

PEKING REVIEW

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January 8, 1965

Liu Shao-chi Elected Chairman Of People's Republic of China

National People's Congress chooses state leaders
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Third N.P.C. Successfully Concludes First Session

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Renmin Ribao editorial (p. 24).

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CHINA—Land of Charm and Beauty

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PEKING REVIEW

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(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

January 8, 1965 Vol. VIII No. 2

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THE WEEK

Among the major events of the week:

• The Third National People's Congress ended its first session on January 4 after meeting for a fortnight.

It re-elected Liu Shao-chi Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Soong Ching Ling and Tung Pi-wu Vice-Chairmen.

Chu Teh was re-elected Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Chou En-lai was re-appointed Premier of the State Council on the recommendation of Chairman Liu Shao-chi.

• The Fourth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference ended its first session on January 5.

It elected Mao Tse-tung its Honorary Chairman and Chou En-lai Chairman.

• In its New Year message, *Renmin Ribao* called for increased efforts to achieve new victories for socialism in 1965.

• The Chinese Air Force shot down another U.S. unmanned spy plane over central-south China.

• In a January 6 editorial, *Renmin Ribao* paid tribute to the magnificent victory scored by the south Vietnamese liberation forces at Binh Gia.

• Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi and Subandrio, First Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Indonesia, exchanged greetings on the opening of a direct civil air service between China and Indonesia.

• *Renmin Ribao*, in a January 6 editorial, fully supported Indonesia's decision to withdraw from the United Nations Organization.

• *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator on December 31 expressed full support for the United Arab Republic's rebuff to the United States which tried to use "aid" to force the U.A.R. to change its policy of support for the armed struggle of the Congolese people.

• In a note handed to the Indian Embassy on December 28, the Chinese Foreign Ministry protested against the Indian Government's activities in helping U.S. imperialism in the "two Chinas" plot.

New Year Celebrations

China joyously celebrated the coming of a new year full of promise. Everywhere, in factories, communes, government offices and schools, in meetings, parties or get-togethers between workers and peasants, servicemen and civilians, and in family parties, the prevailing mood was one of elation over last year's successes in every field of socialist construction and confidence in still greater achievements in 1965.

Peking ushered in the New Year with a grand get-together between

50,000 civilians and armymen. Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the people of all the nationalities of China; Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China; Premier Chou En-lai and other leaders of the Chinese Communist Party and state joined the people in the festivities in the gaily decorated Great Hall of the People. They received a thunderous ovation when they mounted the rostrum together with representatives of model workers and peasants, combat heroes and militia-

men, and waved New Year greetings to the gathering.

Deputies to the National People's Congress and Members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference also took part in the celebrations. The Great Hall of the People was the centre of activities, with simultaneous celebrations in ten other public halls and theatres in various parts of the city. Everywhere one could feel the spirit of the great unity of the people of all the nationalities in the country and the flesh-and-blood ties between the people and their own army. Together, civilians and armymen enjoyed an evening of performances of Peking operas, and songs and dances by professional and amateur artists. They exchanged greetings and pledged to learn from each other so as to make greater contributions to the socialist cause in 1965.

On January 1, Chou En-lai, Peng Chen, Chen Yi and other leaders celebrated the New Year together with those Deputies to the N.P.C. and Members of the National Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. who had come to Peking from other parts of the country.

Greetings to Ayub Khan

Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai on January 5 sent a joint message to Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan, congratulating him on being re-elected President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The message expressed the hope that the friendly relations existing between China and Pakistan would be daily consolidated and developed.

National Minorities' Amateur Art Festival Closes

The national minorities' amateur art festival came to a close on December 29. Some 120,000 people saw the 100 and more performances given in the month-long festival by amateur artists of 53 national minorities. The capital has acclaimed these talented amateurs for the revolutionary spirit, vivid national colour and high level of artistry of their performances.

The closing ceremony was held in the auditorium of the Nationalities Cultural Palace. Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Vice-Premier Ulanfu, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Party's Central Committee; and other leading officials attended.

Speaking at the ceremony, Vice-Premier Ulanfu praised the festival as a demonstration of the achievements of the revolutionary art and culture of the minority peoples implementing Chairman Mao Tse-tung's teachings on art and literature. This, he said, "will play an important role in further promoting an art that is revolutionary, national and for the masses." The Vice-Premier went on to say that the great success of the festival fully reflected the equality and unity of all the country's nationalities and the growing prosperity and development of their economy and culture. "The festival," he said, "proves the boundless superiority of China's socialist system. It is a brilliant victory for the Party's policies towards the nationalities and on art and literature; it is a resounding victory for Mao Tse-tung's thinking."

Vice-Premier Ulanfu then reviewed political, economic and cultural developments in the areas inhabited by the minority peoples. He declared: "The important task now in these areas, as in other parts of the country, is to press ahead with the socialist education movement in a planned and systematic way." He said that a socialist revolution would also have to be carried out on the ideological and cultural fronts, the task being to develop proletarian ideology and eliminate bourgeois ideology and to help the working people acquire knowledge and the intellectuals to become inured to labour. He stressed the importance of developing culture and art among the minority peoples in the direction indicated by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, to make them serve proletarian politics and to serve the workers, peasants, soldiers and socialism. "We must wage the class struggle in culture, education, litera-

ture and art," he said, "and develop the new socialist culture among the minority peoples. We must spread socialist and communist ideas, wage a blow-for-blow struggle against reactionary and decadent ideologies and cultures and carry the socialist revolution in the spheres of ideology and culture through to the end."

Noting that amateur cultural activities took on increasing significance in the wake of the political and economic advances made, he said that the spread of such activities would be an important means for the working people to become well-educated and at the same time would also create conditions for eliminating the difference between mental and manual workers. He urged all the festival participants to continue to excel both in productive labour and in art and literary activities, to be diligent in studying Chairman Mao Tse-tung's works, active in the class struggle and in the socialist education movement and to remain always revolutionary.

Five amateur artists from the minority peoples also spoke at the ceremony. They included 70-year-old Turkon Usman, a Uighur peasant from Sinkiang. Interspersing their speeches with songs, they expressed their gratitude to the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung for leading them on to the road of a happy life. They pledged themselves to do their best in the socialist cultural revolution now sweeping the country.

"Renmin Ribao" Acclaims Festival

Hailing the great success of the festival, *Renmin Ribao* in its editorial noted that the amateurs who performed in it were skilled both in labour and in cultural activities. This was one of its features. They gave lively programmes and superb performances. "Art coming directly from the life and struggles of the working people is the best art; people adept both at work and cultural activities are the best art workers," declared the editorial.

In developing socialist art and literature, the editorial went on, "the key task is to form a contingent of staunch proletarian workers in

art and literature." This contingent is made up of both professionals and amateurs, but greater importance should be attached to fostering energetically the ranks of amateur art and literary workers. The editorial stressed that the development of amateur art and literary activities among the working masses and the cultivation of amateur art and literary workers good both at labour and at artistic and literary work "are fundamental tasks in developing socialist art and literature and the correct lines of development for the socialist cultural revolution and cultural construction."

The editorial stressed that the artistic and literary activities of the masses "constitute a powerful weapon of the proletariat in carrying out the three great revolutionary movements [class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment] and in opposing the reactionary culture of the imperialists, modern revisionists, feudal and capitalist elements." It called on all Party and government organizations to strengthen their leadership of this work and all cultural, literary and art organizations to give it their active support.

Another U.S. Spy Plane Downed

The Chinese Air Force scored its first major victory of the year on January 2. It shot down another U.S. unmanned, high-altitude reconnaissance plane over central-south China.

Marshal Lin Piao, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence, issued an order commending the air force unit responsible for this exploit.

A celebration meeting was held in central-south China on January 5. Air Force Major-General Chang Ting-fa paid tribute to the unit for its success. "This," he said, "is another major victory following the shooting down of the U.S. unmanned spy plane last November and the U.S.-made RF-101 reconnaissance plane of the Chiang Kai-shek gang last December. It fully demonstrates the might of the great Chinese people and their armed forces."

General Chang strongly condemned U.S. imperialism. He pointed out

that while plotting to extend its wars of aggression in south Viet Nam, Laos and the Congo (Leopoldville), U.S. imperialism had continuously incited the Chiang Kai-shek gang to harass the Chinese mainland and repeatedly sent its pilotless spy planes on reconnaissance missions to violate China's air space. This, he said, showed that U.S. imperialism was determined to maintain its hostility to the Chinese people to the end. "Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thinking," he declared, "the Chinese People's Liberation Army is now stronger than ever before. We will chop off the claws of U.S. imperialism if it dares to reach into our territory again."

Cuba's Liberation Anniversary

The Cuban revolutionary uprising started out with seven rifles and 12 men under the leadership of Fidel Castro. Less than six years later, on January 1, 1959, it overthrew the reactionary Batista dictatorship. This year the Cuban people celebrated the 6th anniversary of their victory and the liberation of Cuba, the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere.

On the eve of the occasion, Chinese Party and state leaders sent a joint message of greetings to Cuban Party and state leaders. The message paid high tribute to the unyielding revolutionary spirit of the heroic Cuban people who, under the leadership of Comrade Fidel Castro, had waged a valiant and steadfast struggle against U.S. imperialism and safeguarded their national sovereignty and independence. It declared: "Although our two countries are separated by oceans, the common struggle to oppose U.S. imperialist aggression, defend world peace and promote the progress of mankind has bound our people closely together."

Peking held a mass rally on December 31 to celebrate the anniversary. Vice-Premier Chen Yi and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, were among those present.

Addressing the meeting, Kuo Mo-jo pointed out that the victory

of the Cuban revolution had greatly inspired the determination and confidence of the oppressed peoples and nations of the world in their revolutionary struggles. "The national-democratic movement is surging forward in Latin America," he said. "The revolutionary forces of Marxism-Leninism are growing ever stronger, and an increasing number of revolutionary people in Latin America are taking up arms and marching victoriously along the revolutionary road blazed by Cuba."

Cuban Ambassador Pino Santos, in his speech, said that the victory of the Cuban revolution showed that "in our time no country, no matter what its size or where it is, can be deterred from successfully resisting the imperialists, provided its people are united and have confidence in their future and their cause and are prepared to fight to the end to defend the fruits of their victories."

Denouncing U.S. political, economic and military aggressive activities against Cuba, the Cuban Ambassador reaffirmed that Cuba was ready to defeat any aggression by the U.S. imperialists.

On January 2 Ambassador Pino Santos gave a reception. Chou En-lai, Peng Chen and Chen Yi attended. Vice-Premier Chen Yi who spoke at the reception hailed the victory of the Cuban revolution as an event of world significance. "The revolutionary red banner raised by the Cuban people in the Caribbean," he said, "signifies that the revolutionary struggle of the Latin American people has entered a new stage." He warmly praised the heroic Cuban people who had stood up to U.S. imperialism, given it blow for blow and won one brilliant victory after another.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi expressed confidence that the relations of friendship and co-operation between China and Cuba would be further consolidated and developed in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism and in the common cause of socialist construction. "The friendship between the Chinese and Cuban

(Continued on p. 22.)

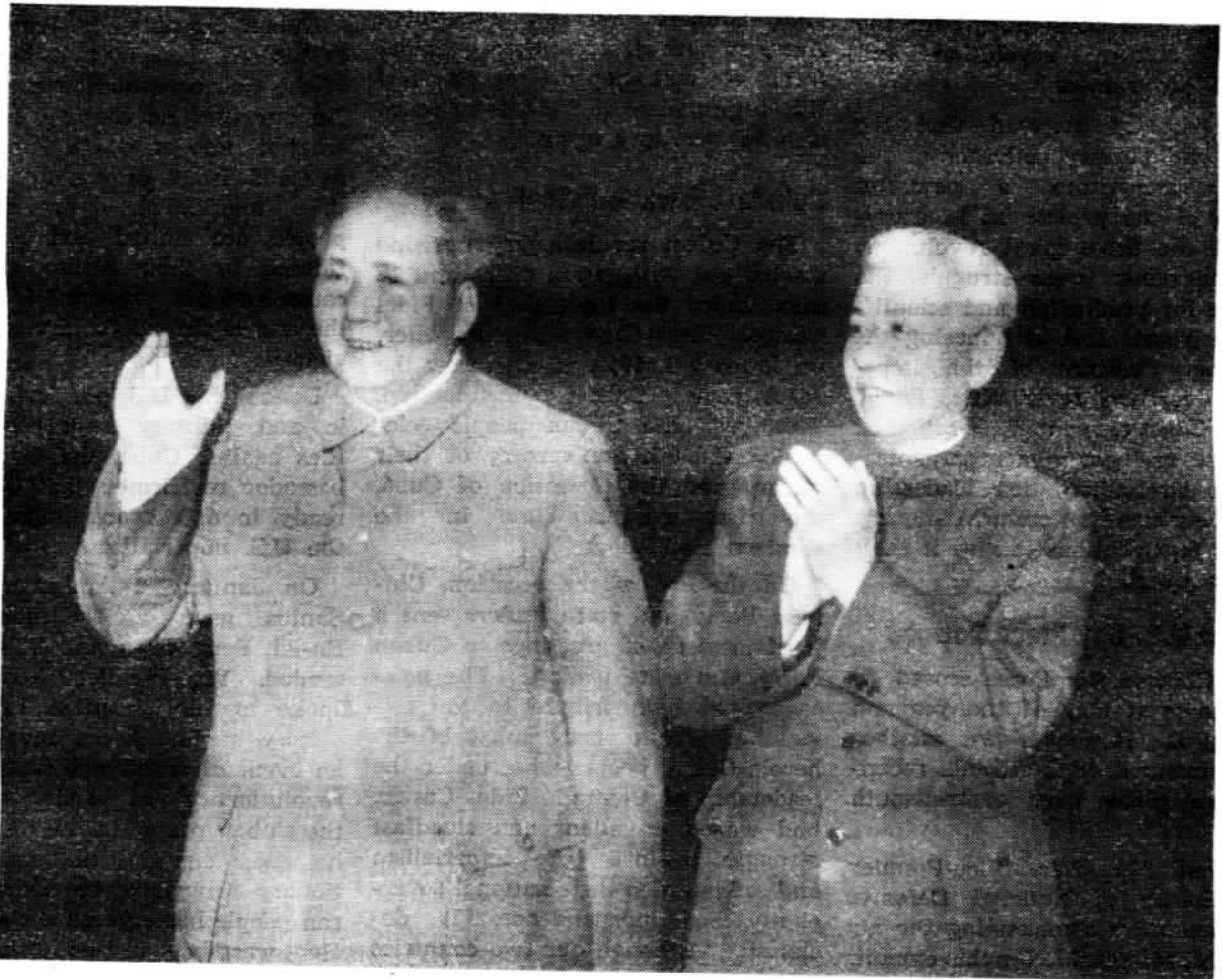
N.P.C. Chooses New State Leaders

LIU SHAO-CHI — Chairman of the People's Republic of China

SOONG CHING LING and **TUNG PI-WU** — Vice-Chairmen of the People's Republic of China

CHU TEH — Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress

CHOU EN-LAI — Premier of the State Council



ON the afternoon of January 3, in the Great Hall of the People in Peking, 2,864 People's Deputies at the plenary meeting of the First Session of the Third National People's Congress elected and decided on leaders of the state organs.

