non-alignment policy of peace and neutrality, stood for peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems, persisted in maintaining friendship with the socialist countries and actively upheld the Bandung spirit. At the Bandung Conference and the preparatory meeting for the Second Asian-African Conference and at the two conferences of non-aligned countries, the Kingdom of Afghanistan played an important role in opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and strengthening Asian-African solidarity. The Afghan Government's independent foreign policy not only is in the interests of the Afghan people but also is conducive to the lofty cause of Asian-African solidarity and world peace."

Chairman Liu went on to review the profound friendship between both countries. He said: "Since ancient times, China and Afghanistan have been close neighbours living in harmony with each other." He noted that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Afghanistan, friendly relations had developed steadily. "Our two countries have always strictly abided by the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the Ten Principles of the Bandung Conference, and we have shown true respect for each other, treated each other with equality and worked in friendly co-operation." While thanking the Afghan

Government and people for their support for the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations and opposition to the imperialist scheme to create "two Chinas," Chairman Liu declared that his government and people fully respected and actively supported the policy of peace and neutrality of the Kingdom of Afghanistan.

King Mohammad Zahir Shah also spoke at the banquet. "For years," he said, "I entertained an ardent desire to see this vast and beautiful country, Your Excellency's kind invitation provided me with an opportunity to fulfil this wish and visit our great and friendly neighbour." The King declared that relations between Afghanistan and China had deep historical roots. He recalled that in fighting colonialism his people had always taken a great interest in the continuous fight of the heroic Chinese people against the expansion of foreign influence. The close ties between our countries, of which the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression of 1960 was one significant manifestation, were considered an example of good relations between two neighbouring countries with different social and political systems, the Afghan King declared.

Since the Bandung Conference, the King pointed out, "the peoples of these two countries have known each other better and their friendship has grown and expanded considerably." He said that his visit to

China "will be useful in strengthening further the friendly ties and good neighbourly relations between our countries and will promote a better acquaintance-ship between the peoples of Afghanistan and China."

The following morning, the King and Queen each visited places of interest in the capital, and at noon attended a banquet given by Premier and Madame Chou En-lai. In the afternoon, the Afghan King conferred with Chairman Liu Shao-chi in a sincere and friendly atmosphere, with Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Ho Lung participating.

On the afternoon of November 1, Chairman Mao Tse-tung received the Afghan King and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

Welcome Rally

"In the past struggle against imperialism and colonialism," noted *Renmin Ribao* in a welcome editorial, "the Chinese and Afghan peoples had all along shown sympathy for each other, given mutual support and inspired each other. Today, under new historical conditions and on the basis of an old tradition, they have caused a new friendship to grow."

To celebrate the occasion, on November 2, more than 10,000 people in the capital took part in a welcome rally at the Great Hall of the People, which was attended by Chairman and Madame Liu Shao-chi, Premier Chou En-lai, Mayor and Madame Peng Chen, Vice-Premier and Madame Ho Lung and other state leaders. The royal guests and their party were heartily applauded and received bouquets from a group of Young Pioneers.

On behalf of Peking's citizens and the people of the whole country, Mayor Peng made a welcome speech. He called the visit of the Afghan royal couple "a great event in the history of Sino-Afghan friendship." Referring to the friendship and mutual non-aggression and the boundary treaties between China and Afghanistan, Mayor Peng Chen said that "relations of good neighbourliness between our two countries have set a good example of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems." At the end of his speech Peng Chen sent the good wishes of the Peking citizens and the entire Chinese people to the citizens of Kabul and all the Afghan people.

Amidst thunderous applause, King Zahir took the floor. He said: "I convey with sincere pleasure the message of friendship and goodwill from our people to the great Chinese people as well as to the inhabitants of this beautiful city." The King declared that "reciprocal friendly sentiments as well as the prevailing policy of good neighbourliness enabled both sides to arrive at an amicable settlement over the matter of a formal demarcation of our joint boundaries, and still more recently in the actual setting up of frontier pillars. . . ." "The Afghan-Chinese border," the King declared, "high up in the Pamir mountains, thus becomes in point of fact, a strengthening influence in our friendly relations."

In the name of the rally, Mayor Peng Chen presented to the King and the Queen a silk banner inscribed in golden Chinese characters which read: "May the Friendship Between the Chinese and Afghan Peoples Be Evergreen."

As we go to press, the royal family and its party have left Peking for a tour of other Chinese cities.

President Keita's Visit

China and Mali Sign Friendship Treaty

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

MALIAN President Modibo Keita, who was a distinguished guest at China's 15th anniversary celebrations, has returned, after a tour of other countries in Asia and Africa, to Peking with his wife to continue his state visit. He arrived on Sunday, November 1. Thousands of Peking citizens were at the gaily decorated airport to welcome him. When the President, his wife and the members of his party stepped down from the plane, they were greeted by Chairman and Mme. Liu Shao-chi, Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Pre-

mier and Mme. Chou En-lai and other high-ranking officials.

President's Outstanding Efforts Praised

On the following evening, Premier and Mme. Chou En-lai gave a banquet in honour of President and Mme. Keita.

In his speech at the banquet, Premier Chou warmly praised President Keita for his outstanding and

effective efforts in the cause of promoting Afro-Asian solidarity and defending world peace. "President Keita," the Premier said, "maintained a just stand at the Second Conference of Non-Aligned Countries; he has achieved positive results through his visits to several countries in Asia and Africa; he has taken a just attitude towards China's successful explosion of her first atom bomb. His outstanding activities and weighty expressions of opinion have won the warm praise and hearty admiration of the Chinese people and other peoples of Asia and Africa."



Chinese and Malian leaders confer

Speaking of Sino-Malian friendship, Premier Chou expressed confidence in the broad prospects of this friendship. He said that "the people of the two countries are striving to build a lasting edifice of Sino-Malian friendship and the present visit of President Keita has made an important contribution to this cause." "The Chinese people," he declared, "will stand for ever with the Malian people, will engage in mutual assistance and co-operation, and will march forward hand in hand with them in the cause of national construction, the consolidation of their unity, opposition to imperialism and for the promotion of human progress."

Success of Nuclear Test Hailed

President Keita, in his speech, warmly hailed the success of China's first nuclear explosion. He said that this achievement of China was an encouragement to the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and had made the imperialists and its lackeys tremble even more.

"In the face of imperialist aggression, threats, and attempts at intimidation and nuclear blackmail," the Malian President said, "the People's Republic of China as well as the Asian, African and Latin American countries have the right, if not the obligation, to strengthen their defence capabilities." He referred to those who raised protests against China's atomic test or who did not rejoice over China's success in becoming a nuclear power as "unreasonable."

"Mali pursues a policy of neutrality," he stressed, "but this is not a policy of indifference or a policy that evades responsibilities. We cannot rest neutral in face of major world problems, questions vital for the freedom of the people and the future of mankind."

This is why we offer our high respects to the brilliant success of the People's Republic of China in its first nuclear explosion."

"The Malian people," he continued, "who are resolutely taking the road of socialist development, are greatly encouraged by your successes, because your successes are our successes. In national construction and in building an independent national economy, the Malian people have achieved satisfactory results and successes through relying on their own efforts and through the sincere support of friendly countries. The Malian people will always appreciate the co-operation between our two countries, a co-operation based on equality and mutual benefit and in conformity with the eight points of economic co-operation formulated by Prime Minister and our dear friend Chou En-lai during his visit to Africa last January."

Referring to his present visit, he expressed confidence that it would deepen the mutual understanding between the two countries, strengthen their links of friendship and existing fraternal co-operation as well as Afro-Asian solidarity.

After the banquet President Keita and China's other guests from Mali attended an evening party of songs, dances and Peking opera in the company of their Chinese hosts.

Friendship Treaty Signed

Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai had friendly and cordial talks with President Keita during the latter's stay in Peking. On November 3, a treaty of friendship and a joint communique between China and Mali were signed by Chairman Liu and President Keita. The two Governments also concluded on the same day an agreement relating to industrial equipment projects provided Mali by China. After the signing, both sides exchanged toasts, congratulating the new development of friendship and co-operation between the two countries.

Tenth Anniversary of Algerian Revolution Marked in China

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

TEN years ago, on November 1, 1954, the Algerian people lighted the torch of armed struggle against imperialism and colonialism in the Aures Mountains. After more than seven years of arduous and indomitable struggle they finally won their great victory of national independence, and the Democratic and People's Republic of Algeria was established. The Chinese people extend their warmest greetings to the Algerian people who fought so heroically for the liberation of their country.

