

PEKING REVIEW

11

March 12, 1965

Support Viet Nam, Carry Anti-U.S. Struggle to the End

Chinese government statement on U.S. March 2
air raid against D.R.V. (p. 6).

Sino-Pakistan Joint Communique

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"Polemics on the General Line of the International Communist Movement" Published

A collection of important documents against
Khrushchovian revisionism (p. 11).

"How We Built the 12,000-Ton Hydraulic Press"

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報

Afro-Asian Solidarity Against Imperialism

(English Language Edition)

This is a collection of documents issued in connection with the visits of Premier Chou En-lai and other Chinese leaders to 13 Asian and African countries between December 1963 and February 1964.

The documents comprise speeches made by hosts and visitors, the joint statements issued by them, and three *Renmin Ribao* editorials dealing with these visits.

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PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

March 12, 1965 Vol. VIII No. 11

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March 12, 1965

THE WEEK

Among the major events of the week:

• President Ayub Khan of Pakistan left China for home after a week's stay during which he received a rousing welcome from the Chinese Government and people.

A China-Pakistan joint communique was released on March 7.

• The Chinese Government, in a statement on March 4, condemned the U.S. air attacks on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on March 2 and pledged solidarity with the Vietnamese people in carrying the struggle against U.S. imperialism to the end.

Commenting on the fresh U.S. war provocation, *Renmin Ribao* on March 4 published the editorial "Smash This U.S. Imperialist Gangsterism."

• In a letter to Prime Minister Obote, Premier Chou En-lai condemned U.S. imperialism and its lackey Tshombé for encroachment on Uganda's territory.

• M.H. Williams, Chairman of the New Zealand Communist Party, and E.F. Hill, Chairman of the Australian Communist Party (M-L), arrived in Peking.

• Speaking at the reception the Moroccan Ambassador in Peking gave to celebrate Morocco's National Day, Vice-Premier Chen Yi pledged China's firm support for the Arab people's struggle against imperialism and its agent, Israel.

• A delegation of the National People's Congress led by Liu Ning-I left China to visit several African countries.

• The Chinese Embassy in Moscow lodged a protest with the Soviet Government against the violent suppression by the Soviet police and troops of Chinese students who took part in a demonstration in Moscow against U.S. air attacks on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

• A national cotton conference held in Peking last month reviewed past experience and worked out plans for growing more cotton this year.

• *Polemics on the General Line of the International Communist Movement*, a collection of important documents against Khrushchovian revisionism, has been published and is on sale throughout the country.

• On March 4, *Renmin Ribao* devoted a whole page, with an editor's note, to excerpts from articles in the Soviet press preaching Khrushchovian revisionism.

Support for Uganda Against U.S. Aggression

On February 13, U.S.-made aircraft of the Tshombe clique bombed peaceful villages in Uganda. Three days later, the U.S.-financed Tshombe clique sent its troops to violate Uganda's border regions. These are grave crimes master-

mind and directed by U.S. imperialism against Uganda's independence and territorial integrity.

Expressing China's support for Uganda's fight against U.S. aggression, Premier Chou En-lai in a letter to Prime Minister Milton Obote declared: "The Chinese Government and people strongly condemn

U.S. imperialism and its lackey Tshombe for their grave provocations and armed aggression against the people of Uganda, and fully support the just stand of the Uganda Government and people in repulsing aggression by U.S. imperialism and its lackey and in defending national sovereignty."

Referring to recent developments in Africa, Premier Chou said in his letter: "Of late, U.S. imperialism has intensified its threats, interference, subversion and aggression against the new emerging African states. This is a concrete manifestation of its neo-colonialist policy in Africa, and the aggression against Uganda committed by the puppet Tshombe under the direction of U.S. imperialism provides a glaring example of this." Premier Chou expressed his confidence that "the people of Uganda and the rest of Africa, as long as they strengthen their unity and persist in their struggles, will defeat all U.S. imperialist plots."

The Premier's letter dated February 20 was handed to Prime Minister Obote in Kampala by Chinese Ambassador Chen Chih-fang on March 3. On receiving the letter, Prime Minister Obote thanked the Chinese Government and people for their support. He said that the problem of the Congo (L) cropped up because certain countries, the United States in particular, had interests in the Congo and wanted to annex that country. If the United States succeeded in the Congo (L), he noted, it would engage in intrigues against other African countries, and the first victims would be the Congo's neighbours. He declared that the people of Uganda were determined to fight against aggression no matter how great the difficulties were.

South Viet Nam Delegation's Press Conference

"The people of south Viet Nam have a glorious tradition of unyielding struggle; confronted by the U.S. imperialist threat to expand its war of aggression, they are determined to fight to the end and deal a crushing blow to the U.S. aggressors," said Nguyen Minh Phuong, acting head

of the Permanent Delegation of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, at a press conference he gave in Peking on March 8. Chinese and foreign correspondents and press officials of various embassies in the capital attended the conference.

Commenting on the so-called question of ending the war in south Viet Nam through "peaceful negotiations," Nguyen Minh Phuong declared that the south Viet Nam question was now not a question of "peaceful negotiations" but a question of the U.S. expanding its war of aggression. He drew attention to the fact that U.S. imperialism's talk about "peaceful negotiations" was made at a time when its "special warfare" was meeting with disastrous defeats and when the White House and Pentagon were sending more planes, guided missile units and marines to south Viet Nam to expand its aggressive war there. He reminded the correspondents present that President Johnson had declared that the United States might carry the war to north Viet Nam at any time and wage an undeclared, secret and continuous war there. He said that U.S. imperialism's real aim was to deceive the people of the world, including the people of the United States, dull the vigilance of the people of Viet Nam and other countries and avert defeat in south Viet Nam. He stressed that the only way to solve the south Viet Nam issue was for the U.S. imperialists to stop their aggression against south Viet Nam, withdraw all their troops, military personnel, arms and other war materiel, and put an immediate stop to their provocations, attacks and sabotage against north Viet Nam. In unequivocal terms he declared: "As long as the U.S. aggressors, be it only their shadow, remain in south Viet Nam, we will fight to the end. The south Viet Nam question must be solved by the south Vietnamese people themselves."

New Zealand and Australian C.P. Leaders in Peking

Comrade M.H. Williams, Chairman of the New Zealand Communist Party, and Comrade E.F. Hill, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Australian Communist Party (Marx-

ist-Leninist), and the Party delegation he led, arrived in Peking on March 6. They are on a friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

Teng Hsiao-ping, General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee; Peng Chen and Li Fu-chun, Members of the Political Bureau of the Party's Central Committee; and Kang Sheng, its Alternate Member; and other Party leaders as well as 2,000 Peking citizens were at the airport to welcome the New Zealand and Australian comrades.

Japanese C.P. Leader Leaves For Home

Kenji Miyamoto, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party, left Canton for home on March 6 after a vacation in China. Seeing him off at the railway station were Teng Hsiao-ping, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Kang Sheng, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau and Member of the Secretariat of the Party's Central Committee; and Liu Ning-I, Member of the Party's Central Committee. They had made a special trip to Canton from Peking.

On the previous evening, General Secretary Teng Hsiao-ping gave a farewell banquet in honour of Comrade Kenji Miyamoto.

N.P.C. Delegation Leaves for African Countries

A delegation of the National People's Congress led by Liu Ning-I, Vice-Chairman of its Standing Committee, left Peking on March 8 to make visits of friendship to several African countries.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Peng Chen, Kuo Mo-jo and Yang Ming-hsuan, Vice-Chairmen of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, and other government leaders.

The day before, Malian Ambassador to China Birama Traore gave a banquet and Guinean Charge d'Affaires ad interim Bangoura

Momo gave a cocktail party for the delegation.

Morocco's National Day

Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai sent a joint message of greetings on the eve of Morocco's National Day (March 3) to King Hassan II. In Peking, Moroccan Ambassador Abdellatif Filali gave a reception on March 5. Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premiers Chen Yi and Po I-po were among those who attended.

Speaking at the reception, Ambassador Filali gave an account of his country's achievements in developing its national economy and culture under the leadership of King Hassan II. He hailed the further strengthening of friendly relations between Morocco and China.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi, in his speech, paid tribute to the steps taken by the Government and people of Morocco in liquidating the remnants of colonialism. Referring to Morocco's increasingly positive role in international affairs, Vice-Premier Chen Yi said that it had contributed to Asian-African solidarity and the struggle against imperialism.

The Vice-Premier sharply condemned the U.S. imperialists for working hand in glove with the West German militarists to support Israel with large quantities of arms, thereby posing a grave threat to the security of the Arab countries. He also denounced their flagrant intervention in the internal affairs of the United Arab Republic and vile attempt to obstruct the U.A.R. from developing friendly relations with the German Democratic Republic. "This," he declared, "has aroused the bitter indignation of the Arab people."

Pledging China's firm support for the just struggle of the Arab people, Vice-Premier Chen Yi stressed: "We support the Arab people and the Arab people support us. The Chinese people trust them and they trust us too. Our stand is firm and our position is clear. We will never bargain with enemies or enter into blackmarket deals with them behind the backs of our friends. Friendship lasts only when it is based on good faith."

Speaking of Sino-Moroccan friendship, the Vice-Premier declared: "China will develop friendly cooperation with the Kingdom of Morocco and all other Arab countries in the spirit of the Bandung Conference and on the basis of the five principles guiding China's relations with the Arab countries."