Liu Shao-chi was elected Chairman of the People's Republic of China. Soong Ching Ling and Tung Pi-wu were elected Vice-Chairmen of the People's Republic of China. Chu Teh was elected Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Chou En-lai was decided on as Premier of the State Council on the recommendation of Chairman Liu Shao-chi. Stormy applause and ovations swept the big hall

when the results of the elections and the decision were announced.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great and beloved leader of the people of all nationalities of China, was present and cast his vote with other Deputies.

The session also elected 18 Vice-Chairmen and 96 Members of the Standing Committee of the N.P.C. The Vice-Chairmen are Peng Chen, Liu Po-cheng, Li Ching-chuan, Kang Sheng, Kuo Mo-jo, Ho Hsiang-ning, Huang Yen-pei, Chen Shu-tung, Li Hsueh-feng, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Yang Ming-hsuan, Cheng Chien, Saifudin, Lin Feng, Liu Ning-I, Chang Chih-chung, Ngapo Ngawang Jigme and Chou Chien-jen. Liu Ning-I was elected

Secretary-General of the Standing Committee of the N.P.C.

Yang Hsiu-feng was elected President of the Supreme People's Court, and Chang Ting-cheng Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

When news of the elections were broadcast, thousands of people in all the major cities went out on to the streets, dancing, singing and shouting slogans, beating drums and gongs and setting off fire-crackers to celebrate the occasion. Millions of others gathered at their work places and schools to discuss the news.

In the capital, over 100,000 workers, peasants, government cadres, students, army men and others streamed to the Tien An Men Square, the centre of the city, carrying portraits of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Chairman Liu Shao-chi framed with silk scarves and red flowers. Jubilant crowds shouted, "Long live Chairman Mao Tse-tung," "Long live the Chinese Communist Party," "Long live the People's Republic of China," "Long live the great unity of the people of the whole country," and "Long live the great unity of the people the world over."

Great crowds of people joined in the popular peasant folk dance, the *yangge*. Professional and amateur artists performed popular revolutionary songs and dances. Some troupes presented impromptu items to greet the new state leaders.

All the tall buildings in China's largest city, Shanghai, were flooded with lights as during national holidays. In the factories, workers shouted the good news to each other. Hu Tung-hua, an advanced worker, said at an impromptu meeting that the workers of Shanghai would do their best to increase production and achieve more victories.

In the south China port city of Canton, people performed the traditional lion dance and sang revolutionary songs on the streets. Thousands of peasants on the outskirts of the city including many returned overseas Chinese gathered at their communes to celebrate.

People in the cities along the Yangtse River, including Wuhan and Nanking, paraded jubilantly at the



Peking cheers election of new state leaders in Tien An Men Square

busiest squares. Ships at the docks blew their sirens. Seventy-nine-year-old retired worker Chang Shih-han of Wuhan, at a meeting, urged the younger generation to learn more of the revolutionary tradition of the Chinese Communist Party so as to achieve still greater advances in the country's socialist construction.

In Lhasa, Tibet, many former serfs and slaves placed *hata* before the portraits of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Chairman Liu Shao-chi, under whose leadership they had freed themselves from age-old feudal serfdom and become masters of their own destiny.

In Urumchi, Sinkiang, people of various nationalities held meetings to express their full support for the newly elected leaders. Typical of the meetings was that at which Hasm, a Kazakh, expressed his support and said that the election once again demonstrated the great unity of all the nationalities of China.

Members of State Council Appointed

ON January 4, Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, issued an order appointing 16 Vice-Premiers of the State Council, the Secretary-General, and 46 Ministers and Chairmen of Commissions of the State Council, in accordance with the decisions of the First Session of the Third N.P.C.

The appointments are as follows:

Lin Piao, Chen Yun, Teng Hsiao-ping, Ho Lung, Chen Yi, Ko Ching-shih, Ulanfu, Li Fu-chun, Li Hsien-nien, Tan Chen-lin, Nieh Jung-chen, Po I-po, Lu Ting-yi, Lo Jui-ching, Tao Chu and Hsieh Fu-chih: Vice-Premiers;

Chou Jung-hsin: Secretary-General;
Chen Yi: concurrently Minister of Foreign Affairs;
Lin Piao: concurrently Minister of National Defence;
Li Fu-chun: concurrently Chairman of the State Planning Commission;
Po I-po: concurrently Chairman of the State Economic Commission;
Nieh Jung-chen: concurrently Chairman of the Scientific and Technological Commission;
Hsieh Fu-chih: concurrently Minister of Public Security;
Tseng Shan: Minister of Internal Affairs;
Ulanfu: concurrently Chairman of the Nationalities Affairs Commission;
Liao Lu-yen: Minister of Agriculture;
Wang Chen: Minister of State Farms and Land Reclamation;
Liu Wen-hui: Minister of Forestry;
Hsu Teh-heng: Minister of Aquatic Products;
Lu Tung: Minister of Metallurgical Industry;
Kao Yang: Minister of Chemical Industry;
Tuan Chun-yi: Minister of the First Ministry of Machine-Building;
Liu Chieh: Minister of the Second Ministry of Machine-Building;
Sun Chih-yuan: Minister of the Third Ministry of Machine-Building;
Wang Cheng: Minister of the Fourth Ministry of Machine-Building;
Chiu Chuang-cheng: Minister of the Fifth Ministry of Machine-Building;
Fang Chiang: Minister of the Sixth Ministry of Machine-Building;
Wang Ping-chang: Minister of the Seventh Ministry of Machine-Building;

Chen Cheng-jen: Minister of the Eighth Ministry of Machine-Building;
Chang Lin-chih: Minister of Coal Industry;
Yu Chiu-li: Minister of Petroleum Industry;
Fu Tso-yi: Minister of Water Conservancy and Electric Power;
Li Ssu-kuang: Minister of Geology;
Li Jen-chun: Minister of Building Construction;
Chiang Kuang-nai: Minister of Textile Industry;
Li Chu-chen: Minister of Light Industry;
Lu Cheng-tsao: Minister of Railways;
Sun Ta-kuang: Minister of Communications;
Chu Hsueh-fan: Minister of Posts and Telecommunications;
Yuan Pao-hua: Minister for Allocation of Materials;
Ma Wen-jui: Minister of Labour;
Li Hsien-nien: concurrently Minister of Finance;
Sha Chien-li: Minister of Food;
Yao Yi-lin: Minister of Commerce;
Yeh Chi-chuang: Minister of Foreign Trade;
Lu Ting-yi: concurrently Minister of Culture;
Chiang Nan-hsiang: Minister of Higher Education;
Ho Wei: Minister of Education;
Chien Hsin-chung: Minister of Public Health;
Ho Lung: concurrently Chairman of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission;
Chang Hsi-jo: Chairman of the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries;
Fang Yi: Chairman of the Commission for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries; and
Liao Cheng-chih: Chairman of the Commission for Overseas Chinese Affairs.

Vice-Chairmen and Members of National Defence Council Appointed

ON January 4, Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, issued an order appointing 13 Vice-Chairmen and 107 Members of the National Defence Council, in accordance with the decisions of the First Session of the Third N.P.C.

The Vice-Chairmen are: **Lin Piao, Liu Po-cheng, Ho Lung, Chen Yi, Teng Hsiao-ping, Hsu Hsiang-chien,**

Nieh Jung-chen, Yeh Chien-ying, Lo Jui-ching, Cheng Chien, Chang chih-chung, Fu Tso-yi and Tsai Ting-kai.

According to the Constitution, Chairman Liu Shao-chi is Chairman of the Council.

National People's Congress Closes

THE First Session of the Third National People's Congress of China closed in Peking on January 4 after meeting for a fortnight. Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great and beloved leader of the Chinese people, and Chairman Liu Shao-chi were given a tremendous standing ovation by more than 2,800 Deputies when they mounted the rostrum at the closing meeting together with other leaders including Chou En-lai, Chu Teh, Teng Hsiao-ping, Soong Ching Ling and Tung Pi-wu.

The session ended its work by approving the composition of the State Council—16 Vice-Premiers, the Secretary-General of the State Council and 46 Government Ministers and Chairmen of the Commissions of the State Council—on the recommendation of Premier Chou En-lai (see pp.7-8). It approved the appointment of 13 Vice-Chairmen and 107 Members of the National Defence Council on the recommendation of Chairman Liu Shao-chi.

The session also decided on:

—Hsieh Fu-min as the Chairman of the Nationalities Committee of the N.P.C., and 113 members of the committee.

—Chang Su as the Chairman of the Bills Committee of the N.P.C., and 40 members of the committee.

The session adopted resolutions approving:

—the report on government work, the main targets set in the 1965 national economic plan and the preliminary arrangement of the state budget for 1965 (full text on pp.13-14);

—the report on the work of the Standing Committee of the N.P.C.; and

—the reports on the work of the Supreme People's Court and of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

It heard a report presented by the Budget Committee of the N.P.C. on the examination of the estimated results of the implementation of the 1964 state budget and the preliminary arrangement of the state budget for 1965.

It approved a report presented by the committee to examine motions put forward during the session.

At 4:50 p.m., the meeting's Executive Chairman Chu Teh declared the session closed. The Great Hall of the People resounded with a thunderous ovation and the band played the national anthem of the People's Republic of China.

During the first days of the plenary meetings, Premier Chou En-lai delivered a report on the work of the Government on behalf of the State Council (for a summary of the report see our last issue). Copies of a written report on the work of the Standing Committee of the N.P.C. were distributed to the Deputies, who also heard reports by Hsieh Chueh-tsai, President of the Supreme People's Court, and Chang Ting-cheng, Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, on the work of these bodies respectively.

On January 3, the session elected and decided on state leaders (see p.6).

Highlights of Deputies' Speeches

During the session, in plenary and group meetings, Deputies discussed Premier Chou's report on government work. After three days of group discussions, 280 Deputies made speeches or gave their speeches in writing to the plenary meetings. One and all they voiced full support for Premier Chou's report. Following are highlights of the speeches:

On December 26, Deputy Yeh Chi-chuang, Minister of Foreign Trade, spoke of the nation's achievements and future tasks in foreign trade. He was followed by Deputy Wang Chin-hsi, a model oil-drilling worker from the newly opened Ta-ching Oilfield, who told how his fellow workers overcame all difficulties and won success after success by applying what they learnt from Chairman Mao Tse-tung's thinking to their work. Deputy Sung Yu-ching, a young Peking opera actor from Shantung Province, reported how his troupe was welcomed by the workers, peasants



Teng Ying-chao, Vice-Chairman of the National Women's Federation of the People's Republic of China, meets women Deputies of different nationalities

and soldiers when they performed Peking operas on contemporary revolutionary themes.

Deputy Han Kuang, Vice-Chairman of the Scientific and Technological Commission of the State Council, spoke of the importance of extensive application of the results of scientific researches to industrial and agricultural production. Deputy Yeh Kuo-ying, a teacher at an agricultural middle school in a rural area of Kiangsu Province, described how her school resolutely put into practice the system of part-time farming and part-time study to train students, most of them children of poor or lower-middle peasants at the time of the land reform, into educated working people of a new type.

Deputy Chen Yung-kuei, a model peasant from the Tachai People's Commune in Shansi Province, was warmly applauded when he told the meeting how his brigade turned a formerly poor hilly area into fertile land through the collective efforts of its members. The brigade has become a nationally known example of how to develop production in a self-reliant way.

On December 28, Deputy Liu Ning-I, President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, spoke on the current international situation. Basing himself on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, he repudiated the "three reconciliations and one reduction," i.e., the revisionist idea of reconciliation with imperialism, the reactionaries and modern revisionism, and reduction of aid and support to the revolutionary struggles waged by the oppressed peoples and nations throughout the world.

"We should always bear in mind Chairman Mao Tse-tung's instructions and think of the worldwide class struggle, always keep in mind the proletariat and revolutionary people of the world," he said. "We should treat all reactionaries with contempt. We can at all times hold the initiative and be invincible in all circumstances if we grasp Chairman Mao Tse-tung's thinking on how to approach and handle international questions, have a clear-cut stand, dare to fight and are skilful in the struggle. All evil-doers on earth will certainly be wiped out."

Chen Shao-kuan, 75-year-old Deputy, former Kuomintang admiral and now Vice-Governor of Fukien Province and Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, called on the K.M.T. military and political personnel in Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu Islands to struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and contribute to the liberation of Taiwan.

Deputy Li Ta-chang, Governor of Szechuan Province, cited examples from his province to show the great significance of the directive of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council calling on functionaries at all levels to take part in collective productive labour.

Deputy Saifudin, Chairman of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, reported on the progress of the revolution and construction in Sinkiang. Under the wise leadership of the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the people of all the nation-

alities in Sinkiang had scored tremendous achievements in all fields by holding high the red banner of the general line for socialist construction, he said. "The situation in the socialist construction of Sinkiang is excellent and inspires everyone. A new upsurge in socialist construction is taking shape and developing in the vast area north and south of the Tianshan Mountains," he declared.