A Great Event in African National-Liberation Movement

A joint message of greetings sent on October 31 by the Chinese Communist Party and state leaders Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-chi, Chu Teh and Chou En-lai said that the independence of Algeria is a great event in the contemporary national-liberation movement in Africa. This has set a shining example of daring to struggle and seize victory for the African peoples and all the oppressed nations and peoples of the world. Pointing out that the Algerian people under the leadership of President Ahmed Ben Bella and the Algerian National Liberation Front are continuing to push the revolution forward, the message acclaimed the outstanding successes they have gained in consolidating national independence, eliminating colonialist vestiges and domestic forces of reaction and developing the national economy and culture. The message added that in international affairs, the Democratic and People's Republic of Algeria has actively supported the national-liberation struggles in Asia, Africa and Latin America and has made important contributions to the strengthening of the unity of the Arab countries, African unity, Afro-Asian unity, and to the maintenance of world peace.

On the same day Foreign Minister Chen Yi also sent a message of greetings to Algerian Foreign Minister Abdel Aziz Bouteflika.

A Chinese Party and government delegation headed by Marshal Chen Yi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister; a military delegation headed by General Yang Yung, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and a Chinese youth delegation led by Wang Chao-hua, Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China and Vice-President of the All-China Youth Federation, attended the anniversary celebrations in Algiers.

To honour this red-letter day for the Algerian people, a rally sponsored by eight Chinese people's organizations was held in Peking on October 30. Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Lu Ting-yi and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the N.P.C. Kuo Mo-jo were present.

Continuous Development of Algerian Revolution

Speaking at the rally Liu Ning-I, Vice-Chairman of the China Peace Committee and President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, stressed that the experience of the Algerian people in striving for national independence added precious wealth to the treasury of revolutionary experiences of the world's oppressed people. They had been victorious because they had correct, revolutionary leadership, a broad anti-imperialist, national united front and revolutionary armed forces. Acclaiming Algeria's efforts to push its revolution and construction forward, Liu Ning-I said that the correct measures and achievements by the Algerian Government in wiping out colonialist influences, carrying out social reforms and developing the national economy signify that "the Algerian revolution has been irresistibly developing in depth." The Chinese people rejoiced over the continuous development of the Algerian revolution.

Referring to the important role played by Algeria in international affairs, Liu Ning-I declared: "Independent Algeria is an important pillar of the African peoples in resisting imperialism and colonialism. The road pointed out by the November 1 revolution is now one which the African peoples struggling for national independence inevitably tend to take." He added: "The Chinese people highly admire the correct position and policies of the Algerian Government and people in international affairs."

Algerian Ambassador M'hamed Yala paid tribute at the rally to the Chinese people for their contributions to the Algerian people's liberation war and their assistance to Algeria in national construction. This tremendous and disinterested support testified to the fact that under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese Communist Party, Government and people firmly adhered to the principle of proletarian internationalism and to the people's cause for freedom, he said. The Ambassador reaffirmed the Algerian Government's consistent policy of opposing imperialism and colonialism. "For us," he said, "there is no such question as coexisting with imperialism and remaining

indifferent to the crimes committed daily by the colonialists."

The rally sent a message of greetings to President Ben Bella congratulating the Algerian people on their continued advance along the road opened up by the November 1 revolution and wishing them still greater success.

A Brilliant Example

To mark the occasion, the Algerian Ambassador to China gave a gala reception on October 31 which was attended by Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Ho Lung, and Vice-Chairmen of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Kou Mo-jo and Lin Feng.

Speaking at the reception, Vice-Premier Ho Lung, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, extended heartfelt congratulations to the Algerian Government and people.

"The Algerian people's spirit of daring to wage armed struggle and daring to seize victory has set a brilliant example for all oppressed nations, further enriched the experience of the world's people in revolutionary struggle and strengthened the revolutionary determination of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples," Vice-Premier Ho Lung said.

He also stated that since independence, the Algerian people, under the leadership of the Algerian National Liberation Front and the Government of the Democratic and People's Republic of Algeria, headed by President Ben Bella, have continuously and firmly strided forward, holding high the banner of national-democratic revolution and determined to take the road of socialism. "No force on earth can prevent the Algerian people from advancing from victory to even greater victory," the Vice-Premier declared.

Speaking of Algeria's rising international prestige, Vice-Premier Ho Lung mentioned in particular the fact that at the second summit conference of African states and the second summit conference of non-aligned countries held this year, Algeria, together with many other countries, had steadfastly supported its African brothers in their struggle to win independence and liberation and firmly upheld the cause of unity of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism. Algeria's position has been warmly received by the world's people, and the Chinese people are proud to have such heroic friends as the Algerian people.

Vice-Premier Ho Lung added that the Second Afro-Asian Conference to be held in a few months time in the capital of Algeria "is a major event in the political life of the Asian and African peoples." "We are sure that the Second Afro-Asian Conference will further expand the achievements of the First Asian-African Conference and promote the Asian and African people's cause of unity against imperialism, and thereby develop the Bandung spirit still further. Algeria,

as host to the forthcoming conference, will surely make outstanding contributions to this end," Ho Lung stated.

Speaking of the Chinese and Algerian peoples' close comradeship-in-arms, Ho Lung pointed out: "Our two peoples are friends, brothers and comrades. We are fighting shoulder to shoulder for our common tasks and inspiring each other through our common victories. This is a manifestation of the great spirit of internationalism. We are convinced that this friendship is unbreakable and will continue to be consolidated and developed with the passage of time."

Ambassador M'hamed Yala said that in international affairs the Algerian Government had adopted a position of strict non-alignment vis-a-vis blocs. "Algeria is for peace, but to us peace and peaceful coexistence do not amount to the misty ideas in the heads of naive philosophers. Peace means the doom of colonialism, imperialism and all its ilk." The Ambassador called for vigilance to ensure the complete success of the forthcoming Afro-Asian Conference in Algiers and the defeat of the attempts by those who minimized the role of the Organization of African Unity and of Afro-Asian solidarity and those who, like Tshombe, grovel before the imperialists.

Armed Struggle — the Path Leading to National Liberation

Renmin Ribao in its November 1 editorial in celebration of the anniversary of the Algerian revolution said that the revolution furnished fresh proof that perseverance in armed struggle is the correct road to win independence and liberation for all oppressed nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America under armed suppression by imperialism and domestic reaction, and that an awakened and organized revolutionary people who have taken up arms are invincible.

"Revolutionary countries and peoples must hold rifles tightly in their own hands. Not only the people who have not yet achieved independence must rely on armed struggle to win national independence; the new emerging countries which have gained independence also need to build up, consolidate and develop their own patriotic armed forces, including the establishment of people's self-defence armed organizations, so as to strengthen national independence, and forestall and counter imperialist aggression, subversion, intervention and sabotage. The Democratic and People's Republic of Algeria was born amid the flames of armed revolutionary struggle and therefore from the beginning had a national people's army which was tempered in revolutionary war. Moreover, the Central Committee of the Algerian National Liberation Front has decided to start building up militia units throughout the country. In doing this, the new emerging Algeria has been able to smash all imperialist-plotted counter-revolutionary rebellions and stand up to all armed aggression that might be launched by imperialism and colonialism, thereby safeguarding the fruits of victory of the Algerian revolution," *Renmin Ribao* said.

China Cannot Ignore Threat to Cambodia

— Chairman Liu and Premier Chou Reply to Prince Sihanouk —

Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, on October 31 sent a joint reply to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia. Following is the text of the reply. — Ed.

WE have the honour to acknowledge receipt of the message sent by Your Royal Highness on October 26, 1964. The Chinese Government and people are greatly indignant at the grave crimes recently committed by the armed forces of U.S. imperialism and its puppets in south Viet Nam of repeatedly violating Cambodian territory, attacking Cambodian villages and killing peaceable Cambodian inhabitants, and fully support the just stand of the Kingdom of Cambodia expressed by Your Royal Highness in your message.

For a long time now, U.S. imperialism has regarded the Kingdom of Cambodia, which pursues a policy of peace and neutrality, as an obstacle to the prosecution of its policies of aggression and war in the area of Indo-China, and has ceaselessly perpetrated acts of aggression, subversion and sabotage against the Kingdom of Cambodia. Of late, while intensifying its war of aggression in south Viet Nam and stepping up its armed intervention in Laos, the United States has gone to the length of openly dispatching its air force to attack the Kingdom of Cambodia. This fully demonstrates that U.S. imperialism, in defiance of the condemnation by world public opinion, is trying hard to spread the flames of war in the area of Indo-China.