Ghana's National Day

On the occasion of Ghana's National Day, Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai sent a joint message of greetings to President Kwame Nkrumah. They wished prosperity to Ghana and its people.

Ghanaian Ambassador to China Joe-Fio N. Meyer gave a reception on March 6 to celebrate the day. Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien were among those who attended.

Ambassador Meyer described the achievements of the Ghanaian people in building their country. He stressed the importance of African unity and condemned the disruptive efforts of the imperialists, neo-colonialists and their agents to create dissension among the African peoples so as to sabotage the convocation of the forthcoming Third Summit Conference of African States in Accra. He pointed out that the imperialists were groundlessly accusing Ghana of engaging in subversive activities in other African countries. This, he declared, was simply a neo-colonialist plot to make Africans fight Africans. "The Africans are awakened and vigilant," said the Ambassador. "What is happening in the Congo today points to the need for a common defence of African states, to ensure and maintain the sovereignty and security of the separate states."

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien also spoke at the reception. He paid tribute to Ghana for its success in safeguarding its national independence and for its contributions to the African peoples' fight for independence and freedom. Greeting the Third Summit Conference of African States to be held in the capital of Ghana in September, Vice-Premier

Li expressed confidence that through the combined efforts of the Republic of Ghana and other African countries, still greater advance would be made by the African peoples in the cause of liberation.

Speaking of Sino-Ghanaian friendship, Vice-Premier Li said that he was confident that the friendly relations between the two countries would continue to grow through their joint struggle to oppose imperialism and colonialism, safeguard national independence, strengthen Asian-African solidarity and defend world peace.

Friendship Pass — Symbol of Sino-Vietnamese Friendship

Munankuan Pass (Befriending the South Pass), China's southernmost pass on the Chinese-Vietnamese border, has been renamed Yuyikuan Pass (Friendship Pass). The renaming ceremony was held on March 5 at the gate-tower of the pass. A great crowd of Chinese and Vietnamese living on the border gathered for the occasion.

Speaking at the ceremony, Chung Feng, Vice-Chairman of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, said that renaming the pass "marks the further consolidation and development of the friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples." He denounced the U.S. imperialists for their repeated air attacks against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and pledged the Chinese people's resolute support for the Vietnamese people in their just, patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Be Chan Hung, Chairman of the Administrative Committee of Lang Son Province of the D.R.V., and Vietnamese Consul-General in Nanning Phan Manh Cu also spoke at the ceremony. They hailed the militant and revolutionary friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples.

Then amidst warm applause and the rattle of firecrackers, Chung Feng unveiled the new white marble name plaque on the gate-tower, with its carved inscription in red characters

(Continued on p. 19.)

Resolute Support for Viet Nam, Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism To the End

- **The United States has only meagre armed forces at her disposal; not to speak of her using only air and naval forces, what can the United States do even if she were to throw in all her ground forces? They may come in, but they will not be able to get out. U.S. defeat is a foregone conclusion.**
- **The U.S. Government's attempt to bring about what it calls honourable peace negotiations by bombing the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam is simply wishful thinking.**
- **The great heroic Vietnamese people will win! The vicious U.S. imperialists will be defeated!**

Following is a translation of the Chinese government statement of March 4. — Ed.

ON March 2, the air forces of the United States and her puppets in south Viet Nam again frenziedly bombed the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on an unprecedented scale. The heroic Vietnamese army and people dealt head-on blows to the invading enemy planes, shooting down 11 and damaging many others. On March 3, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam issued a statement to the world, strongly condemning U.S. imperialism for this extremely grave act of war. The Chinese Government and people fully support this solemn statement by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. They sternly denounce the fresh war provocation of the Johnson Administration of the United States and warmly hail the brilliant victory of the great Vietnamese people in their counter-blows against the U.S. aggressors.

The U.S. imperialists headed by Lyndon B. Johnson are a band of gangsters whose evil doings know no limits. Not long ago, while carrying out bombing raids on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on three successive occasions, the Johnson Administration was still calling them mere "retaliatory actions" or isolated strikes. This time, the Johnson Administration has further revealed its gangster's features. It flagrantly

declared that this was the first of a series of fresh air raids "for the purpose of replying to continuous aggressive acts across the 17th Parallel coming from the north."

The U.S. Government has invented an absurd pretext to launch its naked aggression. On February 27, the U.S. State Department published a so-called White Paper in which it tried to smear the armed struggle of the south Vietnamese people as "a campaign inspired, directed, supplied and controlled" by Hanoi. But the facts cannot be distorted.

As the whole world knows, it is the United States that has obstructed the peaceful reunification of Viet Nam in violation of the 1954 Geneva agreements and long kept the 30 million Vietnamese people, who are of the same flesh and blood, divided into two parts; it is the United States that has imposed a puppet regime on the south Vietnamese people and subjected them to ruthless exploitation and oppression; it is the suppression and slaughter of the south Vietnamese people perpetrated by the United States and its puppet regime in south Viet Nam that have aroused the people there to struggle and resistance. When the puppet regime fails, the United States sends in her own armed forces. It is the U.S. armed intervention and aggression that have aroused the south Vietnamese people to more resolute resistance and struggle. Ngo Dinh Diem and his brother were killed. Nguyen Khanh was ousted.

The puppets in south Viet Nam are being replaced one after another in an endless chain. The reactionary U.S. rule in south Viet Nam is so unpopular that nobody can possibly believe that the armed struggle of the south Vietnamese people is a so-called campaign sponsored by Hanoi, and not the inevitable result of this reactionary rule.

Lies can never cover up the truth. The fact is that the United States has found herself in an ever worsening situation in her special war against the south Vietnamese people, and the casualties inflicted on the U.S. aggressors are mounting. To fight on in the same old fashion? They will only come to the end of a blind alley. To pack up and go home? They are not reconciled to this. The United States finds it hard to extricate herself from the dilemma in south Viet Nam. In order to save itself from defeat there, the Johnson Administration is now vainly trying to force the south Vietnamese people to stop fighting by the blackmail of expanding the war. But as the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam pointed out in its March 3 statement, "the U.S. Government hopes that piratical air attacks against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam can save the U.S. and puppet troops from defeat and from their present impasse in south Viet Nam. That is sheer illusion. The more brazen their attacks on north Viet Nam, the greater will be the hatred of the south Vietnamese people who will fight them still more resolutely, will deal them still more telling blows and will certainly win final victory." This is absolutely true.

We must tell the U.S. aggressors in all seriousness that the meagre strength of your air force can cow nobody. Didn't you employ, and aren't you employing, this air force against the Liberation Army of South Viet Nam and the patriotic Laotian armed forces? What is the result? Can it be that what proves ineffective in southern Viet Nam will possibly become effective when you apply it to northern Viet Nam? Didn't you make a display of what you called naval and air superiority against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea? What was the result? Have you already forgotten it? You fancy that once you have bombed northern Viet Nam, the people in the south will be brought to their knees, and so will the entire Vietnamese people. No such thing will ever happen. What you can do at most is to turn northern Viet Nam into another south Viet Nam, and Indo-China or even all Southeast Asia into a second Korea. As you have proved to be no match for the 14 million people in southern Viet Nam, how can you be a match for the entire Vietnamese people!

The colonialists, imperialists and all reactionaries have always relied on one kind of weapon or another to intimidate people. In the 18th and 19th centuries, they relied on a few gunboats to make a show of force before the people of the world. But before long the gunboat policy of the imperialists went bankrupt, and the gunboat could no longer frighten people. The

aeroplane made its appearance in the 20th century, and they tried to rely on the air force. Hitler, Mussolini and Tojo had all tried it but failed without exception. The people of the world have become more awakened than ever. The revolutionary movements of the people all over the world are surging forward. More and more people have come to realize that it is man, and not weapons, that decides the outcome of a war. The gunboat is a paper tiger; the aeroplane is a paper tiger; and the atom bomb is likewise a paper tiger. In these circumstances, it is indeed ridiculous for the U.S. imperialists to try to rely on what they call naval and air superiority in prosecuting their policy of aggression. The United States has only meagre armed forces at her disposal: not to speak of her using only air and naval forces, what can the United States do even if she were to throw in all her ground forces? They may come in, but will not be able to get out. The defeat of the U.S. imperialists is a foregone conclusion.

Of course, the U.S. Government has something else in mind. The American press is bluntly saying that the U.S. Government wants to negotiate from the "position of strength." The U.S. Government attempts to bring about honourable peace negotiations by bombing the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. What it calls honourable peace negotiations is nothing but an attempt to make the Vietnamese people stop fighting and tolerate continued U.S. aggression in Viet Nam. This is mere wishful thinking. Viet Nam will not agree, nor will any of the countries which truly uphold the Geneva agreements. Unless one is bent on selling out the interests of the Vietnamese people, how can one bow to the U.S. war blackmail? There is indeed an honourable way out for the United States, that is, to admit her mistakes without delay and immediately stop her armed intervention and aggression in Viet Nam and immediately withdraw all her armed forces from south Viet Nam in accordance with the 1954 Geneva agreements. This is the only way for the United States to save face, and there is no other way out. If, failing that, the United States should persist in the present course, then the more she expands her aggression, the more will she lose face until she is totally defeated in the war and completely loses face, and until she is utterly discredited and becomes completely bankrupt.