Saifudin gave a detailed account of the struggle waged in Sinkiang by the people of all its nationalities against subversion and sabotage from abroad. He expressed their unshakable determination to safeguard the great unity of the people of all the nationalities making up the People's Republic of China.

A shop assistant from Liaoning Province in north-east China, Deputy Li Su-wen, told how she tried to give the people the best service possible so that they could concentrate their efforts on production and construction.

A worker-engineer from Shanghai, Deputy Tang Ying-pin, reported how, in a spirit of self-reliance, the workers and engineers of his plant had succeeded in making China's first 12,000-ton hydraulic press for free forging.

On December 29, Senior General Lo Jui-ching, Vice-Premier and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, made a speech entitled "The Army Armed With Mao Tse-tung's Thinking Is Invincible."

"Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thinking, the Chinese People's Liberation Army is a people's army of a completely new type," Senior General Lo Jui-ching said. "It is an army which serves the people devotedly, an army which over a long period of time has stood the tests of war and has scored great victories."

Lo Jui-ching continued: "During the past few years, our army has taken a big stride forward along the road of proletarian revolutionization and modernization by holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thinking. The political and military qualities of the army's units have shown an all-round improvement and its technical equipment has been greatly improved. It is no exaggeration to say that the Chinese People's Liberation Army is stronger than ever before. It is worthy of the name of the great revolutionary army of a great people."

He elaborated on the main principles of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's line on army building. This line, he said, "is one which has creatively developed Marxism-Leninism."

Senior General Lo Jui-ching gave an account of the struggle to implement Chairman Mao Tse-tung's line for army building in opposition to the bourgeois military line. He stressed that ever since Comrade Lin Piao had been in charge of the day-to-day work of the Military Council of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, he had creatively applied Mao Tse-tung's thinking in current army building.

He stated: "In the present class struggle both within the country and abroad, we must maintain keen vigilance at all times, increase our combat readiness,

and ceaselessly strengthen the fighting ability of our army. Together with the people of all the nationalities of our country, we must hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thinking and, guided by the general line for socialist construction, defend our motherland, liberate Taiwan and safeguard world peace."

Deputy Fang Yi, Chairman of the Commission for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, spoke of China's economic and technical aid to foreign countries as "a glorious and unshirkable internationalist duty of the Chinese people."

China's aid to foreign countries had been conducted in a lofty internationalist spirit, Fang Yi said. "We help countries make use of their own resources and build enterprises of key importance to their national economies, thus helping them solve long-term problems of the people's livelihood, of production and construction, and to free themselves from dependence on imports of daily necessities and other vital commodities."

Fang Yi added: "With the growth of our country's economic and technical strength we should gradually improve and extend our efforts to aid other countries and discharge our internationalist duty even better."

Lu Tung, Minister of Metallurgical Industry, stated that China's metallurgical industry had achieved a new leap forward in variety and quality. By self-reliance, China had, during the past few years, trial produced several thousand new steel and non-ferrous metal products. Many high-quality and precision products which the country could not make in the past had gone into production.

A 29-year-old militia heroine from an island off the Fukien coast, Deputy Hung Hsiu-tsung, described how the militia in her village operated in co-ordination with the People's Liberation Army to wipe out U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek agents during the past few years. "We are intensifying our military training and stand ready at all times to wipe out utterly any enemy who dares invade us," she said.

On December 30, Deputy Tsao Ti-chiu, Vice-Mayor of Shanghai, described the all-round upsurge of industrial production in China's biggest industrial centre. He declared that Shanghai's workers were ready to launch a drive for technical innovations and the technical revolution on an even larger scale to set rolling a new upsurge in production in 1965.

Deputy Chen Yu, Governor of Kwangtung Province, spoke of the achievements of the people of his province in expanding the area of farmland producing high, stable yields. Efforts are being made to increase the area of such farmland all over the country so as to



Deputies from Shansi Province in group discussion

raise agricultural output rapidly and in a well-grounded way.

Deputy Huang Yen-pei, Chairman of the China Democratic National Construction Association, and Deputy Chen Chi-yu, Chairman of the China Chih Kung Tang, in their speeches gave an account of ideological transformation among the members of their parties. Their membership, they declared, pledged themselves to contribute all their energies to the socialist construction of the country, to the liberation of Taiwan and to the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Deputy Wang Wei, Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, described how the younger generation is maturing in the storms of class struggle. "The young people of China will always hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thinking, and ceaselessly carry forward the glorious traditions of their revolutionary predecessors and the great revolutionary cause of our country," he said.

Deputy Chou Pei-yuan, Vice-President of Peking University and Head of the Chinese Scientific Delegation to the 1964 Peking Symposium, spoke of the successes of the symposium which was attended by scientists from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Oceania. "Through the symposium, we learnt a great deal from the anti-imperialist revolutionary spirit of the peoples in these areas and the results of scientific research by our colleagues." The symposium had opened a new aspect of the anti-imperialist united front being forged by scientific circles in the four continents, he said.

On December 31, Deputy Cheng Chien, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Governor of Hunan Province, reported on agricultural growth in his province, one of the major rice-growing areas of China.

Deputy Ngapo Ngawang Jigme, from Tibet, described how, under the leadership of the Chinese

Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the Tibet region had made great advances in ending its former backwardness in the political, economic, cultural and other fields since its peaceful liberation, and especially since the liquidation of the counter-revolutionary armed rebellion of the traitorous Dalai clique.

Ngapo Ngawang Jigme cited a host of facts in condemning the traitorous activities of the Dalai clique. He listed a large number of facts exposing Panchen for his planned and organized activities against the people, the motherland and socialism.

On January 2, Deputy Ulanfu, Vice-Premier and Chairman of the Nationalities Affairs Commission, was the first speaker. He said: Closely rallying around the Chinese Communist Party and our great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung and firmly implementing the Party's general line for socialist construction, the nationalities of China have achieved many new successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction during the past few years. They are resolutely forging ahead along the socialist road. As in the rest of the country, an excellent situation prevails in all areas inhabited by the national minorities of our country—a vigorous revolutionary spirit and thriving production. The economic and political situation is better than at any time in the past.

Ulanfu stressed that "the great unity of all the nationalities of the People's Republic of China is growing stronger than ever." Great achievements had been scored by steadily carrying forward democratic reforms and the socialist revolution, he said. He analysed the class struggle in handling the national question and refuted revisionist ideas on this question.

"Firmly following the line and policy towards the nationalities laid down by the Party's Central Committee, Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Central People's Government, the people, especially the revolutionary working people, of all the nationalities of China are carrying the socialist education movement ever deeper and are working with redoubled confidence to build a big and powerful socialist family of the motherland," Ulanfu stated.

Tuan Chun-yi, Minister of the First Ministry of Machine-Building, reported on the big developments in China's machine-building industry during the past few years.

General Tao Chih-yueh, another Deputy, described how, with rifle in one hand and pick in the other, the officers and men of the Chinese People's Liberation Army units stationed in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region safeguarded the security of the frontiers of the motherland and helped in socialist construction by doing agricultural work.

Deputy Li Fan-wu, Governor of Heilungkiang Province, reported on the big growth in production, especially in agriculture, in this main soyabean area of China. Deputy Wang Chao, Governor of Chinghai Province in northwest China, spoke of the outstanding successes in animal husbandry achieved in that province. Deputy Chu Teh-hai, Vice-Governor of Kirin Province, de-

scribed the vigorous activity of the peasants in his province in scientific agricultural experiments. Deputy Hsu Chien-sheng, Vice-Governor of Kweichow in southwest China, dealt with the big advances in highway construction in this mountainous area.

On January 3, Deputy Ho Lung, Vice-Premier of the State Council, delivered an important speech entitled "Comrade Mao Tse-tung's great thinking on people's warfare is, as always, the guiding principle in building the national defence of our country."

Marshal Ho Lung stated that, as in economic construction, China had scored tremendous achievements in building her national defence under the wise leadership of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

With the support of the whole people, the armed forces had safeguarded the security of the country and its revolutionary gains and scored one brilliant victory after another in the period between the last Congress and the current one, he said.

"We have now not only a long-tempered, strong ground force, but a comparatively powerful air force and a sizable navy. Besides a mighty main force, we have a powerful people's militia force of many millions. Not only have we greatly strengthened the arms and equipment of the army and the people's militia, but we have also successfully exploded our first atom bomb, designed and manufactured by ourselves," he said.

Ho Lung continued, "under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, our country has become a great socialist state with a firm political unity, a thriving economy and rock-firm national defence."

He expounded in detail Comrade Mao Tse-tung's military line and scathingly denounced the revisionist military line.

In the concrete practice of China's revolution and revolutionary wars, Comrade Mao Tse-tung had creatively developed Marxist-Leninist military theory and formulated a complete proletarian military line concerning people's warfare and the people's army, he said.

"Guided by this military line, we can certainly defeat attacks by any enemy and undertake the great, historical task placed on us by the Chinese people as well as the world's people," he stressed.

Deputy Yu Chiu-li, Minister of the Petroleum Industry, reported on the outstanding achievements in China's petroleum industry during the past few years. Guided by the general line for socialist construction, the oil workers would do their utmost to bring about a new leap forward in this industry, he said.

Deputy Sha Chien-li, Minister of Food, spoke on the greatly improved food situation in China.

Deputy Yang Ching-jen, Chairman of the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region, spoke on his region's economic progress following its establishment in 1958.

Deputies Kuei Pi and Wang Tsai-tien, Vice-Chairmen of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, in a joint speech described the new upsurge taking shape in industry, agriculture and animal husbandry in the region.

National People's Congress Resolution

The N.P.C. calls on all the people of the country to work vigorously and self-reliantly to build a powerful socialist motherland, and assiduously continue to implement the general line of China's foreign policy with modesty and prudence.

Following is a translation of the resolution of the First Session of the Third National People's Congress on the report on the work of the Government, the main targets set in the 1965 national economic plan and the preliminary arrangement of the state budget for 1965, adopted on January 4, 1965. — Ed.

THE First Session of the Third National People's Congress heard the report on the work of the Government made by Premier Chou En-lai on behalf of the State Council, and fully discussed it in the group meetings of Deputies and plenary sessions.

The Congress decides to approve Premier Chou En-lai's report on the work of the Government and the main targets set in the 1965 national economic plan and the preliminary arrangement of the state budget for 1965 submitted by the State Council. The Congress also authorizes its Standing Committee to examine and approve, when the draft state budget for 1965 is formulated, the draft budget and the final state accounts for 1964.

The Congress points out with satisfaction that since the First Session of the Second National People's Congress, the people of all nationalities of China, under the correct leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, holding aloft the great banner of Mao Tse-tung's thinking and carrying out resolutely the general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, have unfolded on a nationwide scale the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and the struggle for scientific experiment, and won great victories on all fronts of socialist revolution and construction.

The Chinese people have overcome comparatively smoothly the difficulties arising from serious natural calamities and the perfidy of others, corrected shortcomings and mistakes in their practical work, and have, in a relatively short space of time, accomplished the task of readjusting the national economy, made the system of the people's commune—the great creative contribution to the road of socialist advance in China—even more sound and taken a new leap forward in increasing the variety and improving the quality of industrial products, thereby creating still better conditions for future socialist construction in China. The Chinese people have been able to do all this precisely because they have the correct leadership of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party headed by the great leader Comrade Mao Tse-tung and because the great people of China, united as one, have struggled hard and displayed the spirit of self-reliance.

In short, China has made enormous achievements in the fields of agriculture, industry, communications and transport, commerce and finance, culture and education, science and technology and national defence construction over the past few years. These achievements testify to the superiority of the socialist system, the correctness of the general line for building socialism and the fact that the masses of the people, armed with Marxism-Leninism and with Mao Tse-tung's thinking, are invincible.

The people of all nationalities of China must continue to carry forward the spirit of self-reliance, carry out the general line for building socialism, implement the general policy of taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor for the development of the national economy, make a good and timely summing up of the experiences and lessons learnt in all kinds of work, make full use of and bring into play existing strength and conditions, and strive for a more rapid new development of all aspects of the socialist cause in the country.

The Congress points out that the past five years have been years in which the socialist revolution in our country has gone even deeper. Iron-clad facts both within China and abroad have proved that classes, class contradictions and class struggle will continue for a very long period in socialist societies. To successfully press forward the socialist cause, the people of all nationalities of China must carry through to the end the socialist revolution on the economic, political and ideological and cultural fronts. The socialist education movement now being unfolded in the countryside and the cities is of great revolutionary and historic significance and is a great motive force promoting the advance of all kinds of socialist work. We must resolutely rely on the working class, poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres, revolutionary intellectuals and other revolutionaries and mobilize the masses boldly, thereby ensuring that complete and thorough victory will be achieved step by step in this socialist education movement.

The Congress points out that the present international situation offers an outstanding confirmation of Chairman Mao's famous proposition that "the East wind prevails over the West wind."

Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese people have implemented in the past five years the general line of China's foreign policy. They have developed relations of friendship, mutual assistance and co-operation with various countries of the socialist camp on the basis of proletarian internationalism. They have striven for peaceful coexistence

with countries having different social systems on the basis of the Five Principles and opposed the imperialist policies of aggression and war. They have supported the revolutionary struggles waged by all oppressed peoples and nations. The general line of our foreign policy is completely correct.

Internationally, we have waged tit-for-tat struggles against imperialism, reactionaries of various countries and modern revisionism and have scored great victories.

We have won great successes in our conduct of foreign relations. We have friends all over the world.

The Congress considers that the main tasks for the Chinese people in 1965 are: to carry even deeper the socialist education movement; to develop a mass campaign for comparing oneself with the advanced, learning from and overtaking them and helping the less advanced to catch up, and for increasing production and practising economy; to organize energetically a new upsurge in industrial and agricultural production; to fulfil or overfulfil the 1965 national economic plan, so as to prepare the ground well for the Third Five-Year Plan beginning in 1966, and to ensure and promote the smooth development of all other aspects of the socialist cause.