As Cambodia's close neighbour and reliable friend, China cannot ignore any acts of aggression endangering the security of the Kingdom of Cambodia. The Chinese Government and people strongly condemn the grave crimes committed by U.S. imperialism and its south Vietnamese puppets against the Cambodian people and firmly support the Cambodian Government and people in their just struggle to safeguard their state sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Chinese Government fully endorses the proposal repeatedly put forward by the Royal Government of Cambodia for convening the Geneva conference, and holds that the Co-Chairmen and the countries of the Geneva conference should adopt positive measures to promote the early convocation of this conference so as to put a stop to the aggressive acts of U.S. imperialism and its puppets against the Kingdom of Cambodia, guarantee the Kingdom of Cambodia against the violation of its sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity and eliminate the dangers in the area of Indo-China.

The Kingdom of Cambodia is a peace-loving country, and the Cambodian people's struggle against aggression by U.S. imperialism and its puppets is perfectly just. The sympathy and support of the people of the whole world are with the Cambodian people. We are convinced that final victory will certainly belong to the heroic and unyielding Cambodian people.

Please accept, Your Royal Highness, the assurances of our highest and most friendly regards.

Cambodian People Are Not to Be Bullied

Following is an abridged translation of the November 3 "Renmin Ribao" editorial "The Heroic Cambodian People Are Not to Be Bullied." — Ed.

IN his October 26 message to our state leaders, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, rightly exposed and condemned the latest criminal U.S. imperialist acts of aggression against Cambodia and made positive proposals and an urgent appeal for halting U.S. aggression and defending the state sovereignty and territorial integrity of his country. On October 27, the Cambodian National Assembly, the Royal Council and the Royal Government issued a joint statement making public the U.S. crimes of aggression. These just accusations against U.S. imperialism are a demonstration of the whole Cambodian peo-

ple's strong indignation over the barbarous U.S. actions and their firm determination to defend their state sovereignty and territorial integrity.

For long years past, U.S. imperialism has continuously engaged in aggression, intervention and subversion against Cambodia which follows a policy of peace and neutrality and which it regards as an obstacle to its efforts to control and enslave Indo-China. Since 1956, the United States has instigated the puppet troops in south Viet Nam to commit almost 300 armed invasions against Cambodia, causing heavy losses of life and property to the innocent Cambodian people. U.S. imperialism has not even scrupled to repeatedly spread poisonous chemicals along the Cambodian border. Recently, the deliberate acts of aggres-

sion against Cambodia by U.S. imperialism and its hand-reared puppet clique in south Viet Nam have become more and more unbridled. In the period of October 20-26, the air and land forces of the aggressors made successive intrusions. Located in Kompong-Cham Province, the village of Anlong Kres alone was wantonly bombed by the U.S.-south Viet Nam planes on three of the six days. Great losses were inflicted on the local population. There were also numerous incidents in which Cambodian frontier outposts were attacked and Cambodian airspace violated. If in the past U.S. aggression was unleashed mainly through the instrumentality of the puppets in south Viet Nam, the recent striking fact is that the U.S. air force has played a direct role as a butcher. According to the U.S. Information Service, U.S. officials admitted that on October 24 "anti-aircraft fire was directed" at a "U.S. reconnaissance plane (?)" over Cambodia and a U.S. C-123 aircraft on a so-called "routine resupply mission" was brought down by "ground fire." Facts have thus confirmed that the recent incidents constitute planned aggression and deliberate provocations by the United States against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cambodia.

Confronted with the timely exposure and stern warning of the Cambodian Government, U.S. imperialism had the effrontery to deny its acts flatly. Basil Lee Baker, a U.S. military spokesman in Saigon, on October 27 denied the shooting down of U.S. aircraft while intruding over Cambodia, alleging "that's horse hockey" and "we couldn't have gone into Cambodia." But, less than 24 hours later, a spokesman for the U.S. "embassy" in Saigon was so hard pressed by evidence that he had to confess that a U.S. C-123 plane was "hit while flying over Cambodian territory." In face of the iron-clad evidence, no amount of lame denials can absolve U.S. imperialism of its aggressive crimes.

U.S. intensification of aggression against Cambodia is definitely not an isolated move, but a component part of the whole U.S. strategic scheme for enslaving and controlling Indo-China. It is inseparable from Washington's adventurous plan for extending the flames of war in Indo-China. It is well known that to save itself from defeat in south Viet Nam the United States has gone to the last resort, trying desperately and in various ways to spread the flames of war. Towards this end, manufacturing several "Gulf of Bac Bo incidents" under various pretexts, it has conducted military provocations and armed attacks against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and even announced that a decision on extending the war can be made at any moment. For the same purpose, it has recently carried out large-scale air raids against Middle Laos and Lower Laos and the border areas of Laos, Viet Nam and Cambodia and ordered the concentration of the reactionary troops in Laos to prepare for an attack in the dry season against the liberated areas of that country. Again, it has instigated the puppet clique in south Viet Nam, the Rightists in Laos and the Thailand authorities to enter into collusion. Co-ordinating their forces to make air drops and to launch harassments against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the

liberated areas of Laos, they are awaiting their chances for further action. For the same reason, the growth of U.S. aggression against Cambodia's border, both in the number of incidents and the scale of invasion, is a grave signal that the U.S. adventurous plan for enlarging the war will be stepped up. Bent on going its own way, the U.S. Government is incessantly creating tensions in Indo-China and intentionally extending the flames of war there.

The Royal Cambodian Government and people, who treasure independence, sovereignty and national dignity, will certainly not tolerate these flagrant acts of aggression by U.S. imperialism. As Prince Sihanouk had said before: "Small and weakly armed as we are, we have never been used to bowing before menace and force." Now, the joint statement of the Cambodian National Assembly, the Royal Council and the Royal Government once again solemnly declares: If the U.S. Government and its south Vietnamese puppets should still pay no heed to the repeated warnings by Cambodia, "Cambodia will be compelled to take all measures for the legitimate defence of its territory and its national interests, in the political, military, economic and diplomatic fields." This is a timely and serious warning to U.S. imperialism.

The struggle of the Royal Cambodian Government and its people in defence of their state sovereignty, territorial integrity and in opposition to aggression by U.S. imperialism and its puppets is a just struggle. Truth and justice and the sympathy and support of the people the world over are on the side of the Cambodian people. At the recent Second Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, the reasonable proposal which Cambodia repeatedly made for the convening of a Geneva conference to settle the Indo-China question was endorsed by the declaration of the conference. We believe that the Indo-China question can only be settled in accordance with the Geneva agreements and through the holding of a conference of those countries associated with these agreements, and that force and the threat of force are of no avail. We hope that the Co-Chairmen and the countries of the Geneva conference will adopt positive measures to promote the early convening of the Geneva conference so as to put a stop to the aggressive acts of U.S. imperialism and its puppets against the Kingdom of Cambodia, guarantee its sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity and eliminate the dangers in the Indo-China region.

The 650 million Chinese people have been and will for ever remain the reliable friends of the Cambodian people. Should U.S. imperialism and its puppets dare launch an armed invasion of Cambodia, the Chinese people will resolutely fulfil their obligation and support the Cambodian people so as to safeguard peace in South-east Asia. We advise those diehards to heed the firm voice of the Chinese people as expressed in the cable of the Chinese state leaders to Prince Sihanouk which says: "As Cambodia's close neighbour and reliable friend, China cannot ignore any acts of aggression endangering the security of the Kingdom of Cambodia."

Significance of China's Nuclear Success

THAT people who cherish peace and justice grasp the great significance of China's successful nuclear test, and of the Chinese government statement of October 16 calling for a summit conference to abolish nuclear weapons, is shown by the congratulations which continue to be voiced in different parts of the world. (For previous reports see *Peking Review*, Nos. 43 and 44.)

"The two sides warmly greet the first nuclear test successfully conducted recently in China and consider that this is a blow to the nuclear blackmail policy of the imperialists and a contribution to the cause of safeguarding world peace." This was declared in the joint communique signed in Pyongyang on October 27 by Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Korean Democratic People's Republic, and Modibo Keita, President of the Republic of Mali.

"At the same time, the two sides wholly support the proposal of the Government of the Chinese People's Republic for convening a summit conference of all the countries of the world to discuss the question of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons," continued the communique.