The U.S. Government must not set itself against the wrong opponents. You can find no one here who will tremble before your war blackmail or kneel down in capitulation. The Chinese people do not lack experience in dealing with the United States. Whatever the U.S. imperialists may do, the Chinese people are prepared and know how to deal with them. You will have to pay all the debts in blood you owe the Vietnamese people. The 650 million Chinese people firmly support their brothers the Vietnamese people and will carry the struggle against U.S. imperialism to the end.

The great heroic Vietnamese people will win!

The vicious U.S. imperialists will be defeated!

New Development in Sino-Pakistan Friendship

PAKISTAN President Field Marshal Ayub Khan and his party left China for home on March 9 after a fruitful seven-day visit to China.

On March 4, Chairman Mao Tse-tung received President Ayub Khan and had a cordial and friendly talk with him. After the reception, Chairman Mao Tse-tung gave a dinner in honour of the President.

Peking Rally

On the following day, Peking held a big mass rally in the magnificent Hall of the People, which was attended by more than 10,000 people from all walks of life. All present rose and cheered when President Ayub Khan and members of his party mounted the rostrum with Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Premier Chou En-lai, Mayor Peng Chen and Mme. Peng Chen, Vice-Premier Chen Yi and Mme. Chen Yi and other Chinese leaders.

"The Chinese people will march forward hand in hand with the Pakistan people in concerted struggle to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, consolidate national independence, strengthen Asian-African solidarity and safeguard world peace," declared Mayor Peng Chen.

The Mayor praised the new development of friendly relations between China and Pakistan in

recent years and Pakistan's successes in construction.

"We hold that Asian and African countries should live together in peace and friendly co-operation in accordance with the Ten Principles of the Bandung Conference. We Asian and African nations, big or small, should respect each other and treat each other as equals. Many disputes among Asian and African countries are left over by history, and they differ from imperialist aggression and intervention against Asian and African countries. We Asian and African nations should settle these disputes in a friendly way on the basis of equality. We should fulfil our promise, and should not go back on our own words or adopt a big-nation chauvinist attitude of imposing one's views on others. The imperialists and colonialists are apt to take this kind of attitude, which is one we always bitterly hate. . . . We Chinese people resolutely oppose the big-nation chauvinist approach towards other countries and will by no means tolerate any country adopting such an attitude towards us," Peng Chen declared in his speech.

Addressing the rally, President Ayub Khan warmly praised the Chinese people's achievements and the friendship between Pakistan and China. "Friendship with China is for us a long-term policy and not a matter of expediency."

"Apart from the ties of neighbourhood and history, we are united by a common determination to eradicate the last vestiges of imperialism and colonialism in all their forms from the continents of Asia, Africa and Latin America," the President declared.

Thanking China for its assistance, the Pakistan President said: "We value this assistance the more because it involves a sacrifice on the part of China to promote self-reliance in a fellow Asian country."

On the eve of his departure from Peking President Ayub Khan gave a banquet in honour of the Chinese leaders. Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premiers Chen Yi and Li Fu-chun, Peng Chen and other Chinese leaders attended.

The President said that his visit "has created broad prospects for close friendly co-operation between us for the mutual benefit of our peoples, for promoting stability and peace in Asia, for strengthening Asian-



President Ayub Khan and Premier Chou En-lai at the Great Wall

African solidarity and for opposing colonialism and imperialism in all its forms.”

In his speech Premier Chou En-lai said that “with continued concerted efforts from both sides, Sino-Pakistan friendship will develop further on the existing basis.”

During their stay in Peking, President Ayub Khan and his party visited many places of interest in the capital, including the Museum of the Chinese Revolution, the Palace Museum, the Ming Tombs, the Ming Tomb Reservoir and the Great Wall.

Accompanied by Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier and Mme. Chen Yi, President Ayub Khan and his party left Peking on March 7 for a tour of east China. Chairman Liu Shao-chi and many other Chinese leaders were among the thousands who bid farewell to the President at the airport.

President Ayub Khan and his party were given a tremendous welcome when they visited Hangchow and Shanghai.

When the President arrived in Shanghai on March 8 Vice-Chairman Soeng Ching Ling greeted him at the airport. She met the President the following day.

On March 7 a China-Pakistan joint communique was issued.

Renmin Ribao published an editorial on March 9 describing President Ayub Khan's visit as a new milestone in the development of the friendly relations between China and Pakistan.

— OUR CORRESPONDENT

Peng Chen Condemns New U.S. Air Raid on D.R.V.

“We people of China have made every preparation for resolutely supporting the Vietnamese people in their various forms of counter-attack in self-defence against the U.S. aggressors,” declared Peng Chen in his speech at the mass rally welcoming Pakistan President Ayub Khan.

Peng Chen pointed out that the U.S. imperialists' new air strike against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on March 2 was a fresh war provocation against the Vietnamese people and all peace-loving countries and people of the world.

“Having waged a special war against the south Vietnamese people for more than three years and slaughtered tens of thousands of people in south Viet Nam, the United States has now spread the flames of war to northern Viet Nam. . . . The U.S. imperialists will never succeed in their attempt to bring the heroic Vietnamese people to their knees by escalating the war,” Peng Chen stated.

Peng Chen stressed: “Where there is oppression, there is bound to be resistance. Aggression inevitably evokes resistance, the more brutal the aggression, the stronger the resistance. Where there is aggression, there the aggressors will be buried. This is the inevitable law of the development of history. However frantic the U.S. aggressors may become, they cannot save themselves from defeat in Viet Nam to which they are doomed. We are sure that victory will belong to the heroic Vietnamese people.”

Document

China-Pakistan Joint Communique

Following is the text of the China-Pakistan joint communique issued in Peking on March 7. — Ed.

AT the invitation of Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, paid a state visit to the People's Republic of China from March 2 to 9, 1965. He was accompanied on the visit by Begum Aurangzeb, by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Begum Bhutto, high officials and other dignitaries from Pakistan.

The President of Pakistan and his party were accorded a great welcome by the Government and people of China. The magnificent and enthusiastic reception extended to them fully demonstrated the high regard

and warm friendship of the people of China for their neighbours, the people of Pakistan.

During the visit, Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met President Ayub Khan and had a friendly and cordial conversation with him.

Frank, sincere and friendly talks were held between President Ayub Khan and Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai on the present international situation, the further development of the relations of friendly co-operation between China and Pakistan and other matters of common interest.

Both parties were highly satisfied with the results of the talks.

The two parties held that the people of all countries are fully entitled to choose independently their own political and social systems free from outside interference and pressure.

They were of the firm conviction that so long as the Asian and African countries adhere in earnest to the Ten Principles of the Bandung Conference, friendly co-operation can be established and developed between them irrespective of the differences in their social systems. The close neighbourly relations that exist between China and Pakistan conclusively demonstrate the vitality of these principles of state conduct in international relations.

The two parties noted with pleasure the completion of the work of boundary demarcation in accordance with the boundary agreement concluded between the two countries in March 1963. They were pleased that this task had been carried out by the Joint China-Pakistan Boundary Commission in a spirit of unflinching friendship and co-operation and that the China-Pakistan Boundary Protocol is to be signed shortly in Pakistan by the two Foreign Ministers.

The two parties were of the view that the development of the national economies of the Asian and African countries and the well-being of their peoples on the basis of self-reliance, and the carrying out of mutual assistance and co-operation among them in keeping with their respective productive capacities and in accordance with the principles of equality and mutual benefit, will help promote a rapid upsurge in their economies and the standard of living of their peoples.

Both parties held that the attainment of economic independence is an important condition for Asian and African countries to maintain and consolidate their political independence.

It was agreed that an agreement on cultural co-operation should be signed between the two countries as soon as possible.

The two parties expressed satisfaction over the growth of friendly relations between China and Pakistan. They reiterated their determination to continue to develop friendly co-operation between the two countries in the spirit of the Ten Principles of the Bandung Conference, and agreed that this would be in accord with the fundamental interests of the two peoples and conducive to the maintenance of peace and security in Asia.

The two parties agreed that colonialism and racial discrimination in all their forms constituted obstacles to national independence and world peace. These obstacles must be completely eradicated in the interest of mankind.

They expressed firm support for the national-independence movements and the struggles against imperialism and all forms of colonialism in Asia and Africa.

They were convinced that Asian-African solidarity has become a great force for the complete liquidation of imperialism and all forms of colonialism and for the development of international relations on the basis of equality of states both large and small, the consolidation of world peace and lasting friendship between the peoples of the world.

Both parties considered it necessary to hold a summit conference of all countries to discuss the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. They expressed opposition to the schemes to introduce nuclear weapons into the Indian Ocean because this would pose a threat to the independence and security of the countries concerned, aggravate tension in the Indian Ocean area and Southeast Asia, and undermine Asian-African solidarity.

The two parties agreed that the continuation of the Sino-Indian boundary dispute was against the interests of the peoples of China and India. They expressed the hope that this dispute would be settled through peaceful negotiations. They stressed that in handling disputes of this kind between Asian-African countries, to adopt an attitude of big-nation chauvinism, to intimidate neighbouring countries and to embark on a policy of arms expansion and war preparations by exploiting such disputes would, far from being conducive to their settlement, further impair relations between them and the solidarity of Asian and African countries.