The Congress calls on the workers, peasants and intellectuals of all nationalities of China, the democratic parties and other democrats, the patriotic national

bourgeois elements, the patriotic overseas Chinese and all other patriots to unite even more closely, consolidate and develop the people's democratic united front, and, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, to continue to display the heroic spirit of working vigorously and self-reliantly and strive to build China, within not too long a historical period, into a great and powerful socialist state with a modern agriculture, modern industry, modern national defence and modern science and technology.

The Congress calls upon the Chinese people to keep ever in mind Chairman Mao's teaching on resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely liquidating big-nation chauvinism and maintaining always the fine traditions of modesty and prudence, to do their work more assiduously and well and continue to carry through the general line of China's foreign policy.

The Congress calls upon the Chinese people to continue to hold high the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thinking, the banner of proletarian internationalist solidarity and the militant banner opposing U.S. imperialism and defending world peace; and, together with the peoples of the countries of the socialist camp, the peoples of Asian, African and Latin American countries, the world's people, and all peace-loving countries and people, to strive for new victories in the cause of world peace, national liberation, people's democracy and socialism.

人民日報
RENMIN RIBAO

Hail Great Success of First Session of Third National People's Congress

"A Revolutionary, Democratic and United N.P.C. Session" is the title of the January 5 "Renmin Ribao" editorial on the First Session of the Third National People's Congress which closed in Peking a day earlier. Following is a translation of the editorial. Subheads are ours.—Ed.

THE First Session of the Third National People's Congress has come to a successful conclusion.

The session heard Premier Chou En-lai's report on the Government's work made on behalf of the State Council, and had thorough discussions of the report both at its group and plenary meetings. After full exchange of views and consultation, the Congress, bringing democracy into full play, elected the leaders of the state and decided on the choice of government leaders. The Congress unanimously adopted the resolution concerning the report on the Government's work,

the main targets set in the 1965 national economic plan, and the preliminary arrangement of the state budget for 1965.

This First Session of the Third N.P.C. was convened when an excellent situation prevails both at home and abroad. As Premier Chou En-lai said in his report, our task of readjusting the national economy has now been basically accomplished, there has been an all-round upsurge in agricultural and industrial production, and the whole economy has taken a turn for the better and is entering a new period of development. In agriculture, there were successive increases in output in 1962 and 1963 and still better harvests in 1964. In industry, there has been a new expansion in production and a new leap in the variety and quality of products. There has been a marked improvement in supplies of commodities; prices have remained stable; revenue and expenditure are in balance; confidence

in the currency has grown greater; there has also been a considerable expansion of foreign trade. There have been new developments in culture, education, public health work and physical culture. The level of scientific research has been raised and some of our research have reached advanced levels. In recent years, our work in the army and in national defence has taken a step forward along the road of revolutionization and modernization. The glorious Chinese People's Liberation Army has played a significant role in the struggle to safeguard the security of the motherland and the cause of socialism, to defend Asian and world peace and to oppose U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

At the same time, on the international front, we have waged a tit-for-tat struggle against imperialism, the reactionaries of various countries and modern revisionism and won one great victory after another. Today, even the arrogant imperialists and reactionaries cannot but admit that in the East the towering People's Republic of China has become more consolidated and powerful than ever.

This session of the N.P.C. has given expression in concentrated form to the revolutionary will of the whole people and to their lofty ambition of holding high the red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thinking, of resolutely carrying out the general line of going all out, aiming high, and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. Throughout the session, from start to finish, a revolutionary spirit, a democratic spirit and a spirit of unity prevailed.

It was a revolutionary session, a democratic session and a session of unity.

A Revolutionary Session

Deputies from all fronts of the socialist revolution have brought to the session a strong revolutionary spirit. During the session, backed by a wealth of vivid factual reports, they dwelt in detail on the great successes of the whole people in the three revolutionary movements—class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment.

In the socialist education movement, the masses of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres, revolutionary intellectuals and other revolutionaries, conscientiously studied Comrade Mao Tse-tung's theory on class and class struggle, as well as the relevant directives of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; they have thus heightened their class consciousness with each passing day and have a better understanding of the peculiarities pertaining to the struggle between the two roads in a socialist society. Whether it is in the countryside or in the cities, whether in the communes or factories, in government offices or schools, the revolutionary people have continuously exposed all sorts of underhand activities by all kinds of ogres and monsters, thus causing the righteous spirit of the proletariat to prevail and checking the ill winds of the bourgeoisie. The material which teaches

people by negative example has thus taught the masses of revolutionary people to well remember Comrade Mao Tse-tung's injunction: "Never, never forget class and class struggle." Thus, the revolutionary people throughout the country, more resolute than ever, have devoted themselves to the class struggle to foster proletarian ideology and eradicate bourgeois ideology—a great event of decisive significance to China's future. Class struggle—when things are tackled along this line—proves to be most effective. By citing many concrete facts, the Deputies showed that the use of class struggle as the key lever can push the struggle for production and scientific experiment ahead. The important achievements we have made these years in production, construction, and the scientific and technological fields are all inseparable from our continued struggle against the forces of capitalism and feudalism. Thus, at this session there was a concentrated manifestation of the spirit of our times: the spirit of an uninterrupted and a thoroughgoing revolution.

A Democratic Session

This session of the N.P.C. was a democratic one. At both plenary meetings and during group discussions, the Deputies enthusiastically discussed the principles of major state policies and important international and domestic issues. An important feature of this N.P.C. session was that by applying the revolutionary dialectics "one divides into two," the Deputies dwelt upon both merits and shortcomings, spoke out on what was within their knowledge and without reserve; they carried out criticism and self-criticism and made many valuable proposals. During the meeting responsible comrades from various government departments attended the respective discussions, listened to the criticisms and proposals made by the Deputies and answered the questions put to them. Apart from the report on the Government's work made by Premier Chou En-lai on behalf of the State Council, there were also speeches by responsible people from certain departments under the State Council in the nature of a work report. In these speeches not only were achievements and experiences summed up but shortcomings in work were carefully scrutinized. This democratic style of work—criticism and self-criticism—is very precious. It embodies the superiority of the socialist democratic system in our country. The list of candidates for the posts of state leaders was fully and democratically discussed. Repeated consultations and discussions were held by the Supreme State Conference, the various democratic parties, the enlarged meeting of the Presidium of the N.P.C. session and the Deputies' group meetings. Finally, our state leaders were elected by all the Deputies through secret ballot. The democratic rights of all the people, who are masters of their country, was thus satisfactorily exercised and the wishes of the 650 million people were fulfilled.

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung has more than once advised the whole Party that contradictions among the people should be correctly handled by gathering truth

from the facts and through the mass line so that a vigorous and lively political situation may appear in which there are both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind. What merits rejoicing is that this meeting has carried through the democratic spirit in accordance with the above-mentioned demands of the Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao Tse-tung. We should further put this spirit into effect on a nationwide scale to facilitate socialist revolution and socialist construction and make our great socialist country advance even more rapidly.

A Session of Unity

This session was also one of unity. The number of Deputies to the Third National People's Congress increased more than two and a half-fold compared with the previous one. The more than 3,000 Deputies from the different areas, nationalities and occupations have the broadest representative character. This reflects the further strengthening of the great unity of the people of China's various nationalities. At the meeting, the Deputies emphatically pointed out that only when the socialist revolution is carried through to the end and the people's socialist consciousness is constantly heightened can the unity of the people of the different nationalities have a solid ideological foundation. The bourgeois elements, the bourgeois intellectuals and those of the upper social strata among the national minorities and religious circles will have a bright future if they accept socialist remoulding and firmly take the socialist road. Those who vainly hope to resist socialist remoulding and undermine national unity are bound to be thrown off by the locomotive of history. We are convinced that as a result of this session of the N.P.C. the great unity of the people of the various nationalities and the people's democratic united front in our country will be further consolidated and developed.

The Call of the N.P.C.

The session passed a resolution which issued a militant call to the whole nation: "The workers, peasants and intellectuals of all nationalities of China, the democratic parties and other democrats, the patriotic national bourgeois elements, the patriotic overseas Chinese and all other patriots, be united still more closely, consolidate and develop the people's democratic united front, and under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, continue to display the heroic spirit of working vigorously and self-reliantly and strive to build China, within not too long a historical period, into a great and powerful socialist country with a modern agriculture, modern industry, modern national defence and modern science and technology.

In the realm of international struggle, the meeting issued the call: "We should continue to hold high the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thinking, the banner of proletarian internationalist solidarity and the militant banner opposing U.S. imperialism and defending world peace; and, to-

gether with the peoples of the countries of the socialist camp, the peoples of Asian, African and Latin American countries, the world's people, and all peace-loving countries and people, to strive for new victories in the cause of world peace, national liberation, people's democracy and socialism."

People of all nationalities, in all places and in every walk of life in our country: Let us respond to the call of the National People's Congress and carry it out in every field of our work!

The Nation's Tasks for 1965

In 1965, with regard to their work on the home front, all the Chinese people should further develop the socialist education movement, learn from the revolutionary spirit of the People's Liberation Army, the oil workers in Taching and the peasants in Tachai, develop the mass campaign for "comparing oneself with the advanced, learning from them and overtaking them and helping the less advanced to catch up" and for increasing production and practising economy, energetically organize a new upsurge in industrial and agricultural production, fulfil and overfulfil the current year's plan for the national economy, make preparations for the Third Five-Year Plan starting in 1966, and ensure and promote the smooth development of all other fields of socialist endeavour. Internationally, we should continue to carry out the general line of our foreign policy, resolutely oppose imperialism headed by the United States, reaction and modern revisionism, actively support the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed peoples and nations, and make still more and still greater contributions to the great cause of world revolution, human progress and world peace.

In order to victoriously fulfil the great and glorious tasks confronting us, we must do a great deal of work of every kind. The most important and fundamental of all is to persevere in taking as our guide Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thinking, and let these take command in all our work. We must work with even greater modesty and prudence, sum up experience in all fields in good time and in an effective way and, using the dialectical-materialist method of "one divides into two," see both the achievements in our work and its shortcomings and difficulties. We should ceaselessly develop our achievements, overcome the shortcomings, and constantly carry our cause of revolution and construction forward.

The meeting has now concluded triumphantly. The 3,000 and more Deputies who took part will soon return to their own areas and their own work posts. We must spread the revolutionary spirit, the democratic spirit and the spirit of unity of this meeting to the entire country. The Deputies should, by their own exemplary conduct and together with the masses of the people, turn the great spiritual force of this meeting into a great material force.

People of the country, unite even closer, hold even higher the red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thinking, and advance from victory to even greater victories!

C.P.P.C.C. Session Ends

THE First Session of the Fourth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, which opened on December 20, 1964, closed on January 5.

Mao Tse-tung was elected Honorary Chairman, and Chou En-lai, Chairman of the Fourth National Committee of the C.P.P.C.C.

All C.P.P.C.C. National Committee Members attended the sessions of the National People's Congress as observers when Premier Chou En-lai made his report on the Government's work. They also heard a report by Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee on the work of the Standing Committee of the Third National Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. Altogether 179 Members spoke or submitted written speeches at the plenary meetings.

In his report Kuo Mo-jo defined the fundamental task of the C.P.P.C.C. and listed the main work done by the Standing Committee of the Third National Committee under three headings. These were: encouraging people of all walks of life to take an active part in the political life of the state; encouraging them to educate and remould themselves; giving support to the just struggles against U.S. imperialism by the peoples of various countries and the American Negroes, and other international activities.

Kuo Mo-jo suggested in the report that the Fourth National Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. strengthen its work in the following respects. It should encourage people of all walks of life to unite closely around the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, hold high the red banner of the general line for building socialism and devote their efforts to socialist revolution and socialist construction in all fields. All kinds of political activity should be developed in the light of the political situation and the central tasks of the Party and the state at various stages. People of all walks of life should be encouraged to participate in the socialist education movement, particularly in the class struggle education of fostering proletarian ideology and eradicating bourgeois ideology. The principle of strengthening national defence and turning all the people into soldiers should be supported. Efforts should be made to safeguard the security of the motherland and to strive for the liberation of Taiwan. The general line of the country's foreign policy should be firmly supported. People of all walks of life should be encour-

aged to take an active part in the struggle against imperialism, the reactionaries of various countries and modern revisionism.

The session adopted a resolution approving Kuo Mo-jo's report and warmly supporting Premier Chou En-lai's report on the Government's work.

The resolution stated that the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, should make greater contributions to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the carrying of the socialist revolution through to the end. It should take an active part in the socialist education movement; unite, educate and remould the bourgeois elements, members of the democratic parties and other patriots; mobilize all positive factors among these elements to serve socialism.

The resolution said that the conference rejoiced over the fact that the national economy had taken an all-round turn for the better and a new development in socialist construction was taking shape.

The resolution called upon all patriots and those who supported the socialist cause to participate actively in the socialist education movement, earnestly study Chairman Mao Tse-tung's writings, energetically carry out self-education and self-remoulding, and foster proletarian ideology and eradicate bourgeois ideology.

The resolution said that "we resolutely support the general line of our foreign policy, oppose imperialism headed by the United States, the reactionaries of various countries and modern revisionism, and strive for new victories in the cause of world peace, national liberation, people's democracy and socialism."

The session also elected 22 Vice-Chairmen for the Fourth National Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. They are: Peng Chen, Chen Yi, Yeh Chien-ying, Huang Yen-pei, Chen Shu-tung, Liu Lan-tao, Sung Jen-chung, Hsu Ping, Kao Chung-min, Tsai Ting-kai, Wei Kuo-ching, Teng Tzu-hui, Li Ssu-kuang, Fu Tso-yi, Teng Tai-yuan, Hsieh Chueh-tsai, Shen Yen-ping, Li Chuchen, Pebala Golieh-namje, Hsu Teh-heng, Li Teh-chuan and Ma Hsu-lun. Ping Chieh-san was elected the Secretary-General of the Fourth National Committee. A total of 159 Members of the Standing Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee were elected.

New China's Electoral System

The First Session of the Third National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China concluded on January 4 in Peking. In response to requests from readers, we present an article reviewing New China's electoral system. — Ed.