In her statement issued in Peking on October 30, Queen Theresa Kanyonga of Burundi, now visiting China, said: "The Chinese people are peace-loving, a people in whom one can place confidence. The purpose of China's development of nuclear weapons is to safeguard world peace and to break the nuclear monopoly. China's stand in proposing the destruction of nuclear weapons is very clear."

The Cuban paper *Revolucion*, in a commentary on October 26, said: "The importance of China's proposal is closely related to the reflections of some international figures on China's recent nuclear test. The atomic explosion was like a 'magnifying glass' through which shortsighted and monochromatic persons 'saw' the dimensions of China, all her colours, and all her people." The paper added: "In the face of the situation, China's proposal for prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons has a far-reaching importance."

The *People's Voice*, organ of the Communist Party of New Zealand, said in an article on October 21: "China's emergence as a nuclear power means a strengthening of the world socialist camp, the international working class and the forces of peace."

China's policy towards nuclear weapons has not changed in spite of its test, the article noted. China has repeated its call for a world summit conference of governments for the complete banning of nuclear weapons and destruction of existing stockpiles.

The *Malayan Monitor* in a commentary in its latest issue said that the Chinese success has overwhelmed the U.S. imperialists "with anger, frustration and sorrow," while "the lovers of freedom and peace throughout the world rejoice" and "welcome the great news."

U.S. imperialism is particularly irritated at the fact that China's success has dealt a blow at the U.S. policy of nuclear monopoly and nuclear blackmail, it went on. "In particular, the nuclear blackmail was directed at China which, even before possessing the bomb, was already too powerful, too determined, and too brilliant an example for the oppressed peoples, to be good for the health of the imperialists. And now having successfully tested the bomb, China is even more of an obstacle to the aggressive designs of the imperialists."

The monthly denounced the United States stand against the Chinese proposal for a summit conference to discuss the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. It pointed out that the United States is intensifying its nuclear weapons tests and proliferating its nuclear weapons to NATO under the cover of the thinly-disguised "multilateral nuclear force."

An article in the October issue of the U.S. newsletter *Hammer and Steel* said, "The editorial board hails the nuclear success of the People's Republic of China."

The article added: "The nuclear success in China is another staggering blow to the handful of U.S. imperialists who exploit the U.S. working class, oppress the Negro people and commit aggression against peaceful peoples. There are great new possibilities for ending U.S. aggression in Latin America, Africa and Asia and thus eliminating the main present danger of world war. A giant step toward destruction of all nuclear weapons, the proposal of the Chinese, has now been taken."

The Executive Board of the Japan Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, in a statement "On the Chinese Nuclear Test," pointed out that China had conducted a test to counter the U.S. policies of "containing China" and of nuclear threat. It was the time now, it said, to propose to the people the urgent and realistic task of banning nuclear weapons completely and to struggle for the conclusion of a corresponding global treaty. The proposals set forth in the Chinese Government's statement on its nuclear testing were in full accord with the resolutions of the Tenth World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, it noted.

Bien Hoa Blow-Up Panics U.S.

NEW Yorkers waiting to hear President Johnson declaim on his administration's wonderful record in upholding the "cause of freedom" abroad were denied their opportunity at the last minute. The President cancelled his electioneering trip and hurried back to Washington. Why all this flurry?

On the night of Oct. 31-Nov. 1 the people's forces in south Viet Nam attacked the air base at Bien Hoa, 12 miles northeast of Saigon, and blew up the place. The lightning raid caused pandemonium at the U.S. command headquarters in Saigon. The news was flashed to Washington and then New York. Lyndon Johnson at first proposed to "keep in close contact" with Secretary of State Rusk and Defence Secretary McNamara, while carrying on with his election campaign. But the situation was more serious than that and he returned to Washington for a series of conferences at which the U.S. war-makers licked their wounds.

Knock-Out Blow

The raid was a knock-out blow. An AP dispatch from Saigon said, "Indications were that most or all of the jet bombers were damaged or destroyed." William Westmoreland, commander of the U.S. forces in south Viet Nam, admitted in a communique that 28 planes were destroyed or damaged. The figures he gave were: "five B-57's destroyed, eight heavily damaged and seven with minor damage; four H-43 helicopters heavily damaged; three ALH fighter-bombers heavily damaged; also one ALH heavily damaged in a crash on take-off during the attack." Saigon sources disclosed that two U.S. flare-dropping transports collided in mid-air during the attack. This brings the total U.S. aircraft losses to 30.

Westmoreland gave other losses as follows: "Seven buildings were destroyed and eleven damaged; four U.S. Army enlisted men killed; seventeen U.S. Army men and two Air Force men wounded, four in serious condition and likely to suffer permanent disability; twelve other U.S. servicemen wounded." His communique also listed two guards of the south Vietnamese puppet forces killed and five others wounded.

UPI, reporting from the Bien Hoa air base, said that the United States had suffered its biggest material loss since launching its "special warfare" in south Viet Nam in 1961. Spelling things out, UPI said, "The raid knocked out

about half of the American jet bombers at present in south Viet Nam. . . . Although the exact total is a secret, it is known that about forty of the atomic capable B-57's are in the country, all at Bien Hoa."

After the raid, General Taylor, the U.S. "ambassador" in Saigon, and General Westmoreland rushed to Bien Hoa to inspect the wrecked airfield with their yesmen, Nguyen Khanh and Nguyen Cao Ky, the puppet air force commander. Taylor told the press: "The Viet Cong obviously have never done anything like this before. I don't like any part of it." Westmoreland who described the attack as "very serious" said it "was delivered by three 81-millimetre mortars and lasted from 15 to 20 minutes." He then showed the accompanying newsmen a partially exploded shell. "The ammunition," he bemoaned, "was of American manufacture." Thus UPI reported that "American-made ammunition helped kill four Americans and knock out a score of U.S. Air Force atom bombers this morning."

In the meantime, the U.S. Command in Saigon ordered an immediate chase of the people's guerrillas. Fighter-bombers, helicopters and "elements of at least three battalions" went into action. But the guerrillas vanished, as they had appeared—mysteriously. UPI said the pursuit forces reported "no contact with any enemy" late on November 1. It added, "An American spokesman said earlier in the evening that they had not even found the emplacements from which the communists poured one hundred mortar bombs on Bien Hoa airfield."



A crestfallen U.S. "ambassador" Taylor inspects

The hammer blow dealt the U.S. aggressors at Bien Hoa threw the Johnson Administration into a panic. Reports say that on his return to Washington Johnson summoned Rusk, McNamara and national security adviser McGeorge Bundy to an emergency conference.

The British press commented widely on this latest "blow" to the United States in south Viet Nam. The *Daily Mail* said, "With only two days before polling day President Johnson was faced today with the most humiliating setback of the Vietnam war." The *Daily Telegraph* wrote, "It is a singeing of Uncle Sam's beard which, for audacity and effrontery, can rarely have been equalled in American history." The *Guardian* considered this attack "the most serious single military and psychological blow of the war to the U.S. forces in south Vietnam." The correspondent of the *Daily Express*, in his on-the-spot dispatch from Bien Hoa, quoted a U.S. sergeant at the air base as saying that "it was like hallowe'en in hell with all the witches flying. There was just no place to hide."

Le Figaro, the French paper, said the flash raid on Bien Hoa was a warning from the people's forces to the United States and its puppets. The warning was that "since we could do this near Saigon, we can also do it at other points in the provinces."

Fire Deadly Accurate

Bien Hoa is the largest of the three major air bases used by the American forces in south Viet Nam.

Though "not foolproof," according to General Westmoreland, it was strongly guarded. It is on the outskirts of Saigon, the operational centre of the U.S. war of aggression. The fact that the people's forces could penetrate within the tight American defence network and smash up so many of the American planes at one blow ("The fire was deadly accurate," said AP) speaks eloquently for the heroism, courage and skill of the freedom fighters of south Viet Nam. It means that the armed forces of the south Viet Nam people have grown so strong that they can deal annihilating blows to the United States and its puppet forces in the heart of the areas under their control.

But, as Commentator of *Renmin Ribao* pointed out on November 3, U.S. imperialism, bent on aggression, will not resign itself to defeat. Already the American propaganda machine is talking about "counter-blows." USIS on November 2 quoting government officials stated, "If North Vietnam has accorded credence to rumours that the United States might be somewhat less resolute in its stand after the election it is mistaken." This is on a par with what Taylor told the Columbia Broadcasting System on October 30: "The United States may have to carry the war outside of South Vietnam." Commentator said that, if Johnson and Co. should persist in their madcap adventure to the end, then worse shocks and still more humiliating defeats are in store for them.