The President of Pakistan reaffirmed his support to the immediate restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations and all its organs. He reiterated Pakistan's opposition to the schemes for creating "two Chinas." The two parties held that the United Nations should reorganize itself in order to better reflect the balance of forces in the world and present international realities.

The two parties noted with concern that the Kashmir dispute remains unresolved, and considered its continued existence a threat to peace and security in the region. They reaffirmed that this dispute should be resolved in accordance with the wishes of the people of Kashmir as pledged to them by India and Pakistan.

They were convinced that the implementation of all the decisions adopted at the Preparatory Meeting of the Second African-Asian Conference in Djakarta in April 1964, and the principle of reaching unanimity through consultation adopted at the First Asian-African Conference held in Bandung in 1955 and the reaffirmation of the same rule of procedure at the preparatory meeting at Djakarta, is of great importance to the success of the Second African-Asian Conference. The two parties expressed their readiness to work for the success of the conference together with the other Asian and African countries.

The President of Pakistan extended an invitation to Chairman Liu Shao-chi to pay a state visit to Pakistan at a mutually convenient time. The Chairman accepted the invitation with pleasure.

(Signed)

CHEN YI

Vice-Premier of the
State Council and Minister of Foreign
Affairs of the People's Republic of China

(Signed)

ZULFIKAR ALI BHUTTO

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

"Polemics on the General Line of The International Communist Movement" Published

— Important Documents Against Khrushchovian Revisionism —

A BOOK of great political and theoretical significance, "Polemics on the General Line of the International Communist Movement" has been published by the People's Publishing House in Peking.

It is a collection of important documents issued by the Communist Party of China against Khrushchovian revisionism.

Included in the book are "A Proposal Concerning the General Line of the International Communist Movement," put forward by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on June 14, 1963, and the ten vital articles written by the editorial departments of *Renmin Ribao* and the magazine *Hongqi* (Red Flag), namely, (1) "The Origin and Development of the Differences Between the Leadership of the C.P.S.U. and Ourselves"; (2) "On the Question of Stalin"; (3) "Is Yugoslavia a Socialist Country?"; (4) "Apologists of Neo-Colonialism"; (5) "Two Different Lines on the Question of War and Peace"; (6) "Peaceful Coexistence — Two Diametrically Opposed Policies"; (7) "The Leaders of the C.P.S.U. Are the Greatest Splitters of Our Times"; (8) "The Proletarian Revolution and Khrushchov's Revisionism"; (9) "On Khrushchov's Phoney Communism and Its Historical Lessons for the World"; and (10) "Why Khrushchov Fell."

The appendix to the book includes the letter of March 30, 1963, from the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and the open letter of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. to Party organizations and all Communists in the Soviet Union published on July 14, 1963.

Readers of this book will be able to see clearly that "the general line at the present time" for the international communist movement, as advocated in the March 30, 1963, letter of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. to the Central Committee of the C.P.C., is in effect the Khrushchovian revisionist line which was first put forward by the C.P.S.U. leadership at its 20th

Congress, and developed into a complete system and fixed in the form of the Programme of the C.P.S.U. at its 22nd Congress. At a later date, while talks were being held between the Chinese and Soviet Parties, the C.P.S.U. leadership once again tried to palm off their revisionist general line as the general line of the international communist movement in the open letter of July 14, 1963, of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee to Party organizations and all Communists in the Soviet Union. In that open letter, too, the C.P.S.U. leadership did all they could in turning facts upside down, in rumour-mongering and mud-slinging, and in levelling vicious, all-round attacks against the Chinese Communist Party, while currying favour with the U.S. imperialists.

In the face of the revisionist general line of the C.P.S.U. leadership, the Central Committee of the C.P.C. put forward "A Proposal Concerning the General Line of the International Communist Movement," in its letter of June 14, 1963, to the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. On the basis of Marxist-Leninist revolutionary theory and the revolutionary principles of the 1957 Declaration and the 1960 Statement, the Central Committee of the C.P.C. explicitly pointed out that the general line of the international communist movement at the present stage should be:

Workers of all countries, unite; workers of the world, unite with the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations; oppose imperialism and reaction in all countries; strive for world peace, national liberation, people's democracy and socialism; consolidate and expand the socialist camp; bring the proletarian world revolution step by step to complete victory; and establish a new world without imperialism, without capitalism and without the exploitation of man by man.

This is a Marxist-Leninist line, a line whereby the people of all countries resolutely carry on their revolutionary struggles and carry the proletarian world revolution forward to the end, and the line for opposing

imperialism and safeguarding world peace most effectively.

Beginning from September 6, 1963, the editorial departments of *Renmin Ribao* and the journal *Hongqi* published nine articles in succession commenting on the open letter of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U., in order to set forth fully the Chinese Communist Party's views on the general line of the international communist movement, to criticize Khrushchovian revisionism thoroughly and to reply to the attacks of the C.P.S.U. leadership.

"The Origin and Development of the Differences Between the Leadership of the C.P.S.U. and Ourselves" (Comment 1) gives a detailed account of the struggle between the two lines in the international communist movement from the time of the 20th Congress of the C.P.S.U. It points out that "the differences between the Chinese and Soviet Parties and within the international communist movement have arisen solely because the leadership of the C.P.S.U. has departed from Marxism-Leninism and the revolutionary principles of the 1957 Declaration and the 1960 Statement and pursued a revisionist and splitting line in the international communist movement. The process in which the leadership of the C.P.S.U. has gone farther and farther down the road of revisionism and splittism is the very process which has widened and aggravated the differences."

"On the Question of Stalin" (Comment 2) sets forth the Chinese Communist Party's appraisal of the great Marxist-Leninist, Stalin, and exposes and criticizes Khrushchov's error in completely negating Stalin by making use of the "combating of the personality cult." In attacking Stalin, states the article, Khrushchov was in fact frenziedly attacking the Soviet system and the Soviet state, and he did so with the aim of erasing the indelible influence of this great proletarian revolutionary among the people of the Soviet Union and throughout the world and negating Marxism-Leninism, which Stalin had defended and developed, so as to pave the way for the all-out pursuit of a revisionist line.

"Is Yugoslavia a Socialist Country?" (Comment 3) proves, on the basis of irrefutable facts, the restoration of capitalism in Yugoslavia and the degeneration of Yugoslav state power from a dictatorship of the proletariat to a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. The article exposes both the role played by the Tito clique as a counter-revolutionary special detachment of U.S. imperialism and Khrushchov's actions in scrapping the 1960 Statement and wallowing in the mire and colluding with the renegade Tito clique.

"Apologists of Neo-Colonialism" (Comment 4) sets forth the fundamental views of the Chinese Communist Party on the national-liberation movement, while repudiating the absurd arguments and the traitorous activities of the Khrushchov revisionists on this question. It points out that "in serving the imperialists'

neo-colonialism, Khrushchov is not a whit inferior to the old revisionists in their service of the imperialists' old colonialism."

"Two Different Lines on the Question of War and Peace" (Comment 5) elucidates the fundamental antagonism on this question between the Marxist-Leninist and revisionist lines. It points out that by their whole line of action the leaders of the C.P.S.U. have altogether renounced the struggle against the imperialist policies of aggression and war, have altogether renounced the united front against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and for the defence of world peace, and have sought to isolate to the maximum not the principal enemy of world peace but the forces of world peace, thus in effect renouncing the fighting task of defending world peace.

"Peaceful Coexistence — Two Diametrically Opposed Policies" (Comment 6) systematically expounds Lenin and Stalin's policy of peaceful coexistence, namely, the fundamental ideas on the policy of peaceful coexistence which all Marxist-Leninists including the Chinese Communists uphold, and repudiates the so-called general line of peaceful coexistence of Khrushchovian revisionism. The article points out that the essence of the general line of "peaceful coexistence" pursued by the leaders of the C.P.S.U. is Soviet-U.S. collaboration to boss the world. On the pretext of "peaceful coexistence," the leaders of the C.P.S.U. seek, in the international sphere, to substitute class collaboration for class struggle, advocating "all-round cooperation" between socialism and imperialism, thus opening the door to imperialist penetration of the socialist countries, all of which exactly meets the requirements of the U.S. imperialist policy of "peaceful evolution."

"The Leaders of the C.P.S.U. Are the Greatest Splitters of Our Times" (Comment 7) reviews the historical lessons of the struggles against splittism in the international communist movement, exposes the splittist crimes of the leaders of the C.P.S.U. and refutes their slanders in this connection against the Communist Party of China. The article points out that the leaders of the C.P.S.U. are pitting their revisionism against Marxism-Leninism, their great-power chauvinism and national egoism against proletarian internationalism and their sectarianism and splittism against the international unity of the proletariat. Thus, the leaders of the C.P.S.U. have become creators of the splits in the entire international communist movement and the socialist camp, and within many fraternal Parties.

"The Proletarian Revolution and Khrushchov's Revisionism" (Comment 8) expounds violent revolution as a universal law of proletarian revolution, analyses the experience of success and failure in the international communist movement and in the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries during the postwar years, and repudiates the road of so-called "peaceful transition" put forward by Khrushchov, which is diametrically opposed to the road of the

October Revolution. The article says, "In the history of the international communist movement the betrayal of Marxism and of the proletariat by the revisionists has always manifested itself most sharply in their opposition to violent revolution and to the dictatorship of the proletariat and in their advocacy of peaceful transition from capitalism to socialism. This is likewise the case with Khrushchov's revisionism."