THE system of people's congresses is the basic political system of China. People's congresses at various levels and the other state organs they engender form the entire system of state organs of China's people's democratic dictatorship. This system enables the Chinese people to exercise their own power, govern state affairs, strengthen and consolidate the people's democratic dictatorship and guarantee the smooth advance of China's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

A Genuine Democratic Electoral System

The people's congresses at various levels are elected on the basis of universal suffrage. This fully demonstrates that all power in China belongs to the people. Promulgated in 1953, the Electoral Law of the People's Republic of China for the National People's Congress and Local People's Congresses of All Levels provides a genuine democratic electoral system that suits China's actual conditions. This electoral law stipulates that the National People's Congress and the local people's congresses at all levels are elected by people of all nationalities through universal suffrage. Deputies to the National People's Congress, to the people's congresses at provincial, county, and *hsiang** (or town) levels, deputies to people's congresses of cities, municipal districts and deputies to the people's congresses of the various national minority autonomous areas are elected according to existing administrative divisions. It also stipulates that Deputies to the National People's Congress, the people's congresses of provinces, counties, and cities divided into districts shall be elected by people's congresses one level below them. Deputies to people's congresses of *hsiang*, towns, municipal districts and cities not divided into districts are to be directly elected by the voters.

The electoral system of China guarantees voters universal and equal electoral rights. The Constitution and the electoral law clearly stipulate that all citizens of the People's Republic of China who have reached the age of eighteen shall have the right to elect and to be elected irrespective of nationality, race, sex, occupation, social origin, religion, education, property status, or length of residence. There is also a provision specifying

* *Hsiang*: an administrative unit below the county level composed of several villages.

that women have the same right to elect and to be elected as men. The electoral law specifically stipulates that each elector shall have one vote only; at the same time specific and necessary provisions have also been made for the various national minorities, the armed forces and overseas Chinese. Only landlord elements whose class status has not yet been changed according to law, those counter-revolutionary elements who have been deprived of political rights according to law, and others deprived of political rights according to law are deprived of the right to elect and to be elected for a specified period of time. This is absolutely necessary as a means of exercising dictatorship over them, and is an effective guarantee of the people's democratic rights.

Because both men and women enjoy equal electoral rights, the proportion of women voting in the basic level elections is quite high. The proportion of women deputies to people's congresses at various levels has also shown a constant increase. In the first general elections at the basic level in 1953 women deputies elected to people's congresses at the basic levels made up just over 17 per cent of all deputies elected; at the fifth basic level election in 1963 the number elected went up to 22.36 per cent. In the Second National People's Congress there were 150 women Deputies out of 1,226, i.e., 12.23 per cent of the total. In the Third National People's Congress, with the number of Deputies increased to 3,040,** there are 542 women Deputies who make up 17.83 per cent of the total.

The electoral law also prescribes that the number of deputies to the people's congresses at all levels and their election are based on a fixed proportion of the population with due allowances for various regions and units. The ratio of deputies to population differs between the cities and the countryside, and between the Han nationality, who make up 94 per cent of the total population, and the over 50 national minorities who account for the remainder. This ensures that the number of deputies for each stratum or nationality in the people's congresses at different levels corresponds to its position in society. For instance, the number of people represented by each Deputy in the Third National People's Congress varies as follows: one Deputy for every 400,000 persons in the provinces and autonomous regions; and one Deputy for every 50,000 persons in the cities directly under the central authority, in industrial cities with more than 300,000 population, and in industrial cities, industrial and mining districts and forestry districts with less than 300,000 population but with more than 200,000 industrial workers and their family members.

China is a country with a vast rural population. Its cities are the political, economic and cultural centres and where the working class live and industrial enterprises are found. The provision that the number of persons represented by each Deputy

** Actual number now is 3,037, because three N.P.C. Deputies died since their election.

varies between city and rural area reflects the leading role played by the working class in the state and, at the same time, indicates our country's development towards industrialization. This fully conforms to the political system and actual situation in our country and is, therefore, rational and correct. At the same time, those provinces and autonomous regions which have extremely small populations are each allowed to elect no less than ten Deputies to the National People's Congress, so that they can have an adequate number of Deputies in the Congress. This also is rational and correct.

China's Constitution prescribes that all the nationalities are equal. Chinese citizens, irrespective of nationality and race, all enjoy equal rights. China's national minorities differ in number. To enable all the nationalities to enjoy equal, democratic rights in the political life of the state, the electoral law makes necessary provisions for the number of Deputies of the national minorities. For instance, the national minorities can elect 300 Deputies to the Third National People's Congress, about 10 per cent of all the Deputies. Besides, people of the national minorities can also be elected Deputies to the National People's Congress by other electoral units. Therefore, the number of national minority Deputies actually reaches 373, or 12.27 per cent of all the Deputies in the National People's Congress. This is much higher than the proportion of all the national minorities to the total population, which is 6 per cent. In allocating the number of Deputies to represent the national minorities, special consideration is given to those with extremely small populations, so that all of them may have their Deputies in the highest organ of state power. All this demonstrates the principle of equality and the new type of relations among the nationalities.

Ensuring Full Exercise of Electoral Rights

As stipulated by the electoral law, candidates for election as deputies to the people's congresses at all levels are nominated by electoral districts or electoral units. The Chinese Communist Party, the democratic parties, the people's organizations and voters, or representatives who do not belong to any of these parties or organizations, may all put forward, jointly or separately, their lists of candidates for electoral districts or units. For instance, before the draft lists of candidates are made public in the elections at the basic level, there have been repeated exchanges of views and full discussion among all parties, organizations and representative persons concerned. These lists are then fully discussed by the voters. The formal lists of candidates for deputies are decided in accordance with the opinions expressed by the majority of voters. Then comes the election. The voter may vote in accordance with the list of candidates, or vote for any other person or persons he prefers. This not only ensures the integration of leadership and the masses and brings together the opinion of the masses, but makes it possible for

the voters to elect, fully in accordance with their own will, the persons they consider suitable.

People's deputies at all levels must keep in close contact with their electoral units and constituents, and be under the supervision of the units and constituents. The electoral units and constituents, in accordance with legal procedure, may at any time recall their elected deputies. That is to say, no people's deputy can go against the people's will, and he can only serve the people with his whole heart. Otherwise, he may be recalled at any time, even before his tenure of office ends.

To ensure voters the free exercise of their inviolable electoral rights, the electoral law provides for all election expenses to be paid from the national treasury. This is an important measure to give both the voters and candidates a material safeguard, so that they may in practice enjoy their right of free elections. The state makes all the newspapers, broadcasting stations and places for holding meetings available to the voters, so that they can make use of these facilities to conduct electoral propaganda and activities.

The electoral law has special articles dealing with the procedure for filing complaints on the registration of voters and punishment for all acts sabotaging elections. This is a powerful legal measure to protect the voters in freely exercising their electoral rights. During elections at the basic level, the people's courts or people's tribunals will strengthen their work, so that they are ready at all times to punish those who sabotage or commit other unlawful acts in the elections. In this way, they ensure the smooth advance of electoral work. Anyone may report on those who engage in unlawful practices during an election and bring charges against them.

Examination of the qualifications of the voters is another necessary measure to ensure them full exercise of their electoral rights. As class struggle continues throughout the historical period of socialism, it cannot but be reflected in electoral work. Therefore, in all our previous general elections, we have closely examined the qualifications of the voters.

The democratic and socialist electoral system now being adopted in China is a fruit of the victory that the people of all nationalities, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, gained after arduous and protracted revolutionary struggle. Over the past decade and more, it has played a positive role in promoting the advance of our socialist cause. Since 1953, every general election and every session of the people's congresses have led to a renewed and intensive mobilization of the masses and to a review and examination of government work and a re-appraisal of cadres at the basic level. All this has helped purify the organs of state power at the basic level, raise working efficiency, improve the cadres' working style and strengthen the links between the state organs and the masses.

—Wang Min

Guarantees of New Victories for Socialism

— 1965 New Year Message

Following is a translation of "Renmin Ribao's" editorial on New Year's Day, 1965. Subheads and bold-face emphases are ours.—Ed.

BOTH domestically and internationally the situation is very good for the many nationalities of China as they stride into 1965.

1964—Year of Great Successes

In the past year, the people of China's many nationalities, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung and holding aloft the glorious banner of the general line for building socialism, carried forward the three great revolutionary movements of the class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment within the country, and waged a tit-for-tat struggle against imperialism, the reactionaries of all countries and modern revisionism internationally, and won important victories.

In the past year, the Chinese people carried forward the socialist education movement in the countryside and the cities, consolidating and extending the positions of socialism on the political, economic, ideological and cultural fronts, enhancing the people's socialist consciousness and strengthening the great unity of all the nationalities in the country.

In the past year, the Chinese people basically completed the work of readjusting the national economy which began in 1961. There was an all-round upsurge in agricultural and industrial production. The entire economy took a turn for the better. China's successful first atomic explosion was an outstanding demonstration of its growing strength in building socialism by its own efforts. Never was our economic strength and our national defence capability so great as today.

In the past year, together with the revolutionary people of the whole world the Chinese people made important headway in the struggle against imperialism, the reactionaries of all countries and modern revisionism. There was a further upsurge in the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of the world, particularly of the national-democratic movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war suffered one setback after another. The imperialist camp headed by the United States disintegrated further. The chieftain of modern revisionism,

Khrushchev, was driven off the stage of history. All the scheming of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys to isolate China met with still greater defeats. We gained more and more comrades and friends and China's international prestige rose higher and higher.

All these achievements of ours are great victories for Marxism-Leninism and for Mao Tse-tung's thinking.

New Tasks for 1965

With the coming of the new year, the Chinese people face greater and still more glorious new tasks. In the new year, we shall deepen the socialist education movement in the countryside and the cities, and on all fronts and, on the basis of this movement, promote the new upsurge in production and construction and scientific experiment in order to usher in the Third Five-Year Plan, which is to begin in 1966, with splendid new achievements. Internationally, we shall continue to carry out the general line of our foreign policy and strive to safeguard and strengthen the unity of the international communist movement and the people of all the socialist countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, actively support the revolutionary struggles of all the oppressed peoples and nations, develop friendly relations with peace-loving countries, resolutely oppose U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, and work for new victories in the cause of world peace, national liberation, people's democracy and socialism.

Three Important Questions

In order to ensure the successful fulfilment of these new tasks we must pay special attention to the following three questions:

First, we must take class struggle and the socialist revolution as the key to all our work. Revolutions are the locomotives of history. This was true during the democratic revolution and remains true in the period of socialist revolution and socialist construction. Our immense achievements in socialist construction in the 15 years since the founding of the People's Republic have been won through victorious class struggles and the gradually deepening socialist revolution. Comrade Mao Tse-tung tells us that classes and class contradictions, the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads still exist in socialist society after industry is nationalized, agriculture is collectivized and

the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production is completed. The principal contradiction in China today is the contradiction between socialism and capitalism. The socialist education movement now unfolding in the countryside and the cities is directed precisely at carrying forward the resolving of this contradiction. In this movement, keeping to the socialist principle of thoroughgoing revolution, it is necessary to mobilize the masses boldly, to carry out a "cleaning up" and "capital construction" in the political, economic, ideological and organizational fields, differentiate between the contradictions among the people and those between us and the enemy and handle both correctly, and give a profound class education and socialist education to the masses of the people. Anyone who is not faking but genuinely wants to build socialism must carry the socialist revolution through to the end on the political, economic, ideological and cultural fronts. So long as we firmly grasp the contradiction between socialism and capitalism as the principal contradiction, grasp the main link in this contradiction at each different period, and adopt correct policies and methods for resolving it, we shall be able to foster socialism and eradicate capitalism, there will be a constant upsurge in our agriculture, industry, culture, education and science, and our whole socialist cause will go steadily forward.

Second, we must be adept at constantly summing up our experience in all fields of work. Our socialist cause is a great cause and it is an entirely new cause. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the question of how to carry on the class struggle correctly, how to differentiate between the contradictions among the people and those between us and the enemy and handle both correctly, how to resolve the contradiction between socialism and capitalism correctly, and how to prevent a restoration of capitalism are new questions not only in China but in the world at large. The question of how to carry forward correctly the struggle for production and scientific experiment and how to modernize agriculture, industry, national defence, and science and technology within a shorter period than that taken by the Western bourgeoisie are also new questions that demand assiduous study on our part. The experience we have gained so far in various fields of work is a long, long way from being enough. Ahead of us are vast realms of which we have no knowledge and many things with which we are unfamiliar. As we master the old, new realms will come into view. As we familiarize ourselves with the old things new ones will emerge. Nature and human society are for ever changing like an endlessly flowing river and man's knowledge, too, continuously and endlessly develops and grows more profound. Comrade Mao Tse-tung tells us that correct knowledge can only come from practice. We should constantly sum up our experience in the course of repeated practice by working in selected primary units to acquire first-hand experience, by systematic and thoroughgoing investigation and by the method of

"from the masses and back to the masses." We should sum up our experience at every stage of our work so as to keep on deepening our knowledge and gradually bring our subjective world closer to the objective world. Only so will we be able to commit fewer errors and avoid the repetition of errors, only so will we be able gradually to familiarize ourselves with the laws inherent in socialist revolution and socialist construction and master them so as to use them for our cause.