— Our Correspondent

World C.P. Leaders on Khrushchov's Removal From Office

"Renmin Ribao" on November 2 and 3 devoted a whole page each day to the views of Communist and Workers' Party leaders in various countries on Khrushchov's removal from office. Following are excerpts of their statements and speeches.—Ed.

Kenji Miyamoto's Press Conference

KENJI Miyamoto, General Secretary of the Japanese Communist Party, told a press conference on October 16 that Khrushchov's removal from office "is at least a clear indication of bankruptcy [of Khrushchov's revisionism]." He added: "As to how it will develop, we must wait and see before making any judgment."

Miyamoto said: "We hold that his resignation in this manner is an event of very great importance, in the sense that it revealed the contradictions inherent in the policy of the C.P.S.U. leadership with Khrushchov as its nucleus."

He said: "I feel that the fact that the former steersman is no longer allowed to take the helm will have a great effect on the future of its [C.P.S.U.] line."

"But, we cannot straight away describe the matter simply as having more or less settled the most difficult problems in the struggle between revisionism and Marxism-Leninism."

He said: "The line which the C.P.S.U. leadership, headed by Khrushchov, laid down for the international communist movement had actually met with extremely serious difficulties. We regard this as the biggest problem. Of course, there are also various kinds of important problems both internally and externally."

Pointing to the unreasonable acts on the part of the C.P.S.U. leadership in the international communist movement, Miyamoto said: "The fix in which it is in and its bankruptcy will be manifested in various forms. It is now taking the form of internal contradictions within the leading organ and a change in the top leaders."

He said: "The C.P.S.U. leadership with Khrushchov as its nucleus had unilaterally and without the least basis tried to call a preparatory meeting of 26 countries on December 15 this year with the aim of conven-

ing an international conference. But later, this manner of doing things not only met with rebuff from several big Parties but also met with difficulties arising from the fact that Parties usually regarded as supporting the C.P.S.U. wavered on the matter. If this arbitrary way of doing things is continued, it will be unjustified in name and in principle, and it is very possible, as we have warned, that an open split in the international communist movement will become more and more marked."

"It can be definitely said that because of what has happened it has become more complicated and difficult than ever to insist on such a conference," Miyamoto continued. "But at this moment, it cannot be judged yet whether they are going to insist on such a conference, to reconsider and give it up, or to try to make certain alterations about it, for this is a question concerning the future attitude of the leadership of the C.P.S.U. itself."

He stressed: "We have always insisted that it should not be done, that the conference must not be held. If the conference is insisted upon, the leadership of the C.P.S.U. will find itself in a still more difficult and complicated situation. That is to say, it will certainly be condemned for arbitrarily creating a split."

"Our attitude is to appeal to the Communist Parties the world over; The calling of such a conference should be stopped. We will uphold this policy still more firmly in the future."

Referring to the effect of Khrushchov's removal from office on international relations, Miyamoto said: "The removal of Khrushchov from his posts will bring some sort of difficulty to the imperialists' line of forcing the socialist countries to pursue a policy of unprincipled compromise and to enter into 'talks' in accordance with that policy."

"But the leaders of the C.P.S.U. have not yet shown that they want to change its line in its entirety," he said. "We must uphold the line of uncompromising struggle against the imperialists, and the correct line of waging concrete struggle against the current dangers of war and aggression, and continue to fight. It is important to do so."

On the relations between the Japanese and Soviet Communist Parties, he said: "We used to maintain traditional friendly relations with the C.P.S.U. However, the relations between us have deteriorated recently owing to the line adopted by the leadership headed by Khrushchov in launching unjustifiable attacks, engaging in disruptive acts, imposing its erroneous line on others and so on and so forth."

"We would like to avail ourselves of this opportunity to express the hope that the C.P.S.U. leadership will not only reconsider its persistent attitude towards our Party from a more fundamental point of view but will also reconsider its home and international questions from a more fundamental point of view," he added.

In reply to a question about the effect of Khrushchov's removal from office on the Japanese Communist

Party, Miyamoto said: "The group of anti-Party revisionists who betrayed our Japanese Communist Party and engaged in factional activities have staked their 'future' entirely on Khrushchov."

"I think," he said, "this is an extremely heavy blow to those sectarians who think that, so long as they follow the leadership of the C.P.S.U., they would rise above others."

Miyamoto said: "The origin of the errors of revisionism is quite deep rooted and widespread. So we know that the problem cannot be solved very simply."

Tsuyoshi Doki's Statement

In a statement published in *Akahata* on October 25, Tsuyoshi Doki, Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party, said: "This event is a manifestation that the erroneous line of the C.P.S.U. leadership led by Khrushchov had run up against a wall."

He pointed out: "The practice of the C.P.S.U. leadership had run into great difficulties domestically and internationally and had gone bankrupt; it had reached a point from which there was no other way out than a change of its top leader." He said that the event was a heavy blow to U.S. President Lyndon Johnson.

Referring to the future of the relations between the Soviet and Japanese Communist Parties, Doki said that it "depends on whether or not the leadership of the C.P.S.U. will change its past attitude of great-power chauvinism towards our Party and whether or not it will cease intervening unjustifiably in the internal affairs of our Party."

He expressed the hope that "the leadership of the C.P.S.U. would thoroughly re-examine their revisionist line from both the international and domestic aspects and return to the genuine Marxist-Leninist position."

Doki stressed: "Our Party holds the view that no matter what happens, the laws of world historical development expounded by Marxism-Leninism will never change. Modern revisionism is bound to be repudiated and smashed by the people, and the ever-victorious teachings of Marxism-Leninism will undoubtedly be proved correct by the world historical development itself and will surely triumph."

He declared: "We shall make still greater efforts to oppose revisionism and strive for the real unity of the international communist movement and the development of the struggle of the world's people."

D.N. Aidit's Statements

According to a report by the Indonesian paper *Harian Rakjat* on October 17, D.N. Aidit, Chairman of the Indonesian Communist Party, stated that N.S. Khrushchov's resignation was a good thing both for the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and for the

international communist movement, and that it could not be interpreted in any other way.

In a speech he made in Bandung on October 24, Aidit said that the event was a good thing for the C.P.S.U., for the international communist movement and also for the new emerging forces.

"As to what good will come of Khrushchov's resignation," he said, "it has yet to be seen by following the development of events."

W. Gomulka's Speeches

In a speech on October 17 at a mass rally at Warsaw's Science and Cultural Palace in honour of the visiting Hungarian Party and government delegation, Wladyslaw Gomulka, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, said: "Khrushchov's departure from the posts he had occupied, in spite of his numerous merits in matters of enhancing the economic might of the U.S.S.R. and his contribution to the consolidation of peace in the world, can be explained by a whole number of reasons."

"It is most important for Poland, for all socialist countries, and for the whole world," he said, "that the general line of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, defined at the 20th and 22nd Congresses of the C.P.S.U., will be consistently put into effect by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government."

"We support and will continue to support all efforts directed at fortifying the ranks of the international workers' movement and at overcoming the differences existing within the movement," he said.

At another mass rally held on October 28 when the visiting Mongolian Party and government delegation met the citizens of Warsaw in the same palace Gomulka said: "The greatest responsibility for the unity and cohesion of the socialist camp and the international communist movement rests on the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic, on the Communist Parties of these two biggest socialist countries. It is our warmest wish that these two socialist countries and their Parties, conscious of this historic responsibility and of the highest interests of socialism and peace, start necessary and honest activity in this direction. Such moves will meet with the warm approval of all the socialist countries and all the Marxist-Leninist parties, and all fighters for peace, national freedom and socialism."

He added: "The general line of the policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the Soviet Government, resulting from the decisions of the 20th and 22nd Congresses of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and the stand taken by the Soviet Union in all problems of interest to us, are fully convergent with the views of our Party, our Government and the people of our country."

S. Koleka's Speech

Speaking at a meeting marking the 20th anniversary of the Second Assembly of the Anti-Fascist Council in Berat on October 22, Spiro Koleka, Political Bureau

Member of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, said:

"The disappearance of Khrushchov from the political scene is a tremendous victory for our Party, Marxism-Leninism and all the revolutionary forces in the world."

"The scandalous scheme of Khrushchov who, together with the U.S. and British imperialists, cooked up the notorious Moscow tripartite treaty last year in order to deceive the people, maintain nuclear monopoly and use nuclear blackmail to threaten the great Chinese people and other people's democracies has gone bankrupt ignominiously. All attempts by Khrushchov to prevent the Chinese People's Republic from mastering the technical secret of producing atom bombs have failed ignominiously. In this respect, as in others, the Chinese People's Republic has reduced to ashes the vicious scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the Khrushchov revisionists," Koleka stated.