"On Khrushchov's Phoney Communism and Its Historical Lessons for the World" (Comment 9) vindicates the objective laws governing socialist society and the dictatorship of the proletariat, and exposes and criticizes the errors of Khrushchovian revisionism in renouncing the dictatorship of the proletariat and changing the nature of the political party of the proletariat. The article points out that "as a result of Khrushchov's revisionism, the first socialist country in the world, built by the great Soviet people with their blood and sweat, is now facing an unprecedented danger of capitalist restoration."

This article explains Comrade Mao Tse-tung's theories and policies on socialist society and the dictatorship of the proletariat and says, "Comrade Mao Tse-tung has formulated a set of theories and policies, after summing up the practical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat in China and studying the positive and negative experience of other countries, mainly of the Soviet Union, in accordance with the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism, and has thus enriched and developed the Marxist-Leninist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

According to their original plan, the editorial departments of *Renmin Ribao* and *Hongqi* would have

continued bringing out articles commenting on the open letter of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. However, Khrushchov fell in October 1964. So the journal *Hongqi* issued **"Why Khrushchov Fell"** by way of a brief summing up. The article says, "Everything Khrushchov did over the last 11 years proves that **the policy he pursued was one of alliance with imperialism against socialism, alliance with the United States against China, alliance with the reactionaries everywhere against the national-liberation movements and the people's revolutions, and alliance with the Tito clique and renegades of all descriptions against all Marxist-Leninist fraternal Parties and all revolutionaries fighting imperialism.**"

The article points out that **although Khrushchov has fallen, his supporters — the U.S. imperialists, the reactionaries of various countries and the modern revisionists — will not resign themselves to defeat. These hobgoblins are continuing to pray for Khrushchov and are trying to "resurrect" him with their incantations in the hope that events will develop along the lines prescribed by Khrushchov, so that "Khrushchovism without Khrushchov" might prevail. It can be asserted categorically, it adds, that theirs is a blind alley.**

The publication at the present moment of *Polemics on the General Line of the International Communist Movement* has special significance. **From this book, readers will be able to learn the history of the struggle against Khrushchovian revisionism, and, by using this book as a weapon, they will be able to distinguish and criticize Khrushchovism without Khrushchov, so as to carry the struggle against modern revisionism forward to the very end.**

What the Soviet Press Is Preaching

UNDER the banner headline "Look at What the Soviet Press Is Preaching," *Renmin Ribao* devoted a whole page on March 4 to excerpts from representative articles, editorials and commentaries which, preaching Khrushchovian revisionism, had appeared recently in the Soviet press. Splashed across the page was an editor's note which reads as follows:

"Renmin Ribao" Editor's Note

Khrushchov has vanished from the political arena, but Khrushchovism is not dead and buried. A glance at the propaganda in the Soviet press these days makes this abundantly clear.

Since Khrushchov's downfall, the Soviet press has published a large number of articles which cling

obdurately to the revisionist programme of the 20th and 22nd Congresses of the C.P.S.U. and which pertinaciously tell the people of the Soviet Union and of the world that the legacy of Khrushchovian revisionism cannot be jettisoned and that there must be no change in the line of the "three peacefuls" and "two entires" (that is, "peaceful coexistence," "peaceful competition" and "peaceful transition," "the state of the entire people" and "the party of the entire people").

It is common knowledge that the "three peacefuls" and "two entires" form the main content of Khrushchovian revisionism. "Peaceful coexistence," "peaceful competition" and "peaceful transition" constitute the capitulationist line of refusing to make revolution oneself and not permitting others to make revolution, refusing to oppose imperialism oneself and not permitting others to oppose imperialism, and even ganging up

with imperialism to put down revolutionary movements. "The state of the entire people" and "the party of the entire people" mean liquidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, bringing about the restoration of capitalism, and changing the nature of the party of the proletariat, so that the revolutionary party becomes completely degenerate.

This line is diametrically opposed to Marxism-Leninism, to proletarian internationalism, and to the revolutionary principles of the 1957 Declaration and the 1960 Statement. This line serves U.S. imperialism and its stooges and the reactionaries of all countries. Acting on the dictates of this erroneous line, the Khrushchovian revisionists have put on one ugly performance after another against the Communist Party of China and other Marxist-Leninist parties, creating a split in the international communist movement and in the socialist camp.

It is precisely around this central question of the "three peacefuls" and "two entires," which represent a betrayal of Marxism-Leninism, that the Marxist-Leninists and modern revisionists are holding an irreconcilable and great debate. This debate will never end as long as Khrushchovian revisionism has not been swept away and as long as there are still people who believe, follow and disseminate it.

Khrushchov was the founder of Khrushchovian revisionism. When he shaped this revisionist line, he dug his own grave. One may ask: If the whole business of Khrushchovian revisionism is to be continued, then why oust Khrushchov? Could it be that those who have taken over the mantle are really more capable than the founder? Could those who follow in his footsteps reach their destination by going along the same road that led him to an impasse? Could those who believe in Khrushchovian revisionism escape the sad end of Khrushchov himself if they do not mend their ways?

Under this editor's note, *Renmin Ribao* carried extracts from 12 articles published in Soviet periodicals and newspapers, all preaching Khrushchovian revisionism. The articles from which the extracts are taken comprise the following:

An article by P. Popov from issue No. 12, 1964 of the journal *Communist of Soviet Latvia*, which said that the Programme of the C.P.S.U. was "the Communist Manifesto of our epoch."

The article "Struggle for Peace and the Revolutionary Movement" in issue No. 16 of the journal *Communist*, published in November 1964, which claimed that the relationship between the two different social systems could only be one of peaceful coexistence and economic competition.

The article "Along the Path Charted by Lenin" by Chikharshveli in the January 21, 1965 issue of the newspaper *Dawn of the East*, organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, which alleged

that those who "reject" peaceful coexistence were "providing grist for the mill" of the war provocateurs.

The editorial "Unflinchingly Loyal to the Interests of the People" published in *Pravda* on November 13, 1964, which claimed that Lyndon Johnson's return to the White House had strengthened the position of the "more moderate circles" in the ruling groups of the United States.

Items propagating the illusive idea that general, complete disarmament would bring enormous economic gains and "practical benefits" to the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, published under the banner headline "Disarmament and the Developing Countries" splashed across the third page of the newspaper *Soviet Russia* on December 3, 1964.

The commentary "Policy of Mutual Example" by B. Dmitriev published in *Izvestia* on December 15, 1964, which claimed that the Soviet Union and the United States had set "examples for each other" in cutting down their military expenditure.

The article "The Present Stage of the National-Liberation Movement" by K. Brutents in issue No. 17 of the *Communist* published last December, which alleged that transition along a non-capitalist path could be achieved without the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The article "Communists and Social-Democrats" by A. Veber printed in *Pravda* on February 4, 1965, which alleged that Socialist Parties and Communist Parties had similar views on a number of fundamental questions.

The article "Creative Development of the Marxist-Leninist Theory on the Party in the Programme of the C.P.S.U." in issue No. 18 of the *Communist*, which came out last December, asserting that the transformation of the C.P.S.U. "into a party of the entire people is an objectively inevitable process."

The article "The State as an Organization of the Entire People" by F. Mikhailov and G. Shakhnazarov in the first issue of the journal *Party Life* this year, which alleged that "the development of a socialist society into a communist society is unthinkable without the development of the state of the working class into a state of the entire people."

The article "Development of Socialist Statehood" in issue No. 17 of the *Communist* of last December, which alleged that "the state of the entire people represents a natural development of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

The article "Social Nature and Mission of the Army of a Socialist State" published in the second issue this year of the journal *Communist of the Armed Forces*, which claimed that the Soviet armed forces were "the armed forces of the entire people."

Moscow Suppresses Students' Demonstration

MORE than once the Soviet Government has voiced support for the Vietnamese people's struggle. Nevertheless, when students in Moscow demonstrated in support of that struggle, the Soviet authorities resorted to violent measures.

On March 4 more than 2,000 enraged Asian, African and Latin American students demonstrated before the U.S. Embassy in Moscow in protest against the March 2 bombing raids on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam by U.S. imperialism and American extension of the war in south Viet Nam. The Soviet authorities did not hesitate to send more than 700 police and soldiers to suppress the demonstration.

Many Injured. Many students were injured, some seriously. Moreover, four Vietnamese, one Chinese, one Cameroon, one Mexican and one Soviet student were arrested and detained by the Soviet police for two hours.

Students from Viet Nam, Indonesia, Japan, Cambodia, Laos, China, Mali, Dahomey, Cameroon, Burundi, Somalia, Ethiopia, Cuba and Mexico marched to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow at 3:30 p.m. Holding up banners, placards and cartoons, they shouted: "Down with the U.S. aggressors!" "Johnson, the hangman!" and "U.S. imperialism, get out of south Viet Nam!" Some Soviet students also joined the demonstration.

U.S. Embassy Heavily Guarded. The demonstrators found the U.S. Embassy heavily guarded by more than 500 police and 200 soldiers who had been rushed to the scene long before their arrival. In command was a Soviet officer wearing the epaulettes of major-general.