Finally, we must be modest, prudent and practical and oppose arrogance and self-conceit and the attitude of always considering oneself right. We have already scored great successes in revolution and construction, and both at home and internationally the situation is favourable. There is no doubt about this; it is plain for all to see. At a time like this it is very easy to become arrogant and conceited and consider oneself always in the right. Comrade Mao Tse-tung repeatedly tells us that modesty helps one to make progress whereas conceit makes one lag behind. In analysing anything it is necessary to apply the dialectical method which recognizes that one divides into two, that is, it is necessary to perceive both the good and the bad side, both the correct and the erroneous side, both the achievements and the shortcomings in our work. We have some comrades among us who always consider themselves right and never imagine they can be wrong. They love to listen to anything conforming to their own views and dislike hearing a word in opposition. This is not Marxist dialectics but metaphysics. Why do these people love to listen only to what pleases them and hate to listen patiently to something that displeases them? If what others say is correct, surely it is possible to improve one's own work by listening to them. And if it is incorrect, is there anything to be afraid of? Why not then let them speak out? The more favourable the situation and the greater the achievements, the more modest, prudent and practical one should be, and the more one should guard against arrogance, conceit and the attitude of always considering oneself right. Whether the remarks are good or bad, correct or erroneous, and especially when statements are made in opposition to one's own views, one must listen patiently and let people say all that they have to say. It is this splendid democratic style of work which is always advocated by Comrade Mao Tse-tung. Our Party has consistently practised democratic centralism, that is, centralism on the basis of democracy and democracy under centralized guidance. Now more than ever it is necessary to develop this tradition. The whole country is learning from the Chinese People's Liberation Army. It is necessary to learn not only the four "Firsts" and the "three-eight" working style (the four "Firsts" mean giving first place to man in the correct handling of the relationship between man and weapons; giving first place to political work in the correct handling of the relationship between political and other work; giving first place to ideological work in the correct handling of the relationship between ideological and routine tasks in political work; and giving first place to living ideas

in the correct handling of the relationship between ideas in books and living ideas in ideological work. In the "three-eight" working style, "three" refers to the three mottoes: keep firmly to the correct political orientation, maintain an industrious and simple style of work, and be flexible in strategy and tactics; and "eight" refers to the eight characters which mean unity, alertness, earnestness and activity—*Translator's note*), but also the democratic traditions of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and to practise democracy in political work, production, finance and military affairs. If our work is done in this way, a vigorous and lively political situation will certainly arise everywhere in the country, in all areas and all departments, with both centralism and democracy, discipline and freedom, unified will and personal ease of mind. This is the key to ensuring success in our socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Our International Duty

As our country grows stronger day by day, our international duty becomes greater. We must actively support the people's revolutionary struggles all over the world and fulfil our proletarian internationalist obligations still better. We should realize that the revolutionary struggles of the people in any country are a powerful support and assistance for us. We must at all times bear firmly in mind Comrade Mao Tse-tung's teachings and resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely eliminate great-nation chauvinism, uphold

the principle of equality between great and small nations and great and small Parties, and in no circumstances interfere in the internal affairs of others or impose our own views upon others. We must have the heart and mind to make our country—in not too long a historical period—a highly revolutionized socialist power that will never change colour and, at the same time, to build it up as a powerful socialist country with a modern agriculture, industry, national defence, science and technology. As China grows stronger, we should give, and we shall be able to give, still greater help to the revolutionary cause of the world's people and make still greater contributions to the victory of Marxism-Leninism all over the world.

Looking ahead into the new year, we are confident it will be a year of a new upsurge in our socialist cause and a year of still greater triumphs for the people the world over. Under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thinking, we shall hold high the red banner of our Party's general line for building socialism and march forward from victory to victory.

People of all the nationalities of China, unite still more closely and march on to new victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction!

People of the whole world, unite still more closely and march on to new victories in the struggle against imperialism, against the reactionaries of all countries and against modern revisionism!

THE WEEK

(Continued from p. 5.)

peoples can withstand the test of any storm. It is unbreakable and will last for ever," he declared.

Burma's Independence Anniversary

On the occasion of the 17th anniversary of Burma's independence on January 4, Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai sent a joint message of greetings to General Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Revolutionary Government of the Union of Burma.

On the evening of January 4, Burmese Ambassador Sama Duwa Sinwa Nawng gave a reception in Peking, attended by Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premiers Ho Lung and Chen Yi. Both Ambassador Sinwa Nawng and Vice-Premier Chen Yi who spoke at the reception

hailed the development of the *pauk-phaw* (kinsmanlike) friendship between China and Burma and co-operation based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi congratulated Burma on its achievements in opposing imperialist subversion and disruption, consolidating its national independence, liquidating the economic forces of colonialism and developing its national economy under the leadership of Chairman Ne Win. By pursuing a policy of peace and neutrality, he said, Burma had made important contributions in opposing the imperialist policies of aggression and war and defending Asian and world peace.

China-Indonesia Air Link

A direct civil air service between China and Indonesia was inaugurated on January 6. This implements the air transport agreement signed in Peking between the two countries last November and opens a new page in

the history of friendly co-operation between them.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi and Indonesian First Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr. Subandrio exchanged messages of greetings on the occasion. In his message, Vice-Premier Chen Yi expressed the belief that the new air service "will enhance Sino-Indonesian friendship and co-operation and promote economic and cultural exchanges."

Hailing this new direct air link as an airline of friendship, *Renmin Ribao* in an editorial noted that it followed the opening of air services between China and Pakistan and between China and Cambodia. This, the editorial said, was a further development of the air links between friendly countries in Asia. "These air services will not only further strengthen the friendly ties between these countries but will also be of great significance in promoting the cause of Asian-African solidarity," the editorial declared.

Salute the Resounding Victory at Binh Gia

Following is a translation of the January 6 "Ren-min Ribao" editorial. Boldface emphases are ours. — Ed.

THE south Viet Nam liberation armed forces greeted the new year with a resounding victory at Binh Gia. In a four-day battle at the close of 1964 two battalions of U.S.-puppet forces were completely wiped out and 35 enemy planes downed or damaged. On January 3 the liberation forces annihilated another enemy commando company near Binh Gia. The Chinese people heartily congratulate the south Viet Nam liberation armed forces on this victory which was won under the leadership of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, and salute all the people of south Viet Nam, military and civilian, who made the victory at Binh Gia possible.

Binh Gia is only a few score kilometres from Saigon. The liberation armed forces of south Viet Nam not only took this foothold in the heartland of U.S.-puppet clique rule by storm, but, in a battle lasting several days on end, were able to withstand and defeat the attacks by forces ten battalions strong which the enemy had thrown in in rapid succession and which the enemy had given aerial support; they also safely left the place after putting out of action large numbers of enemy effectives. **This was a magnificent battle of annihilation and a very tough one at that. Herein lies one of the reasons why the great victory at Binh Gia has profoundly shocked Washington.** The *New York Times*, greatly worried, wondered if the south Viet Nam liberation armed forces "are moving into a third or 'mobile' phase of their guerrilla warfare." **Thus it is quite clear that the meaning of the great victory at Binh Gia has already gone beyond the very battle itself and has produced far-reaching effects.**

The overwhelming victory at Binh Gia shows that the people's armed forces in south Viet Nam are now capable of wiping out large numbers of the enemy's effectives. If for quite a long time in the past they could only annihilate the enemy on a relatively small scale, then the battle of Binh Gia found them eating up the invading enemy troops battalion by battalion without even a "by your leave." The war initiative is now entirely in the hands of the people's armed forces, who, being mobile and flexible, make every move that is to their advantage whereas the U.S.-puppet clique has landed in a position of passivity and is exposed to attack.

The complete wiping out of two battalions and one company of south Vietnamese puppet forces was a very heavy blow to the enemy. The main role of U.S. imperialism in its "special warfare" in south Viet Nam is to supply money and guns while counting on the puppet troops to massacre the people. When the puppet troops are being wiped out in large numbers, this means that U.S. imperialism's "special warfare" is headed for absolute bankruptcy.

The resounding victory at Binh Gia also reveals a marked change in the relative strength between the people and the enemy in south Viet Nam. In other words, contradictions transform themselves each into its opposite: the U.S.-puppet clique is becoming weaker and shrinking day by day while the people's armed forces are growing in strength and expanding day by day. The U.S.-puppet clique once was so arrogant that it boasted that south Viet Nam would be "pacified" in 18 months; today, it cannot even "pacify" tiny Binh Gia and has suffered a great defeat. The people's armed forces in south Viet Nam used to be a guerrilla force whom the 20th-century weapon-fetishists disdained; today they have grown and expanded into a powerful liberation army capable of wiping out at one stroke enemy troops in battalions and companies armed with the latest U.S. equipment. Such is the logic of a people's war. It is a pity, and also a tragedy, that Johnson and his like, defeated in the war, still fail to understand this basic logic.

Of course, this certainly does not mean that the U.S.-puppet clique is now so powerless that it could not even put up a desperate struggle. On the contrary, the logic of the reactionaries is: the greater their defeat the more trouble they make. They will not, as a Chinese saying goes, shed tears even when they have seen their own coffin. It is common knowledge that the Johnson Administration is working overtime to extend the war so as to try to save its hopeless situation in south Viet Nam. Provocative actions on the part of the Johnson Administration such as raiding the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam have never ceased. It is stepping up its criminal arrangements for extending the war in south Viet Nam to southern Laos. Washington is adopting new measures to strengthen its "special warfare." As was pointed out in the New Year's Day issue of the French weekly *La Tribune des Nations*, "they [the U.S. aggressors] should have opened their eyes after so much suffering; however, they did not." It looks like these reactionary-diehards are still

dreaming of "escalation." On January 3, Dean Rusk was still talking about the need to take steps to ensure that "infiltration" from outside "does stop." **The great victory of the south Viet Nam liberation armed forces at Binh Gia evidently turns out to be a timely warning to the U.S. aggressors who are anxious to spread the flames of war farther.**

The people of south Viet Nam have won a world-shaking victory. But, as the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation's message to the people on the fourth anniversary of its founding pointed out: "The

life-and-death struggle between us and the enemy is still a severe and fierce one." The struggle of the people in south Viet Nam is still a difficult one. But we are convinced that no difficulty can subdue them, a people with a revolutionary heroic spirit, who dare to despise the enemy and fight, a people who already have surmounted many inconceivable difficulties in the past. **The resounding victory at Binh Gia is a happy augury. It foretells that in this year of 1965, the great people of south Viet Nam are sure to win more glorious victories.**

Indonesian People Will Not Tolerate Insults

Following is a translation of the January 6 editorial of "Renmin Ribao." Boldface emphases are ours.—Ed.

DESPITE Indonesia's stern warnings, "Malaysia," that neo-colonialist product, has, as a result of careful scheming by the United States, been pushed into the seat of a non-permanent member of the U.N. Security Council. This is an outright move of provocation and hostility against Indonesia. Driven beyond the limit of its forbearance, Indonesia has unequivocally decided to withdraw from the United Nations. **This staunch decision of the Republic of Indonesia has demonstrated the heroism of the Indonesian people in safeguarding their national dignity and defying brute force. The Chinese people resolutely support this just step taken by the Indonesian Government.**

It is common knowledge that "Malaysia" was hatched by British and U.S. imperialism. Before "Malaysia" was trotted out, the United Nations, manipulated by the United States, sent an American-led "investigation team" to North Kalimantan to carry out activities hastening the "birth" of this neo-colonialist spawn. The aim of U.S. imperialism in creating "Malaysia" was to use it as a tool for suppressing the national-independence movement in the region and to threaten the independence and security of Indonesia. In September last year, taking its orders from U.S. imperialism, "Malaysia" put on a farce in the U.N. Security Council, falsely counter-charging that Indonesia was "an aggressor." Now with another sleight of hand, U.S. imperialism has manoeuvred "Malaysia" into the Security Council so as to be in a better position to slander and threaten Indonesia.

The fact that "Malaysia" has squeezed into membership of the Security Council once more exposes the truth that the United Nations is manipulated by the United States. The United Nations under U.S. control has long ceased to reflect the will of the world's people.

The People's Republic of China with one-quarter of the world's population has all along been deprived of its legal status at the United Nations. The Asian and African nations have also always been so discriminated against in the United Nations that they neither enjoy the positions and rights they deserve nor play their proper role in international affairs. Moreover, unfurling the flag of the United Nations, U.S. imperialism has acted the bully and done a great many evil things in past years; it unleashed the war of aggression against Korea and sent troops to intervene in the Congo (L). **Facts have shown that the United Nations has long degenerated into an instrument of aggression for U.S. imperialism, a corrupted organ in the service of old and new colonialism and a dirty place where a few big nations divide their spoils among themselves.**

The decision of Indonesia to withdraw has greatly angered U.S. imperialism. Washington shamelessly attacked the Indonesian action as "unfortunate" and "foolish" and even blackmailed Indonesia with the U.N. Charter. Adlai Stevenson, the U.S. delegate to the United Nations, raved that in the way taken by Indonesia "lies catastrophe" as if the only way to serve "the manifest interest of the Indonesian people" was to swallow insults and remain in the United Nations. So this U.S. imperialist element, who has personally directed the farce of flinging mud at Indonesia in the Security Council, now concerns himself with the interests of the Indonesian people! But Indonesia's decision to quit the United Nations has neither brought down the heavens nor led to any other disaster. President Sukarno said well that the crown of genuine freedom was not U.N. membership and that a country which could not stand on its feet could not be free and independent even if it were a member of the U.N. organization. "Malaysia" provides a clear example of this. **On the other hand, by deciding to withdraw from the United Nations, Indonesia has truly upheld its independence and sovereignty. The independence of Indonesia was won through its own struggle, not**

bestowed by the United Nations. The "catastrophe" Stevenson talks about really exists. It was not caused, however, by any country's withdrawal from the United Nations but by the actions of the U.S.-controlled United Nations in Korea and the Congo (L). According to Stevenson, the only thing people should do is to accept the catastrophes the United States has created by its use of the United Nations: whoever wants to be rid of them is guilty beyond forgiveness. U.S. overlords: you had better pull in your horns. The more you put on a terrifying visage, the more you expose your ugly features.

There is every indication at present that, outside the United Nations, U.S. imperialism is stepping up its collusion with British imperialism and together they are engaging in sabre-rattling military threats in areas around Indonesia. The commanders of the U.S. 7th Fleet and the British Far East fleet have examined the questions of establishing an Anglo-American "com-

bined naval striking power" and holding frequent joint military manoeuvres. The United States has also asked Britain to send its V bombers to the Far East to undertake a "joint role." Recently, crying about meeting its "obligations under the Defence Agreement with Malaysia," Britain has sent large reinforcements to the Far East. But neither waving an olive branch nor brandishing a big stick will produce the effects desired by the imperialists when they are confronted by a people determined to defend their independence and sovereignty. Should the U.S. and British imperialists dare to carry out armed provocations against Indonesia, they will not only receive powerful counterblows from the Indonesian people: they will also be resolutely opposed by the peoples of other Asian countries and peace-loving countries and peoples throughout the world. The time has gone for ever when a few big nations held the fate of other countries in their hands!