"The great victory of the revolutionary forces in their struggle against the imperialists led by the United States and against modern revisionism proves the firm strength of the invincible ideas of Marxism-Leninism, the correctness and far-sightedness of the line of our glorious Party, and the principled character and courage of our Party in its struggle against modern revisionism and in defence of the purity of Marxism-Leninism. The wheel of history can never be turned back. Marxism-Leninism is bound to triumph," Koleka declared.

V.G. Wilcox's Article

"It is to be hoped that the retirement of Mr. Khrushchov will create the conditions for the establishment of unity in the socialist world camp and in the whole world communist movement," wrote the General Secretary of the Communist Party of New Zealand, V.G. Wilcox, in the October 21 issue of the *People's Voice*.

In his article Wilcox noted, "Certainly he [Khrushchov] has proved to be the greatest single factor in creating disunity and he has done our cause much harm in this way."

"It is to be hoped that preparation for any world meeting of Communist Parties will now be delayed to allow the necessary time for full consultation between a number of Parties to take place as the preliminary for such a meeting," Wilcox wrote.

Ali Yata's Statement

Ali Yata, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Morocco, said in a statement issued in Casablanca on October 16:

"Certainly the event is of great importance and we understand the anxiety which has arisen in numerous circles. But we do not share this feeling.

"We also remain convinced that the most tenacious efforts will be made for overcoming divergences splitting the international communist movement, re-establishing the unity of the socialist countries and giving greater

efficiency to the solidarity of all revolutionary forces in the world of which the national-liberation movement is a most important part," concluded the statement.

French C.P. Political Bureau's Communiqué

In a communiqué issued on October 16, the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party said: "According to the news which reached the Political Bureau, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union emphasized that the policy of the 20th, 21st and 22nd Congresses and the Programme of the C.P.S.U. remain its line of action."

C.H. Hermansson's Statement

C.H. Hermansson, Chairman of the Swedish Communist Party, said on October 20 that "it is encouraging that the new Soviet Head of Government has said firmly that his country will go on with the policy of peaceful coexistence. But many of us are shocked that the changes in the leading positions in the Soviet Union have happened by such methods."

Bulgarian C.P. Central Committee's Statement

A statement issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria said that "the resolution unanimously adopted by the C.P.S.U. Central Committee will help further to carry out, thoroughly and successfully, the Leninist policies worked out at the 20th, 21st and 22nd Congresses of the C.P.S.U. and to realize the general line for the international communist movement collectively determined at the two Moscow meetings. Our Party highly appraised the resolutions of the 20th, 21st and 22nd Congresses of the C.P.S.U. and the C.P.S.U. Programme, regarding them as a creative development of Marxism-Leninism under present-day conditions and as an important contribution to the restoration and further perfection of the Leninist principles regarding work and leadership."

Resolution of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party

A resolution adopted on October 23 by the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party said that Khrushchov "has rendered important services in exposing the personality cult which is alien to socialism, in mapping out the line of historic significance of the 20th and 22nd Congresses of the C.P.S.U. and in the struggle for peace and international security."

It said: "It is of major significance that the C.P.S.U. Central Committee lays emphasis on the following viewpoints: the policy of the C.P.S.U. in future will continue to be based on the 20th and 22nd Congresses and the 1957 Declaration and 1960 Statement of the Communist and Workers' Parties."

Kadar's Speeches

At a mass rally in Warsaw to welcome the Hungarian Party and government delegation on October 17, Kadar Janos, First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, said that "basing on our experience accumulated in the past

years, the experience of the international communist movement and the ideas of the 20th Congress of the C.P.S.U., our Central Committee has mapped out the political line."

He said: "It is regrettable that in the recent period, the Chinese leaders have weakened the unity of our movement by publishing their views and are carrying out activities detrimental to the cause of peace and socialism."

Speaking at a welcoming ceremony at the Budapest Railway Station on October 18 after visiting Poland, Kadar said: "As in the case of the Soviet Union, the entire life of our two countries and the guiding principles for activities of our two Parties are based on the basic ideas of the 20th Congress and the correct theses of the 1957 and 1960 Moscow meetings. This is good."

He said: "It is my personal view that Comrade Khrushchov has won very, very great merits in the struggle against Stalin's personality cult and in the preservation of peace. He has worked for peace."

"Not long ago and right here this year, thousands of Hungarians have wholeheartedly welcomed Comrade Khrushchov, representative of the Communist Party, state and people of the great Soviet Union and indefatigable fighter for peace. I think they have done right and have nothing to reflect now in this respect."

Referring to the new Soviet Party and government leaders, he said: "They have declared that there will be no change in taking as their guiding principles the 20th, 21st and 22nd Congresses, and, in international life, the safeguarding of peace and the solidarity and unity of progressive forces. This will remain unchanged in Hungarian-Soviet relations."

S.E.D. Political Bureau's Communiqué

A communiqué on a meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (S.E.D.), which was published in *Neues Deutschland* on October 18, said: "The resolutions adopted unanimously by the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. are filled with a high sense of responsibility on the part of the C.P.S.U. for the persistent execution and realization of the Leninist general line as laid down in the documents of the 20th and 22nd Congresses of the C.P.S.U. and the Programme of the C.P.S.U."

It said: "Comrade N.S. Khrushchov himself deserved merits in carrying out the Marxist-Leninist policies worked out by the C.P.S.U. Central Committee."

U. Tsedenbal's Speech

In a speech at a mass rally held in honour of the Mongolian Party and government delegation in Warsaw on October 28, U. Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, said that "the historic decisions of the 20th and 22nd C.P.S.U. Congresses have made a positive contribution to the theory and practice of the international communist and working-class movements."

Joint Statement of Chinese People's Institute Of Foreign Affairs and Japanese Socialist Party Delegation

The fourth delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party, led by Tomomi Narita, visited China from October 15 to 30 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

During its stay in Peking the delegation conferred with a delegation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. On October 26, Premier Chou En-lai had a friendly talk with the Japanese guests. On October 28, the Japanese Socialist Party delegation gave a farewell banquet at which Tomomi Narita, Chang Hsi-jo, President of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, and Liao Cheng-chih, chief delegate of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs delegation, spoke.

A joint statement by the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs and the Japanese Socialist Party delegation was signed in Peking on October 29. Following are extracts of the statement reiterating that U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the Chinese and Japanese peoples. — Ed.

THE present situation is one in which "the forces of socialism, national independence, democracy and peace in the world have greatly surpassed those of imperialism headed by the United States, and therefore is very favourable to the struggle of the Chinese and Japanese peoples against U.S. imperialism," the joint statement said.

It condemned U.S. imperialism for continuing armaments expansion and preparations for war, carrying out nuclear blackmail and threats, pushing ahead with its policies of aggression and war and aggravating world tension.

Asia, the statement declared, was one of the main areas in which the people were conducting a sharp struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The statement noted: "The Japanese people oppose putting nuclear weapons on Okinawa which is still occupied and ruled by U.S. troops and strongly demand the return of Okinawa. They are struggling against the stationing in Japan of U.S. nuclear submarines and the introduction of F-105D fighter-bombers and for the dismantling of U.S. military bases and the abrogation of the Japan-U.S. 'security treaty.' They oppose the 'Japan-ROK talks' aimed at strengthening the anti-communist military alliance in the Far East.

"The Chinese people are struggling to liberate Taiwan. They oppose the U.S. plot to create 'two Chinas' and its policies of military encirclement and military threats against China. They are determined to struggle to the end to thwart U.S. policies of aggression and war."

The joint statement described these struggles of the Japanese and Chinese peoples as "independent struggles to safeguard the sovereignty of their countries and defend Asian and world peace.

"Objectively, these struggles are also the common struggle against U.S. imperialist policies.

"The famous statement of Inejiro Asanuma that 'U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the Japanese and Chinese peoples' correctly points this out. Therefore, both sides are resolved to continue their struggle to inherit and develop the 'Asanuma spirit.'"

The joint statement also said: "Both sides are deeply concerned about the grave situation in Indo-China, created solely by the United States. They support the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia in their struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and interference and support the Vietnamese people's struggle for the peaceful reunification of their country. Both sides maintain that the question of Indo-China can only be solved in accordance with the 1954 and 1962 Geneva agreements and through the holding of a conference of the countries related to the Geneva agreements. No other way will work.