Three U-shaped barriers were thrown up about 60 metres in front of the Embassy. The first consisted of

iron barricades, the second, of contingents of police grasping the barricades and the third, of 27 snow ploughs lined up in a row. On the sidewalk before the Embassy stood a line of policemen shoulder to shoulder.

When the demonstrators approached the first barrier, mounted police suddenly dashed out of a lane, riding up and down to bar their advance. In spite of police efforts to push them back, students rushed to the Embassy: some climbed over the snow ploughs while others crawled underneath. Breaking through the fourth police cordon on the sidewalk, the demonstrators hung many slogans and cartoons on the Embassy's iron railings and threw ink bottles and stones at the windows.

Demonstrators Assailed. Just then, more than 200 soldiers joined the police, and, linking arms, formed several columns to crack down on the demonstrators. They kicked the students and hit them with their fists and truncheons. Some students were even lifted up and then bumped along the ground.

Indignation and anger ran high among the demonstrators. They shouted to the Soviet troops and police: "Who are you protecting? U.S. imperialism has bombed our towns and villages and killed our own people. Why do you prevent us from demonstrating against it? Don't you oppose U.S. imperialism? Have you forgotten the U-2 flights over the Soviet Union? Are you against U.S. imperialism or against us?" They shouted: "Shame! Shame!"

Some time after 4 p.m., a heavy-duty fire engine came up from the rear of the students' ranks and threatened to turn its hoses on them. One student cried: "There's no fire here, but there's one in Viet Nam. Go there if you are brave enough."



Demonstrators at the U.S. Embassy were manhandled by Soviet police and soldiers

Chinese Embassy's Protest to the Soviet Government

Following is a translation of the March 5 protest note from the Chinese Embassy in Moscow to the Soviet Foreign Ministry. — Ed.

According to reports from Chinese students, on the afternoon of March 4 foreign students studying in Moscow, together with Soviet students, staged a demonstration in protest against the armed aggression committed by U.S. imperialism against Viet Nam. The demonstration was subjected to ruthless suppression by a large number of Soviet police and troops and a mounted detachment. A considerable number of students were arrested or injured, including one Chinese student arrested and more than 30 Chinese students injured of whom nine were seriously injured and had to be hospitalized.

The armed aggression of the ferocious U.S. imperialists against south Viet Nam and their wanton bombing of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam have aroused the strong indignation of the people of the whole world. It is entirely legitimate and just for the foreign students studying in Moscow to stage an anti-U.S. demonstration on this account.

Later in the day, the students held a rally before the Embassy of the D.R.V. to protest against the U.S. imperialist bombing of Viet Nam and voice support for the just struggle of the Vietnamese people.

"Regret" and "Appreciation." According to a Reuter dispatch, Soviet Foreign Minister A. Gromyko expressed "regret" to U.S. Ambassador Foy Kohler immediately after the demonstration and "assured the Ambassador that in future supplementary measures would be taken to protect the Embassy." In his protest letter, Kohler, while expressing "his appreciation of the courageous efforts of many of the policemen to protect the Embassy," criticized the Soviet authorities for the "grossly inadequate" protection and demanded that "adequate protection" should be given in similar situations in the future.

Many Chinese students were injured in the March 4 demonstration. Nine, who were seriously hurt, were sent to the Botkin Hospital where they were hospitalized after medical examinations by doctors. The next day, however, the Soviet authorities, for obvious political reasons, used force to expel seven of them from the hospital.

Strong Protest. On March 6, Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Pan Tzu-li, handed the Soviet Foreign Minister a Chinese Embassy note protesting the violence against the Chinese students. (See box above.)

The Ambassador also delivered a verbal protest against the forcible eviction of the injured Chinese students from the hospital where he had visited them the day before.

The Soviet Government, while untiringly professing its support for the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism, brought out police and troops to suppress the anti-U.S. demonstration and arrested and assaulted the student demonstrators, which resulted in a bloody incident. We cannot understand why the Soviet Government is so afraid of offending the United States. Why should the government of a socialist country go so far as to bring out large numbers of police and soldiers to crack down on students who take part in an anti-U.S. demonstration?

These actions by the Soviet Government run counter to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and to the aspirations of the Soviet people and the peoples of the whole world who oppose U.S. imperialism. We are ashamed of and distressed by these actions taken by the Soviet Government. We hereby lodge our protest with the Soviet Government and demand that the Soviet Government acknowledge its error and apologize to the students who took part in the anti-U.S. demonstration, and severely punish those who committed the violence.

On behalf of all the students in China, the All-China Students' Federation on March 7 sent a message of protest to the Soviet Government. Pointing out that the Soviet Government's action will only grieve those near and dear to the people and gladden their enemies, the message declared: "All you have done runs counter to both the common interests of the anti-U.S. struggle of the world's revolutionary people and to the interests of the anti-imperialist struggle of the great Soviet people." The message concluded with the call: "Let us direct the spearhead of our struggle against U.S. imperialism, the most ferocious enemy of the world's people, and not against the revolutionary comrades in the anti-imperialist struggle." The Federation on March 8 also sent two separate messages of encouragement to the arrested and injured students—one to those from Viet Nam and other countries, and one to the Chinese.

On March 6, students from Viet Nam, foreign friends and Chinese students demonstrated in Peking. Pledging their support for the anti-U.S. struggle of the Vietnamese people, the demonstrators first marched to the Embassy of the D.R.V. Then they went to the Soviet Embassy where, besides delivering their letters of protest, they shouted: "Protest against the Soviet Government's suppression of the students' anti-U.S. demonstration!" and "Protest against the Soviet Government's arrest and beating of students!" They expressed their staunch support for the anti-U.S. demonstration by Asian, African and Latin American students in Moscow two days earlier.

General Declaration of the Afro-Asian Economic Seminar

The Afro-Asian Economic Seminar, which opened on February 22 in Algiers, ended on February 28. The seminar adopted a General Declaration and Resolutions of the Commission for Economic Emancipation of the Afro-Asian Peoples, the Commission for Social Progress in the Framework of Genuine Economic Independence, the Commission for the Development of Economic Relations Between the Afro-Asian Countries and the Commission for a New Economic Policy Between the Afro-Asian Countries and the Rest of the World. Full text of the General Declaration follows. — Ed.

Preamble

THE Afro-Asian Economic Seminar, held in Algiers, capital of the Democratic and People's Republic of Algeria, from February 22 till 27, 1965, is an event of the greatest importance in the common struggle waged by Afro-Asian peoples against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. It constitutes as well, a new and important type of activity undertaken by the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization.

The economic seminar attended by delegates from the Afro-Asian countries as well as by observers from Cuba, from the Permanent Bureau of the Asian Economic Seminar, and from the Economic Commission of the O.A.U. was inaugurated by H.E. Ahmed Ben Bella, President of the Democratic and People's Republic of Algeria. The participants were unanimous in their sincere thanks to the Algerian people and their Government for the precious contribution they had given to the preparation and the success of this seminar.

The economic seminar warmly hails the struggle for national liberation waged by all the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America against imperialism and colonialism. This struggle is linked with the struggle of the socialist and democratic forces in the world, which constantly scores new successes, deals direct blows to the imperialists headed by the United States and gives a decisive contribution to the cause of world peace and the progress of humanity. The seminar points out that imperialism is not reconciled to its defeat. Its aggressive and bellicose nature will never change.

The participants in this seminar have stressed in their speeches the deep contradiction on political, economic and military planes between the imperialist countries and the Afro-Asian countries. The economic seminar underlines the fact that the poverty and the backwardness of the Asian, African and Latin Ameri-

can countries are essentially due to the systematic plunder perpetrated by the imperialist powers in the African, Asian and Latin American countries.

The seminar points out that the urgent task of the Afro-Asian peoples is to unite and persist in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by the United States and for full political and economic independence. The seminar has, in particular, discussed economic problems and defined the most effective means to intensify this action.

The economic seminar has demonstrated the fact that many Afro-Asian countries, especially the countries which are engaged in the non-capitalist way, have achieved positive results in the economic struggle against imperialism for the construction of an independent national economy.

The economic seminar stresses the fact that colonialism, while granting political independence to some countries, maintains economic control in such a way that the development of these countries is seriously handicapped. This domination of the economy is done under cover of "aid" and technical "co-operation."

Platform of Action

The participants in the economic seminar, after a thorough study of all questions on the agenda and in a spirit of solidarity between Afro-Asian peoples, have elaborated the following platform of action:

(1) For intensification of the struggle of peoples fighting for national independence:

(a) Supply the liberation movements with aid in arms, equipment, finances, and formation of military cadres. This aid only constitutes a form of support, as the peoples in struggle must essentially depend on their own efforts;

(b) Implement economic boycott and sever diplomatic relations with the colonizing countries and lead all the progressive forces of the world and the working masses of the colonial metropolis to refuse participation in loading or unloading of products coming from or destined for Portugal, Israel, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

(2) For the reconstruction of an independent national economy:

(a) To depend essentially on our own forces, on the enthusiasm, dynamism and initiative of the masses;

(b) To reinforce mutual aid and co-operation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit among all Afro-Asian peoples.