Illegal Conviction of Chinese in Brazil

Widely Condemned Outrage

THE news that nine Chinese in Brazil had been illegally sentenced to ten years' imprisonment touched off an angry wave of protest and condemnation throughout China and the world. It is clear that U.S. imperialism and its followers will not be allowed to get away with this shocking act of political persecution. Whoever sows the wind will reap the whirlwind.

In their December 23 joint statement, issued after the Chinese Government's statement (See *Peking Review*, No. 1, 1965), the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, the All-China Journalists' Association and the Hsinhua News Agency strongly condemned the unwarranted verdict as a flagrant violation of international law and elementary human rights.

The China Political Science and Law Association in its December 26 statement denounced the charge of

"subversion" against the Chinese as completely groundless.

The All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the All-China Youth Federation and the National Women's Federation of the People's Republic of China also issued statements of protest on December 27.

In their joint statement on December 25, the parents and wives of the victimized Chinese appealed to world opinion and people who uphold justice to go on giving vigorous support to their sons and husbands, to condemn the Brazilian authorities for passing an unreasonable verdict on them and to demand their immediate release.

Afraid of World Opinion

Reactions in other countries have been no less strong. Kunisuke Nagano, well-known Japanese lawyer and senior member of the international lawyers' group which wished to observe the trial, issued a statement. It was an illegal act, violating the principles of international law and openly infringing fundamental human rights, to arrest the Chinese in the absence of any evidence during the military coup, detain and interrogate them and put them on trial before a military tribunal, he declared. "Recently, lawyers from Japan, Britain, France, Belgium, Indonesia, Pakistan and Argentina formed an international lawyers' group to observe the trial of the nine Chinese personnel by the Brazilian military tribunal. Madame Germaine Senechal, a member of the group, has already arrived in Brazil and begun her work. But the majority of the members were prevented from entering that country by the Brazilian

Nine Chinese Determined to Fight

In a message to the Second Military Tribunal, the nine Chinese declared: "We are resolved to fight to the last for the honour of our country and for the recognition of our innocence." They condemned their conviction as a violation of the elementary rules of justice and said that the charge against them was "alien to the cold reality of the facts and is a blot on the international honour of Brazil."

The nine Chinese have filed an appeal with the Supreme Military Tribunal.

authorities. This clearly shows that the arrest and conviction of the Chinese personnel by the Brazilian authorities are completely illegal and erroneous and that the Brazilian Government is afraid of world public opinion." Expressing support for the Chinese Government's December 23 protest, the statement called for a resolute struggle to secure the release of the Chinese.

Fuad Toum Rioja, noted Argentinian lawyer and member of the international lawyers' group, described the conviction as "a despicable violation of the elementary principles of the criminal code as well as the code of criminal procedure of the International Court." He had observed the trial on December 21 with Madame Germaine Senechal and declared that the Brazilian tribunal had "no evidence or serious documents to support any of the charges and justify the sentences of ten years' imprisonment."

Dr. D.N. Pritt, Q.C., another member of the group, issued a statement on December 24 in London, saying: "... the whole history of the matter, the extreme vagueness of the charges in the indictment, and the refusal to grant visas to the would-be observers make me, and must make others, profoundly uneasy, and give ground for suspecting that this case is but one more of many recent political prosecutions in more than one country, which are more persecution than prosecution."

International Political Conspiracy

Journalists too have risen to the challenge. In statements, messages or articles, they have exposed the trial as a masquerade, pointed to the U.S. imperialists as the string-pullers and demanded the immediate repeal of the illegal verdict.

Chilean journalist Robinson Rojas who wrote four commentaries in five days on the trial which he attended, described it as an international political conspiracy and a U.S.-engineered version of Hitler's burning of the Reichstag. On the basis of conclusive facts he had collected from his perusal of all 23 volumes of the indictment, he exposed the verdict as "utterly absurd and shameless."

The nine Chinese, he added, were convicted not by the order of Brasilia, the capital of Brazil, but by Washington which had become the centre exercising control over the Brazilian coup d'etat government in word and deed since April. The United States needed desperately to make the world believe that the "communist threat" in Latin America was great and that the only way to check this threat was to set up in these countries police states remote-controlled from Washington and the New York offices of the financial monopoly group. The sentencing of the nine Chinese, he pointed out, stemmed from the political needs of the United States and suited the propaganda requirements of the Brazilian military government. In the last analysis, those Chinese imprisoned, tortured, then tried and convicted on December 22 at Rio de Janeiro, were sacrifices at a religious ritual held by priests of the U.S. international economic empire.

Cambodian Leaders Demand Immediate Release

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian Head of State; Ung Hong Sath, President of the National Assembly; Prince Norodom Montana, President of the Royal Council; and Prince Kantol, Premier, in a joint message to Brazilian leaders, demanded the immediate release of the nine Chinese.

"The arrest and conviction of the nine Chinese citizens by the Brazilian military tribunal have aroused unanimous denunciation in our country and in most countries which respect international law and practice and which implement the Universal Declaration of Human Rights," their message stated. "Obviously, the conviction of the Chinese citizens, who have entered Brazil legally and conducted official functions with the approval of the former government, is out of unjustifiable political considerations. Allow us to draw your attention to the unique character of these considerations the nature of which is to prevent all international intercourse and may give rise to serious consequences in the future."

The message concluded: "In the name of justice and friendship between our two countries, we request that you restore freedom to the imprisoned Chinese citizens and make it possible for them to return to their motherland without delay. It will be most regrettable if the illegal and unjust conviction on the innocent citizens of a country of our continent is not rescinded."

Newspapers in Korea, Viet Nam, Cuba and other countries, hit the nail on the head in their condemnation of the outrages. The Korean paper *Rodong Shinmoon*, said in the December 26 article of its editorial board that whatever excuses and deceptions the Brazilian authorities might employ, they could never justify their action or achieve their ignoble aims.

Verdict Null and Void

The denunciation of U.S. imperialism and the Brazilian authorities was not confined to lawyers and journalists. People's organizations in many lands have also shown where they stand. The Chamber of Commerce of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam said in a statement on December 26 that the verdict was null and void because it was based on false evidence concocted by Chiang Kai-shek secret agents and the Brazilian security police on the orders of their U.S. masters in an attempt to slander China. Eiichi Shukutani, Director General of the Japan International Trade Promotion Association, said on December 24 that the unjustifiable sentences on the Chinese personnel, who were in Brazil to promote trade and friendship between China and Brazil, were a grave violation of international practice.

The Japanese Relief Committee for the Accused Chinese in Brazil—including representatives of the Japan-China Trade Promotion Association and the Japanese Liaison Committee of the Afro-Asian Writers' Conference—in a statement on December 25 denounced the Brazilian authorities' action as contrary to the peoples' desire for peace and friendship based on justice and humanitarianism and affirmed the Japanese people's determination to persist in their relief activities until the innocent Chinese were freed.

Political parties were not behind in voicing their views. The Eighteenth National Congress of the People's Socialist Community of Cambodia, on the initiative of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, President of the community and Cambodian Head of State, approved a resolution on December 28 denouncing the verdict as a "blatant violation" of human rights. The resolution requested the Royal Government to take up the matter with the Brazilian Government so that the nine illegally convicted Chinese citizens would be accorded fair

treatment and draw the attention of the Brazilian authorities to the consequences of the flagrant contravention of international practice.

In fact, no fair-minded person in any walk of life can refrain from speaking up against this shameful episode in international relations. Ilah Warner, leader of the Anti-Imperialist American Residents in Cuba, had this to say: "The real reason behind this illegal act is the ever increasing fear on the part of imperialism that relations, no matter how limited, with the People's Republic of China will eventually lead the people under U.S. imperialist domination to learn the truth about this heroic nation and to the exposure of U.S. puppets on Taiwan."

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Korean Democratic People's Republic well expressed the worldwide feeling when he declared on December 27 that the sentence on the Chinese in Brazil was a barbarous act evoking the indignation of all justice-loving people around the globe.

U.A.R. Is Not to Be Bullied

Following is a translation of an article by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator published on December 31, 1964. Subheads and boldface emphases are ours.—Ed.

AT a recent mass meeting to mark the 8th anniversary of the withdrawal of the British and French troops from Port Said, President Nasser of the United Arab Republic revealed that U.S. imperialism used "aid" to put pressure on the U.A.R. in an attempt to force it to change its policy of supporting the revolutionary struggle of the Congolese (Leopoldville) people. He strongly condemned the aggression launched by the U.S. and Belgian troops against the Congo (L), and expressed firm support for its people's patriotic armed struggle. He said that it was absurd for the United States to think that by giving minimal "aid" it could control the U.A.R. and direct its policy. He warned U.S. imperialism: "We are not ready to sell our independence for 50 million pounds and we will cut the tongue of anyone who tries to insult us."

A Powerful Answer

President Nasser's speech is a powerful answer to a series of recent U.S. imperialist provocations and insults directed against the U.A.R. and other African countries.

The aggression committed against the Congo (L) by the U.S. imperialists in league with the Belgian colo-

nialists has aroused the great indignation of the African peoples and other peace-loving people of the world. The U.A.R., together with many other African countries, has firmly opposed U.S. imperialism and its puppet Tshombe clique and supported the Congolese (L) people's patriotic armed struggle. This has greatly annoyed U.S. imperialism, which has made frenzied counter-attacks in the U.N. Security Council against the African countries for their angry denunciations and vilified the representatives of African countries as using "irrational, irresponsible, insulting and repugnant language to contemptuously impugn and slander." It has also threatened and attempted to intimidate the African countries in an undisguised manner, and crudely exerted pressure on them in the hope that they could in this way be forced to alter their policy in support of the Congolese (L) revolutionary people and to serve the U.S. plot of making Africans fight Africans. A spokesman of the U.S. State Department cried that the support given by the U.A.R. and other African countries to the Congolese (L) patriotic armed forces would "lead to more bloodshed." And in his next breath he said that "African nations should assist the Congo Government [the Tshombe clique] in its effort to restore order throughout the country." The despicable intentions of U.S. imperialism are fully exposed by this.

In order to put pressure on the U.A.R., U.S. imperialism deliberately kicked up a rumpus with the U.A.R. about the anti-U.S. demonstrations by Congolese (L) and other African students in Cairo. It also sent a

"civilian aircraft" to intrude into U.A.R. air space as a calculated provocation. When, in defence of the country's air space, the U.A.R. air force shot down this U.S. aircraft, Washington took the opportunity to make a big row about it. The U.S. propaganda machine openly threatened: the U.A.R. "can hardly afford a new crisis in its relations with the United States." At the same time, the United States tried to bring the U.A.R. to its knees by suspending its "aid." When the U.S. Ambassador to Cairo met the U.A.R. Deputy Premier, Kamal Ramzi Stino, he refused to talk about the question of importing supplies from the United States on the pretext that it did not like the U.A.R.'s conduct. U.S. imperialism thinks that by using this "carrot and stick" policy the U.A.R. can be made to take its orders.

However, U.S. imperialism has once again miscalculated. Its attempt to put pressure on the U.A.R. was firmly rebuffed. Having been exposed, U.S. imperialism was "shocked" and showed frustration and anger at President Nasser's speech, but it still tried to use "aid" as a trump card to subjugate the U.A.R. Officials in Washington let it be known that the question of supplying the U.A.R. with surplus agricultural products would be shelved without further consideration. Rusk also hinted at this in his December 23 press conference.

U.S. "Aid": A Tool to Enslave Asian-African Countries

This is another proof of the fact that U.S. imperialism's so-called economic "aid" to the Asian-African countries is for all practical purposes a tool which it uses to enslave and bully them. While frantically persecuting the Negro people and practising racial discrimination at home, and plunging tens of millions of American people into a desperate state of poverty and hunger, U.S. imperialism disguises itself as a "friend" of the Asian-African peoples; taking advantage of the Asian-African countries' economic backwardness resulting from long years of colonial rule, U.S. imperialism vainly hopes to use "aid" as a lever to push its neo-colonialism and keep the Asian-African countries under its control. By means of a trifling amount of "aid," it hopes in return to take away these countries' independence and sovereignty, to manipulate their politics and economy and to carry out its policies of aggression and war. Whosoever opposes Washington's acts of aggression in Asia or Africa and proceeds to defend independence and sovereignty, Washington immediately blackmails him and threatens to withdraw its "aid." This was what it did to Indonesia, Cambodia and Ceylon; this is what it is doing to the United Arab Republic. Clearly, U.S. imperialist provocation against the U.A.R. is also a provocation against all other Asian-African countries. So President Nasser, in exposing U.S. imperialism, has given a strong rebuff to U.S. im-

perialist arrogance and enhanced the dauntless spirit of the Asian-African peoples who uphold justice.

Self-Reliance: Weapon Against Imperialist Control

Washington's attempt to continue to apply pressure on the U.A.R. by means of "aid" is doomed to failure. **At the Ismalia rally President Nasser told the people that, to cope with imperialism and Zionism, the country must rely on its own efforts. This is entirely correct. Self-reliance is the weapon of the Asian-African countries for resisting imperialist economic control.** We Asian-African countries have huge manpower and rich resources. It is by exploiting and plundering this manpower and these resources that imperialism and colonialism are now able to splurge their "prosperity" and "civilization." **Today when we Asian-African countries have won independence, there is every possibility for us to make our manpower and resources serve our own people instead of imperialism and colonialism and, on the basis of self-reliance, to build up independent, prosperous national economies and develop our national cultures. This is also the only way to clear away once and for all the survivals and influences of colonial rule, to put an end to imperialist economic infiltration and control and to consolidate our national independence.**

Asian-African countries can help and co-operate with each other while developing their national economies on the basis of self-reliance. We Asian-African countries all have the earnest desire to oppose imperialism, preserve national independence and develop our national economies because we have all suffered from colonial rule; so it is possible and also necessary for us to base our mutual assistance and co-operation on equality and mutual benefit. When the Asian-African countries help and co-operate with each other economically, imperialism will never again be able to use its meagre "aid" to exert pressure on and control them. Economic development on the basis of self-reliance and economic mutual assistance and co-operation are the two magic weapons with which the Asian-African countries can build independent national economies; they are also powerful weapons with which they can safeguard and consolidate their national independence.