"Both sides support the Korean people in their struggle which demands the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea and peacefully reunify their country.

"Both sides support the Asian and African peoples in their struggle to win and defend national independence and oppose imperialism and new and old colonialism.

"The Second Conference of Non-Aligned Countries recently held in Cairo reflects the common aspirations of the people of the non-aligned countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism and new and old colonialism and for national independence and world peace. Both sides unanimously welcome the positive achievements made by this conference.

"Both sides warmly welcome and support the Second Afro-Asian Conference scheduled for Algiers in March of next year. They are convinced that this con-

ference will inherit and carry forward the Bandung spirit and make new and important contributions to the cause of opposing imperialism and new and old colonialism, achieving and safeguarding national independence, developing the national economy and culture, promoting Asian-African solidarity and defending world peace.

"The Japanese Socialist Party holds that Japan should, as a member of the great family of Asia and Africa, send a delegation to the Second Afro-Asian Conference. The Chinese side welcomes this."

The joint statement pointed out: "Both sides have different views on the halting of nuclear tests. But they are of the unanimous opinion that the only effective method to prevent the danger of a nuclear war once and for all is to completely prohibit and thoroughly destroy nuclear weapons. That is to say, all countries in the world must undertake not to use, export, import, manufacture, test or stockpile nuclear arms and undertake to destroy all existing nuclear weapons.

"Both sides unanimously point out that as a measure for achieving the lofty aim of the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons and the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Asian and Pacific regions, including the United States, the Soviet Union, China and Japan, is still of major significance in preserving peace in Asia."

The statement said: "The delegation of the Socialist Party stresses once again that it recognizes only one China, demands abolition of the 'Japan-Chiang

Kai-shek peace treaty,' the conclusion of a peace treaty and restoration of diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China and opposes 'two Chinas' or 'one China, one Taiwan' or any other scheme that in essence creates 'two Chinas'; it holds that Taiwan is an inalienable part of China's territory, that the liberation of Taiwan is China's internal affair and that U.S. armed forces should withdraw from Taiwan Province and the Taiwan Straits area; it supports the restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations and demands that the United Nations recognize the representative of the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legitimate representative of China in the United Nations. The delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party will continue to wage resolute struggles for lasting friendly relations between China and Japan."

"The Chinese side," the statement declared, "states that the Chinese people resolutely support the Japanese people in their struggle to maintain peace and achieve complete independence."

"The Chinese side also states that under the condition that both Governments recognize each other on the basis of equality as the only lawful government of their respective countries and conclude a peace treaty, the Chinese and Japanese Governments could, if the Japanese Government wished, at the same time conclude a treaty of mutual non-aggression based on the Five Principles. The Japanese side expresses heartfelt approval of this."

Industrial Notes

New Developments Through Self-Reliance

DISPLAYING a revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, Chinese workers and technical personnel in the last few years independently developed an array of important products and processes, including those which no other country has ever used. Never before has the nation's ability to build socialism by its own efforts been greater. Below are only a few examples of how industry has forged ahead.

Scientific Experimentation

An outstanding achievement has been the successful manufacture of a special aviation lubricant. This lubricant has a very low solidification point: it does not solidify even at -55°C. This achievement — removing paraffin wax from petroleum by the application of urea — was made in a new technique which is under

study in a number of countries with highly developed oil industries.

Initially, a Chinese oil refinery built a set of equipment and began experimenting. However, this failed to produce the desired result. Wang Chia-teh, a 24-year-old foreman, then made a revolutionary move: he asked the rank-and-file workers to join in the experiment. Dozens of workers began testing different formulae, mixing petroleum with urea. They kept on experimenting for weeks; they sometimes were so absorbed they skipped meals and rest. Finally a low solidification point lubricating oil was obtained. Sixteen other technical requirements were also met, and within a couple of years technicians and workers had devised a complete set of equipment for the manufacture of the special lubricant on an industrial scale.

Today, Chinese aeroplanes are using the country's own aviation lubricant while many other low-solidification point ones are also gushing forth from China's factories.

Working With a Will

China's railway transport has a history of nearly a century. But until recently it had to depend on imports for railway wheels and wheel-rims. Some cast steel wheels were produced in the country for use on freight trains. They were, however, far less durable than rolled steel wheels.

To produce rolled wheels and rims for rolling stock requires a large factory equipped with no less than 20,000 tons of installations. The path was made steeper by the fact that equipment and technical data for such a project were not available. But the attitude of Chinese workers was: No difficulty can hold us back. We'll build the factory ourselves.

Working with what fragmentary materials they had obtained, designers studied some 30 factories using similar processes and equipment and drew up blueprints to build their own. Workers and staff of the 190 factories which undertook to manufacture equipment for the projected plant were fully aware of the political significance of their work. At the Shenyang Heavy Machine-Building Works in the northeast, which was entrusted with the manufacture of the rolling mill for railway wheels and rims, loudspeakers blared all day encouraging the workers; a service team organized by the plant's Communist Youth League branch volunteered to help clean the workshops and do other auxiliary jobs so that the workers could devote precious minutes to production.

Great precision was required in installing a 75-ton component. The job was made more difficult when two cranes had to be used because no one crane in the plant was powerful enough. Women operators Chu Hsiu-lan and Shih Jung-tang persevered and improved their skill so that they could jointly hoist a bowl of water without spilling it. When it came to the real thing, they co-ordinated the two cranes so well that the job was done in ten minutes. It was with such a spirit and diligence that the workers built the huge plant in record time and ensured top quality. The country has thus become self-sufficient in railway wheels and rims.

China is also producing in quantity steel piles with irregular shapes. Making this rolled stock essential for bridge and pier building is generally considered a highly difficult job. Steel workers at the Anshan steel centre experimented for more than a year and finally mastered the necessary technique.

Taming the Elements

Even in a country with rich natural resources such as China certain items can be in short supply. One

example is timber, of which large amounts are needed as China builds on an unprecedented scale. For instance, about one-quarter of the nation's timber formerly went into coal mines as props. As a saying put it: "One has to exchange mountains of timber for mountains of coal."

Today, going into the coal shafts at the big Chiao-tso Colliery in central China's Honan Province one finds this no longer the case. No props can be seen. The roof is held secure by the natural expansion of compressed wooden rods driven into and riveted on the roof. This not only results in big timber savings but also speeds up tunnelling 60 per cent since the size of tunnels is reduced. In addition, mining has been made less laborious. Instead of carrying big props, miners now carry "walking sticks"—to use their own words—into the pits.

Another major breakthrough was scored by steel workers at Anshan where a silvery molten alloy steel now pours from giant openhearths. This is a new alloy steel developed by Chinese metallurgists as a substitute for nickel steel. The new alloy, using an element which is in abundant supply in China, is comparable to nickel steel in every way. It is common knowledge that a large number of important alloys are made by adding nickel to steel, but many countries are short of this metal. For years, nickel dominated the world of alloy steels as well as the minds of metallurgists. Having broken this pattern, Chinese steelmen have blazed a new trail for the development of alloys in their country.

In addition, the roofs of the openhearths in which the new alloy steel is melted are lined not with the usual chromite magnesite bricks but with alumina magnesite bricks, a unique firebrick developed by domestic specialists. Like nickel, chromium is an important strategic material. A substitute has been found with astounding results. By means of the new bricks, big openhearths at Anshan have chalked up records of continuously tapping up to over 800 heats of steel without having to stop to reline the roof, a feat rarely if ever achieved anywhere in the world.

The discovery of this material which broke chromite's reign over the world of refractory materials was the result of many years of research by scientists in many parts of the country who twice gathered to discuss the principles and technology involved.

In trial manufacturing these bricks a veteran foreman turned his long years of experience to good account and succeeded in raising the temperature in an old kiln to 1,600°C, a point never before reached in the kiln's 36-year history.

These are only a few examples, but they suffice to show the enduring spirit of self-reliance in China today. This spirit has enabled the Chinese people to surmount all kinds of difficulties and carry their socialist construction forward to new victories.

CINEMA

"Serfs"

Serfs is a memorable film. Through the lives of a very small group of main characters this first feature film with an all-Tibetan cast gives a sweeping social panorama of Tibet prior to liberation and up to the crushing of the rebellion of the upper-class reactionaries. Like a lens, it focuses a burning hatred for the savage cruelty that was the old Tibetan order. Strand by strand it builds sympathy and solidarity with the former serfs so that one shares with them, with deeper understanding, the joy of the new day that has dawned for Tibet.