Protest Against Inviting UNECA Representative to Afro-Asian Economic Seminar

At the plenary session of the Fifth Commission of the Afro-Asian Economic Seminar on February 28, the Chinese delegation issued a statement protesting against the representative of the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa being invited to attend the seminar as an observer. Following is a translation of the statement. — Ed.

ACCORDING to the list of participants issued by the Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Economic Seminar, it is now confirmed that M. Joseph-Gholl, representative of the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa, has attended this seminar as an observer. This is a very serious matter.

It must be pointed out that the United Nations is still in fact controlled by U.S. imperialism.

For years, the United Nations has proved by its actions that it uses all good words but does all evil deeds. More and more of its crimes have been completely exposed before the people of the whole world.

The United Nations cannot at all reflect the position of the Afro-Asian countries in international

affairs. The Afro-Asian countries have had many bitter experiences from the United Nations. It is continuing its evil deeds and adding more bitter experiences for the Afro-Asian peoples.

The United Nations is a tool of the U.S. imperialists for promoting neo-colonialism. The U.N. Economic Commission for Africa is a subordinate body of the United Nations.

The Afro-Asian people's solidarity movement cannot tolerate inviting the representative of such an organization. As is well known, the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization has time and again adopted resolutions condemning the United Nations.

The invitation extended to the representative of the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa to attend this seminar as an observer has created a bad precedent in the Afro-Asian people's solidarity movement. It runs completely counter to the noble cause of the Afro-Asian people's solidarity against imperialism. The Chinese delegation, therefore, lodges a formal protest.

(3) To widen the scope of solidarity of Afro-Asian peoples with the Latin American people: to develop links in all fields with the revolutionary countries in Latin America and particularly Cuba.

(4) To achieve complete independence:

(a) To work for economic reconstruction, abolishing all privileges of the imperialists;

(b) To implement profound social and economic changes (agrarian reform, nationalization, expanding the bases of planning);

(c) To exercise effective control of the vital sectors of the national economy;

(d) To promote economic relations between the Afro-Asian countries on one hand and the developing and socialist countries on the other on the basis of equality and mutual benefit;

(e) To revise foreign debts. Economic relations between the socialist countries and the developing Afro-Asian countries should be on the basis of aid without any conditions or interests;

(f) To limit economic relations with the imperialist countries without severing them entirely and without any conditions.

(5) To harmonize and improve finances:

(a) To study the financial situation inherited from colonialism;

(b) To prepare the new bases for loans, taking into account the concerns and economic objectives of the countries concerned.

(6) For the formation and promotion of cadres:

(a) To immediately replace, and in the most favourable conditions, the old colonialist cadres;

(b) To form cadres to prepare for and guarantee the reconstruction of a genuine independent national economy;

(c) To standardize, through planning, the promotion of cadres in the Afro-Asian countries.

The economic seminar reaffirms that its work, in its entirety, exclusively comes within the framework of the Afro-Asian-Latin American people's solidarity movement and that it has no relation whatsoever with the United Nations and all its specialized agencies.

The U.S. imperialists are using the United Nations for pursuance of their neo-colonialist policy of aggression, subversion, exploitation, politically, militarily and economically.

The economic seminar condemns control and manipulation of the United Nations by the U.S. imperialists.

The economic seminar, after consultations, takes note of the Algerian delegation's proposal and proposes to the Executive Committee of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization to create organs which would study and propose to it solutions to accelerate the political and economic independence of Afro-Asian countries.

The Afro-Asian Economic Seminar reaffirms:

its full support to the people of south Viet Nam in their heroic struggle against American imperialism, for independence and democracy, peace and neutrality. The seminar recognizes the National Front of Liberation as the sole and genuine representative of the people of south Viet Nam;

its firm support to the people of northern Viet Nam in their just struggle against the military provoca-

tions of American imperialists, for safeguarding the country's sovereignty and for peace in Indo-China;

its firm support to the people of the Congo (Leopoldville) in their heroic struggle against the U.S. imperialist interference and aggression;

its firm support to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle against the provocations and aggressions by American imperialism;

its firm support to the armed struggle waged by the peoples of Angola, so-called "Portuguese" Guinea and Mozambique, against Portuguese imperialism and its imperialist accomplices in NATO and to the struggle of the Kamerun and other countries for freedom and liberation;

its firm support to the peoples of South and South-west Africa in their just struggle against racial discrimination and the criminal apartheid policy and for liberation;

its firm support to the struggle of the Zimbabwe people against the racist regime of the settler minority imposed by force on the African people of Zimbabwe;

its firm support to the peoples of Basutoland, Swaziland and the so-called "French" Somaliland as well as the other African peoples in their just struggle for independence and liberty;

its firm support to the Palestinian people in their just struggle against Israel, the instrument of imperialism, and for the return of the Arab refugees, as well as to the Cypriot people in their struggle for self-determination;

its firm support to the Arab peoples in their just struggle against imperialism and colonialism;

its firm support to the Indonesian people in their just struggle against "Malaysia," the neo-colonialist plan forged by Anglo-American imperialism;

its firm support to the people of the Arab South, Aden and Oman, struggling against British imperialism;

its firm support to the people of the so-called "French" Somaliland against the oppression and injustice of French colonialism;

its firm support to the armed struggle of the North Kalimantan people for national liberation;

its firm support to the Korean people in their just struggle for the cessation of the criminal south Korea-Japan talks aiming at maintaining the partition of Korea and fabricating the NEATO aggressive bloc, for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea and for realizing the reunification of the country;

its firm support to the Japanese people in their noble, patriotic and anti-U.S. struggle;

its firm support to the Laotian people in their struggle against imperialist intervention and aggression;

its firm support to the Cambodian people in their just struggle against the subversive plots of imperialism;

its firm support to the Latin American peoples in their heroic struggle against imperialism and for national liberation.

The seminar is fully convinced that if they unite more closely and persevere in the struggle, braving every difficulty and waging till the end the struggle against imperialism and in particular American imperialism, the peoples of Asia, Africa and the rest of the world will achieve final victory in their struggle for national liberation.

THE WEEK

(Continued From p. 5.)

copied from an original by Vice-Premier Chen Yi.

International Working Women's Day

International Working Women's Day (March 8) was celebrated throughout the land with meetings, parties and special entertainments. More than 1,200 women celebrated the day together at a tea party given by the National Women's Federation in Peking. Both the hosts, including President Tsai Chang and Vice-Presidents Teng Ying-chao and Hsu Kuang-ping of the Federation, and women guests from more than 60 countries, including wives of foreign diplomats, women experts and wives

of experts helping in China's construction, toasted the solidarity between women of the world in the struggle against imperialism and all reactionary forces and for world peace, social progress, women's emancipation and children's happiness.

Extending greetings to everyone present, Teng Ying-chao spoke of the present excellent situation both at home and throughout the world. She told the gathering that Chinese women were heightening their revolutionary zeal and doing everything they could to master their jobs so as to make greater contributions to the new upsurge of socialist revolution and construction in the country.

Referring to the international situation, she said that the women's movement was making advances in many countries and that notable

successes had been gained in their struggle for emancipation, for the protection of children's rights and for the interests of the people in general. Saying that China's women had always supported the just struggle of the people of other countries, she declared: "We will do all we can to give vigorous support to the people of Asia, Africa, Latin America and other parts of the world who are advancing along the revolutionary road of fighting against imperialism."

In celebration of the festival, 6,000 Peking women athletes took part in a cross country race, while 20,000 militia girls and women cadres from government offices, factories, schools and people's communes gathered on the city's outskirts to watch an aviation show, including parachuting and gliding, by militia girls.

How We Built the 12,000-Ton Hydraulic Press

In 1958 China decided to build a 12,000-ton hydraulic press for free forging. Four years later, in June 1962, this press was completed and put into operation. It has performed satisfactorily now for two years and more. Designed and built entirely by Chinese personnel it stands as an outstanding example of the spirit of self-reliance in socialist construction.

The press stands 23 metres high and is of massive construction. It can handle huge steel ingots of up to 300 tons a-piece and turn them into parts for heavy machines in the electric power, metallurgical, chemical, machine-building and national defence industries. A hallmark of the development of a country's industrial technology, it is a key piece of equipment for heavy machine building. This is why China was determined to build it despite the lack of large-size equipment and of specialists and experience in this field.

Below we give an article by the Communist Party Committee of the Shanghai Kiangnan Shipyard which made the press, telling how it was built and what was learnt in building it. — Ed.

ORDINARILY the manufacture of such a machine as a 12,000-ton hydraulic press requires exceptionally large equipment for casting, forging, metal cutting and transport as well as rich experience in heavy machine building and specialists in this line of production. All these conditions were lacking in Shanghai in 1958. Nevertheless, we decided to go ahead.

Knowledge Through Scientific Experiments

The first problem we encountered was how to design the press and ensure that it would be of the required standard of quality. To beat this problem we did four things:

First, we sent a group of eight people to visit all factories in the country using small and medium-sized hydraulic presses. They studied all these machines and their performance and held discussions with operators and maintenance men. In this way, these men who knew nothing about hydraulic presses before gained first-hand knowledge of these machines.

Secondly, we collected all relevant technical data available in the country, and made careful comparisons of all such machines in the world that we knew of down to every single part and component. We assimilated all their good points into our own design, making what modifications were necessary to suit our country's specific conditions.