The Chinese people fully support the just position President Nasser takes in opposing Washington's shameless pressure, in backing the revolutionary struggle of the Congolese (L) people, in resolutely safeguarding the U.A.R.'s national independence and national dignity. We believe that the people of the U.A.R., under President Nasser's leadership, will defeat every scheme of U.S. imperialism and contribute still more to the fight against imperialism and in defence of peace in Africa and the world.

ROUND THE WORLD

Dextrous and Daring

In what AFP described as "one of the longest and stiffest battles since operations started in south Viet Nam," the Liberation Army celebrated New Year with a great victory at Binh Gia, some 40 miles from Saigon. The people's forces attacked the "strategic hamlet" there and cut to pieces not only the American forces and the south Viet Nam puppet troops guarding it but also the heavy reinforcements sent to the rescue in scores of helicopters escorted by fighter squadrons.

During four days of fighting which began on December 28, not to mention the ambush actions continuing after New Year's day, the Liberation Army annihilated two enemy battalions, shot down 22 helicopters and 2 Skyraiders and damaged 11 more. The large booty captured from the badly mauled enemy units included a helicopter equipped with four heavy machine-guns and loaded with ammunition.

Among the American casualties were two captured, and four "advisers" shot dead in a helicopter on December 31. As usual, the actual figures about total casualties of the American aggressors and puppet troops were greatly minimized. Western news agencies, in reporting

on the losses, conflicted with each other. The figures they gave varied from about 200 to nearly 500. Yet Saigon sources had to admit, though in general terms, that the losses were the worst in the history of the south Viet Nam war. *La Tribune des Nations*, the French weekly, said on January 1 that people were beginning to feel a lack of adjectives to describe the heavy losses there.

As dextrous in tactics as they were daring in action, the Liberation Army, said AP, left the four dead Americans in the helicopter as "bait." Sure enough, a battalion of marines came gingerly back the same day. They crept towards the wreckage, warning each other to beware of traps. But the moment they tried to move the first corpse, a hail of fire from the people's forces lying in ambush sent them fleeing helter skelter. More than half of this marine battalion was wiped out.

At one point the number of regular troops fielded by the Americans and the puppet army totalled 10 battalions and the 85 helicopters employed to carry reinforcements were the largest number yet airborne at any one time. But the more men and aircraft thrown in, the more "sitting ducks" there were for the people's forces. According to one

American news report on January 2, sixty-seven dead marines were counted in the paddyfields at one scene of fighting alone.

Laos

New U.S. Gamble

Desperation has led the Johnson Administration to ever riskier gambles. The "special war" in south Viet Nam which has never gone well except in the official statements emanating in Washington and Saigon is now undeniably going downhill. Defeat looms large, and Johnson's war planners vainly calculate that perhaps something can still be salvaged from the mess in south Viet Nam by spreading the war to the neighbouring areas. The choice has fallen on southern Laos, that is, Central and Lower Laos.

This has become obvious from the moves taken by the Americans in recent weeks. First was the statement issued by the White House on December 1 which alleged that there were troops of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in Laos. Phoumi Nosavan, the Laotian Right-wing leader, took the cue from his patrons and piled it on in his speech at the United Nations a week later. This was designed to provide a pretext for direct American intervention.

Secondly, the United States instigated the Right-wing faction to suspend and wreck the Laotian tripartite talks in Paris and killed any chance of reaching a peaceful settlement of the Laotian question by repeatedly attacking and bombing the liberated areas under the Neo Lao Haksat and the genuine neutral forces.

Thirdly, it worked overtime to line up the Laotian Right-wing with the south Viet Nam puppet regime. The appointment of Maxwell Taylor's trusted lieutenant in south Viet Nam, William Sullivan, to head the American embassy in Vientiane and the visit of Phoumi Nosavan to Saigon were preparatory moves in the Pentagon's plans for new, larger military operations in Laos.

These steps taken by the United States to escalate the war in south Viet Nam were exposed in the year-end communications between Foreign Minister Chen Yi and Prince Souphanouvong, leader of the Neo



Don't know which way Johnson wants us to go.



Wounded in action?
No! We got beat up in Saigon.
"Thong Nhat," D.R.V.

Lao Haksat, and Xuan Thuy, Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. For some time, the Chinese Foreign Minister pointed out, U.S. imperialism had made repeated intrusions into the territorial waters and airspace of the D.R.V. and carried out frequent armed provocations against Cambodia, but what deserved special attention was its current attempt to link up the war in south Viet Nam with that in Laos in a desperate effort to avoid total defeat.

In his messages to Prince Souphanouvong and Foreign Minister Xuan Thuy, Chen Yi declared that the Chinese people stand four-square behind the people of south Viet Nam and Laos in their struggle against U.S. imperialism. Whatever U.S. imperialism may try to do in extending the war, he stressed, it will only meet with strong rebuffs from the Laotians and all the people of Indo-China.

India

Nuclear Warlord's Agent

Though up to its neck dealing with the national food crisis, which has become worse than ever, New Delhi has nevertheless found time to fight Washington's battles. The Johnson Administration can indeed be thankful, for when others shy away from the American policy of nuclear blackmail the Shastri Administration gladly takes up the cudgels on its behalf. It has produced a new scheme called "joint nuclear shield" and is actively sponsoring this project, which fits in perfectly with the nuclear war strategy the United States is pushing in Asia.

This so-called joint nuclear shield was put forward by Indian Prime Minister Shastri during his visit to London last month. It is a revamped version of the "air umbrella" plan worked out by the U.S. and Indian Governments in the spring of 1963. The "air umbrella" would have reduced India to an American military base. This "joint nuclear shield," too, would bind India tightly to the United States in an anti-China military alliance and serve as a link in the chain of U.S. global nuclear war strategy.

Naturally Shastri's scheme was well received in Washington and Whitehall. *Hindustan Times*, the Indian daily, said on December 10 that "during their two-day discussions President Johnson and British Premier Harold Wilson took favourable note of Shastri's proposal." AP reported on December 13 that the United States and Britain were planning "a special new British-American partnership in Asia that may include a joint nuclear force." Isn't Shastri's "joint nuclear shield" just the thing to peg this aggressive plan on?

Central America

Blackmailer at Work

President Johnson's statement of December 17 on "negotiation of an entirely new treaty on the existing Panama Canal" and "plans and preparations for a sea-level canal" through Central America was recognized by the people of Panama for what it was—a mixture of trickery and blackmail.

It was trickery, for while professing to "recognize the sovereignty of Panama," Johnson maintained in the same breath that the United States must "retain the rights necessary for the effective operation and protection of the Canal, and the administration of the areas necessary for these purposes." Or, as *Time* magazine put it more simply, must insist "on some form of iron-clad U.S. control."

It was blackmail, for the primary motive behind the proposal for an alternative canal was to sap the fighting spirit of the Panamanian people who seek an end to the un-

equal and humiliating treaty of 1903 and to scare the Panamanian Government into accepting U.S. terms in the current negotiations between the two countries.

The Panamanian Federation of Students, which played a big part in the demonstrations organized against Yankee imperialism a year ago almost to the day, has voiced its determination to carry on the struggle for the recovery of Panama's sovereignty over the Canal Zone. Jorge Illueca, formerly a Panamanian delegate to the talks with the U.S. on the Canal question, repudiated Johnson's statement. Speaking for the Panamanian Committee for the Recovery of National Sovereignty, Illueca said, "The Panamanian people can accept nothing but the complete abrogation of the present treaty, the return of the Panama Canal with all its works and defence installations and the withdrawal of U.S. troops."

As for cutting a sea-level canal through Costa Rica—one of "four possible routes" Johnson suggested for a canal big enough to take the latest U.S. aircraft carriers—Costa Rican public opinion has been quick to condemn the digging of canals for purposes of war.

Oswaldo Rodriguez, President of the Costa Rican Peace Committee, said, "If Johnson's proposal is to construct the canal on our territory, it means subjecting Costa Rica to the perils of world thermo-nuclear war." *Costa Rica Al Dia*, the news radio, declared on December 19 that "the Costa Rican people do not want canals for war, occupation by foreign troops and the abolition of basic freedoms."

THE PASSING SHOW

Wanted: A Formula for Victory

Pentagon brasshats are running out of ideas, not on how to plaster civilians in the south Viet Nam countryside with napalm but on how to stop the people's forces from winning. According to *Time*, the American weekly magazine, "the U.S. military command in Saigon disclosed that since last January it has been running a suggestion box to elicit ideas on how to win the war."

Man With a Bright Idea

Newsweek came up with a bright idea. *Time's* rival offered the wisdom of an expert. A guerrilla veteran, it said, has a tip for preventing raids such as one that knocked out U.S. jet bombers recently. His recommendation for an effective warning system is a flock of geese, penned up as sentinels around possible guerrilla targets.

PUBLICATIONS

"100,000 Whys"

One of the most popular of popular science publications in China today is *100,000 Whys*, a series of eight pocket-size paperbacks written in easy-to-understand science terms and illustrated with attractive explanatory line drawings. The Shanghai Children's Publishing House began publishing them in 1961 and has sold close to 6 million copies. They came out originally in the Han language, but have been translated into the Kazakh, Korean, Mongolian and Uighur. A braille edition for the blind is also on sale.

They are eagerly sought after wherever youth gather—libraries, schools, Young Pioneer Palaces, Workers' Cultural Palaces, clubs and scientific groups in factories and farms. They are designed for teenagers but adults, particularly those who have just made their way through the literacy barrier, like them too for their handy answers to practical problems in natural science. Teachers praise them as valuable classroom aids. The eight volumes range from physics, chemistry, meteorology and astronomy, to agriculture, hygiene, geology and mining, zoology, and mathematics.

In this field of popularization of science for children, up to 1958 the Shanghai Children's Publishing House had no comprehensive series. It was in answer to this need, stressed in many letters to the editors, that they began preparation and publication of *100,000 Whys*.

Editorial work at first went on in routine ways. A number of physics

professors in the city's normal schools were asked to tackle the job. The volume of 50,000 words they submitted, however, was found to be more like a textbook than the popular children's reader that was planned. Discussing the matter, the editors reached the conclusion that a new way of work was needed: that they would have to go out into the midst of their potential readers—the children—to find out what questions they were most interested in and how they liked them answered.

Mass Line in Editing

Leaving their desks, editorial workers took to the road questioning and consulting youngsters and their teachers. Sundays and holidays found them in the natural science museum and other public spots taking down the thousand and one questions child visitors ask their parents or teachers. Letters and questionnaires were sent out across the country.

They collected thousands of questions that they themselves could never have thought up in their offices. *100,000 Whys* includes answers to such questions as: Why does a rubber tire have treads? Flies always hang around dirty places, why don't they get sick? Why is sugar-cane sweeter at the root than at the top? If you put a kettle of cold tap water, and another kettle of cold boiled water on the fire, which will boil first?

Collecting questions also brought them into contact with a wide circle of people, and this in turn helped to solve the problem of writing the answers. One bridge specialist was so interested to help out that he recommended two dozen friends specializing in other fields who would be

willing to help too. Natural science departments and research institutes promptly promised aid. In this way, a big group of contributors was built up competent to handle a wide variety of questions. Contributors took their jobs seriously. To make their answers concise and easily understandable, authors wrote and rewrote until both the editors and tryouts on youngsters pronounced them satisfactory. In answering the question "why is the moon at its brightest at the Mid-Autumn Festival?", personnel at the Sheshan Observatory sifted through data collected over scores of years to check the fact whether it is really the 15th of the eighth lunar month, as has been traditionally believed, or the 16th, that the moon is roundest and brightest. (The answer is: the 15th.)

It was by taking this mass line that the editors of *100,000 Whys* eventually brought out a highly successful series.

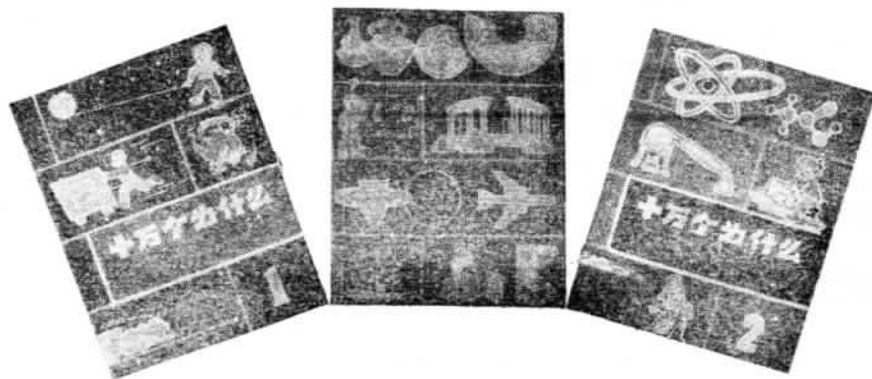
Close contact between editors, readers and authors and checking and improving of the work has gone on even after publication. Thousands more letters have come to them in the last few years raising more "whys," and an enlarged, 14-volume revised edition is being prepared.

SHORT NOTES

National Art Exhibition. Three hundred paintings, woodcuts and other works from northeast and northwest China, many of them done by national minority artists, are being displayed at the Peking Museum of Chinese Art. This is the second stage of the 1964 National Art Exhibition. The first, exhibiting works by north China artists, concluded at the end of last year.

* * *

Sports Research. The study of physical education, sports training and physiological and medical questions in relation to sports is developing apace. Over 300 papers covering a wide range of research in this field were submitted to a November-December meeting in Peking. After liberation, Peking and Shanghai have set up research institutes for sports; sports organizations in other areas have also undertaken such studies.



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