With the first opening shots, the film grips attention and kindles anger. Not until Jampa, the "mute" serf, shouts "Chairman Mao!" towards the end of the film does tension subside in the realization that that brutal way of life in Tibet is now no more.

This story of real people pictures the reality of oppression of a million and more Tibetans; the traditionally sanctioned tortures and mutilations for the "crimes" of wanting food and freedom; rulers who used religion to cloak violence against the masses and keep them in chains. We see how the ruling circles in Tibet continued their atrocities even after Tibet's peaceful liberation, and, despite the People's Government's lenient policy towards them staged an armed rebellion in 1959. Through the story of Jampa, we learn how the serfs, tried beyond endurance, rose and joined their efforts with the People's Liberation Army to crush the rebellion.

This is a deeply realistic film. The photography tells truths in stark black and white shots, but rises on demand to create pictures of great lyrical beauty. Music and sound are skilfully used to underscore mood and action. There is little dialogue. Classed as "livestock which can speak," serfs spoke little. But the action is eloquent. The director says

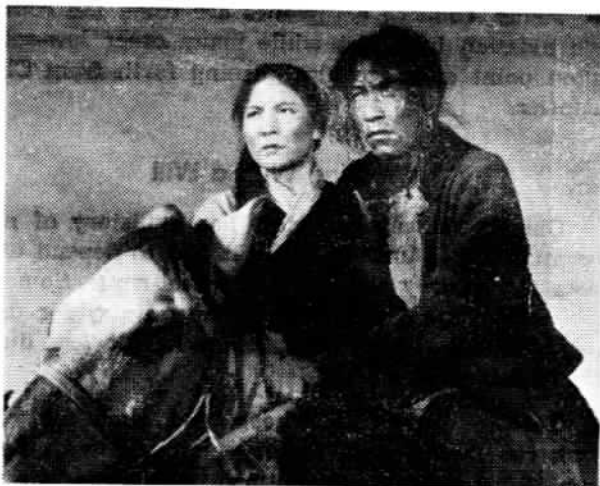
he tried for a documentary effect. And in achieving this he achieves a greater power of conviction by restraint in telling about true but almost incredible events. A moving and easily understood story has been created. Its visual imagery tells the story and compels belief.

Most of the film was made on location in Tibet. The whips, stocks and other paraphernalia of suppression of the rulers are no studio props but real. They were used right up until 1959 when the Tibetan serfs and their P.L.A. put them finally into the museum of history. Lamka and Gezong, daughter and son of the blacksmith, who run away to join the P.L.A. and then return as cadres to work for their people are taken from real life. Theirs is the story of many tens of thousands of Tibetans who actively fought for their nationality's liberation.

Serfs is directed by Li Tsun to a scenario by Huang Tsung-chiang. The Tibetans of the cast are members of the Tibetan Modern Drama Troupe, most of whom were themselves serfs and illiterate until their liberation in 1959. This is their first appearance on the screen and they have made film history with *Serfs*, the first feature film to tell of the revolutionary struggle of the Tibetans and the emancipation brought by the Chinese Communist Party and the P.L.A. Their acting has been hailed by critics and audiences alike as being of a very high order.

Gezong, the young blacksmith, one of the principal characters, is finely acted by Tochi, so too is the part of Lamka, his sister, acted by Byima Jangje.

Wongdi is the principal actor, the "mute" serf Jampa. He hardly speaks more than five or six lines of dialogue. But even in Jampa's taciturn silence, Wongdi has made Jampa express himself clearly, a serf seething with pent-up revolt. Jampa refusing to speak so as not to have



Lamka and Jampa

to address his oppressors; his running away again and again are manifestations of his revolt that come to a climax when, after being condemned to be a lama, he exposes the reactionary "Living Buddha" before the people and the P.L.A.

Wongdi has given a moving, convincing performance. He lives the part. "I did not know, sometimes, whether I was acting or reliving a part of my life," he has said. "I was Jampa, the orphan, the serf-owner's 'horse' and the runaway serf. My own father also died, we don't know where, while working for a serf-owner. My mother, too, died as a monastery serf when I was young. There are scars on my head and body from the same ill-treatment Jampa received at the hands of his masters." In his nearly wordless role, he has succeeded in telling the world of his experiences, his people's experiences and why they love the new way of life they are creating today.

"That was the Tibet we lived in, and we will not let that way of life return!" is what the Tibetans in *Serfs* say on behalf of their people.

Serfs was first recorded in the Tibetan language, later dubbed in Han, the language most Chinese speak. There is now an English-language version. But whatever the language, *Serfs* is a film which all the oppressed and working people the world over will understand and take to their hearts.

ART

North China Scene

Instead of one large national exhibition, a series, each representing a major China area, is taking place this year to cope with prolific artistic output all over the country. The first—in Peking, Sept. 27-Oct. 25—was a vigorous display of works from four north China regions: Shansi and Hopei Provinces, Inner Mongolia and Peking.

The 500 works exhibited were interesting not only for the themes that predominate—the workers, peasants and soldiers of New China and their newest achievements in construction and revolution. They also show the arts in which each region is particularly distinguishing itself.

New Year pictures and lacquer paintings from Shansi embody topical local themes—particularly its high yields in cotton and grain, and the men and women who achieved them. The New Year picture *Heroes on Their Way to the Conference*, by Chang Chen-fa and Yao Tien-mu, catches a scene on the train that is taking famous peasant labour heroes to a conference in the capital, where they will meet high Party and state leaders. Their joyous anticipation of the meeting, their happiness in being able to report new achievements, is reflected in their animated faces and gestures. Sun-browned, white towels wound round their heads, and in peasant garb, they are every inch the peasant. Full of admiration for and pride in them the artists portray them just as they are, without gilding reality. The drawing is done in clear-cut contours filled in with flat, brightly contrasting colours in the characteristic style of the New Year picture.

Popular folk door pictures—in two halves to be pasted on the leaves of a peasant frontdoor, and cupboard pictures, hung on the edges of kitchen shelves as both dust cover and a decoration, depict, among other themes, peasants learning reading and writing or the achievements of women commune members. Bright and cheerful, these make welcome decorations for peasant homes till the next Spring Festival comes around.

The lacquer paintings from Shansi are made by carving and incising plaques of black lacquer and filling in the cuts and incisions with emerald green, vermilion, gold, blue and other eye-catching colours. Rich commune harvests or the high terraced fields of Shansi are some of the new subjects treated. They are a conspicuous success with the public.

Coming into the Inner Mongolian hall, one enters a world of spacious skies, fresh green pastures and picturesque white yurts. More, one feels the vigorous activity of its people. Here is a bearded elder, grazing the collective's sleek horses with an expansive expression of pride; here are aproned milkmaids, sending off truckloads of fresh dairy produce. Here is the triumphant return of a broad-shouldered wrestler in brightly decorated chaps and boots. He is holding up his prize for the cheering crowd to see: a framed picture of Chairman Mao. Here is gathered a family and its neighbours in a cozy yurt: absorbedly studying. Such are common scenes on the grasslands today lyrically portrayed, mostly in oils. Artists of the Mongolian, Manchu and Dahur national minorities contributed over half of the 90-odd exhibits this year.

In a splendid collective effort last summer Hopei Province overcame its greatest flood threat in decades. This event fired the imagination of many of its artists. The traditional painting *Iron Dyke* by Chang Teh-

yu depicts a tense moment in the struggle. A human dyke of workers, peasants, P.L.A. soldiers and city residents stands against the onrush of flood waters. Their iron strength is shown as much in their faces as in their interlocking arms.

Peking sculptures, in particular, show a new maturity, especially those depicting the militant people of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

One oil painting in the Peking section which has received much favourable notice from critics and art-lovers shows a group of peasants posing for a photo in front of the Tien An Men Gate. Wide, happy grins are on their faces. A second look reveals the reason for their obvious satisfaction—a smiling picture of Chairman Mao, hung under the Tien An Men rostrum, is caught in the centre of the group. In real life, hundreds of out-of-town visitors take their photos at various spots before the Tien An Men every day; most Peking dwellers have long ceased to comment on the sight. The painter Sun Tzu-chih shows originality and keen insight into the peasant visitors' hearts by picking out this precise moment.

The north China art scene, as this exhibition shows, is a very brisk one. Socialist life in the area in all its richness has provided the artists with their inspiration. Throughout the country, that same inspiration has given rise to other works which it will be a pleasure to see in the subsequent exhibitions of this series.



"Heroes on Their Way to the Conference"

New Year picture by Chang Chen-fa and Yao Tien-mu

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