Thirdly, we constructed all kinds of models which helped us solve many specific problems that could not have been solved by theorizing alone. In the process, the designers discovered flaws in their initial designs,

linked theory up more closely with practice, and were better able to solicit comments and suggestions from experienced workers.

Fourthly, following Comrade Mao Tse-tung's teaching that everything should be done through experimentation, we conducted repeated experiments. All innovations introduced in the design were adopted only after their initiators had personally conducted exhaustive experiments. To test our design, we built an analogue model one-tenth the size of the projected machine. As the three crossbeams of the projected 12,000-ton press were too large to be made of single castings with our available equipment, we decided to use welded structures instead. In making each welded component for the analogue model we made scores or even hundreds of preliminary tests.

By combining bold experiments with prudence in actual manufacture in doing these four things, we obtained all the necessary first-hand data we needed in a year and a half of scientific experimentation. We thus successfully completed our design of the huge press—a design which is quite unique and original and one that suits the specific conditions of our country.

Overcoming Production Difficulties

We organized a work force to build the press in 1960-61. It was a time of very difficult conditions. Adhering to Comrade Mao Tse-tung's military principle of "concentrating a superior force to destroy the enemy forces one by one," we concentrated our efforts on tackling technical problems one by one and were

able to take all the difficulties in our stride.

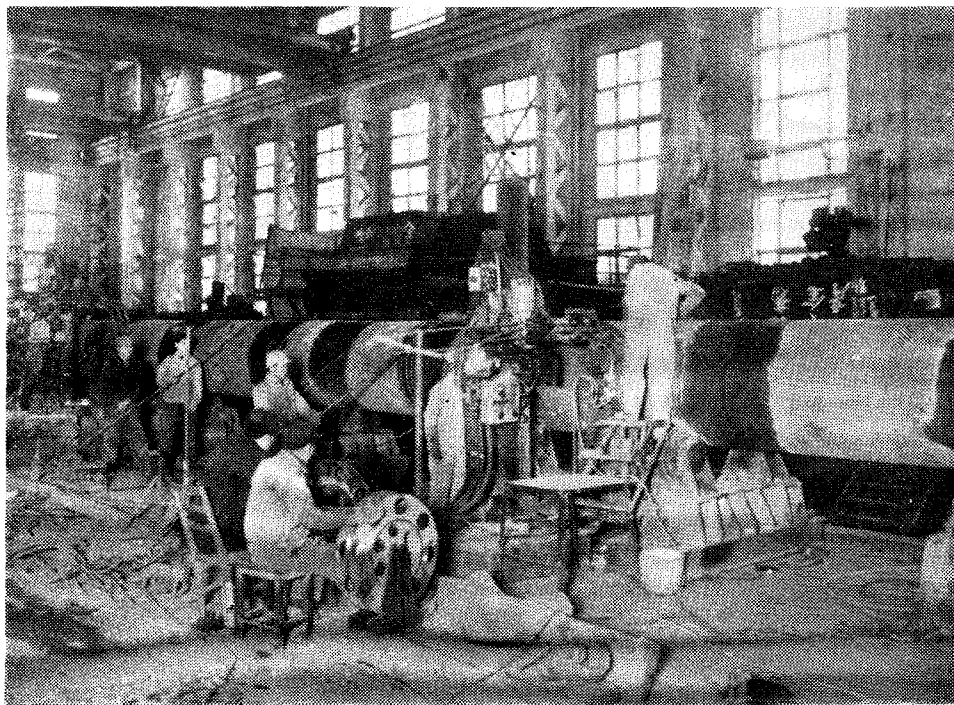
Since we decided to use welded tie rods and crossbeams instead of cast steel ones, a great amount of complicated welding was involved and it was decided to use the modern electro-slag welding technique. This method had just been introduced from abroad and was at that time in an experimental stage. By consulting technical journals and with the help of other technicians, Tang Ying-pin, a worker-turned engineer with more than 30 years of experience at the bench, improvised the necessary welding equipment and made experiments during the manufacturing of the analogue model. When the experience thus acquired was used to weld the huge tie rods of the 12,000-ton

press, however, ultrasonic checks showed cracks in the seams. Some lost heart, but the Communist Party branch encouraged them to find out where the trouble lay, pointing out that failures often contained the germs of success. They cut the cracks open and studied the defects in relation to technological and operational procedures. After more experiments and improvement of the welding technique the seams were made as strong as the steel bodies themselves. (See block.)

Another tough nut to crack was the hoisting and moving of the big workpieces for processing. The workshop in which the press was to be installed was still being built, and the huge travelling crane had not yet been put up. Veteran worker Wei Mao-li, who had worked for many years as a "coolie" in the old society, and other hoist workers improvised an ingenious method of raising the big components with a number of mechanical jacks, wedging them with blocks of wood as they rose. By this method they raised the 300-ton bedplate, and put it on cradles so that it could be easily swung round for processing.

Many experienced furnace builders in Shanghai contributed ideas to the building of a mammoth furnace in which heat treatment of the big crossbeams was successfully done.

Next came the machining of the big components. Yuan Chang-ken, a young worker-engineer, did this without the use of outsized machine tools. Helped by fellow workers and another engineer trained from the ranks, he devised a host of small milling machines to process the big workpieces by the method developed by Shanghai workers and known as "ants nibbling at a bone." In this method, instead of being placed on



Welding the huge tie rod by the electro-slag technique

a machine, the big workpiece is laid on the ground alongside small machine tools to be "nibbled at."

The boring of twelve 1-metre diameter holes on the crossbeams for the tie rods to go through presented one of the toughest problems. To ensure precision, technicians and workers made no less than 2,000 measurements during this process. As a result the cumulative tolerance was kept to a figure much less than was allowed.

With such a spirit in overcoming difficulties, all 6,926 parts were machined strictly to specification, and the huge hydraulic press was successfully assembled at the first try.

Man — The Decisive Factor

The building of this 12,000-ton hydraulic press convincingly proved that it was man and not equipment that played the decisive role. The huge machine was designed and constructed under extremely difficult conditions by a group of people, mostly young men, who were without much previous knowledge in this field. Inexperience and youth were unfavourable factors, but they played a positive role: the young people were daring in thought and action and free of the hidebound ideas of some "erudite" people. They were confident that they could make just about anything made by man.

While strategically despising difficulties, they showed a deep respect for science; that is, tactically they took each specific problem seriously. Many formidable difficulties were involved in building the giant hydraulic press. But once outworn myths were exploded, the building of it no longer appeared difficult.

Later, when people got down to the job, they encountered one specific difficulty after another. But when they carefully studied and analysed things and made experiments, the difficulties were surmounted and the press was built. This formula of "difficult — not difficult — difficult — not difficult" may well be one governing all technical advance. The first transition from "difficult" to "not difficult" is accomplished as a result of breaking down myths — by solving problems in the world of the mind. The second such transition is accomplished as a result of scientific efforts — by solving material-technical problems. The two processes supplement and promote each other and push things forward.

Use of Indigenous Methods

The builders of this press did not wait to get the large-sized equipment that would ordinarily be regarded as essential. In a typical revolutionary spirit, they devised indigenous methods and tools instead, and succeeded in their task.

An indigenous method does not mean a crude and unscientific one as some people tend to believe. It is "indigenous" in the sense that it is evolved from methods developed by the working people through long years of practice, a method worked out by the rank and file whose initiative has been brought into play to tackle a given task in the light of given conditions. In short, it is a method of self-reliance.

Our experience shows that indigenous methods have a great vitality in that: 1. they are rooted in the practice of the labouring people over long periods of time; 2. they conform to scientific laws, and some are very ingenious indeed; 3. they provide quick solutions to complex technical problems; and 4. they entail little investment, and are therefore in line with the principle of running an enterprise by industry and thrift.

To be sure, if modern, large-sized equipment had been available, we would have been only too glad to use it. Many plants in China use such equipment today. This means that the Party's policy of simultaneously employing modern and indigenous methods is entirely correct; it helps us achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

Relying on the Masses

In our technical work we adhered to the Party's class line of relying on the workers, and especially the veteran workers. One can consult books or specialists on complex technical problems; or one can consult the veteran workers. Both approaches are indispensable. But for those who lack actual experience it is more important to consult the veteran workers, and expert opinion and ideas from books can be applied to solve actual production problems only through the hands of skilled workers. Once their initiative is brought into play, knotty technical problems can be solved. This is because these workers have rich production experience and a splendid tradition of grappling with difficulties

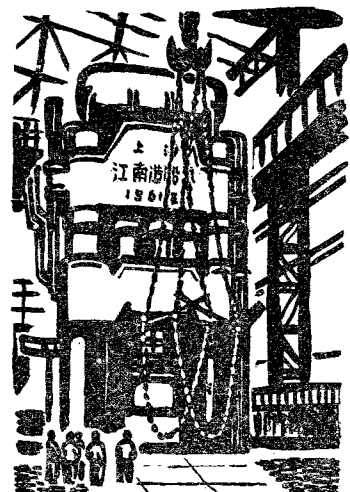
with stamina and grit. They are the backbone in both scientific experiment and the struggle for production in our country. Designers of the 12,000-ton hydraulic press benefited much from the experience of veteran workers. Practically all problems met with in building the press were successfully tackled with their help.

Veteran workers can play a greater role only when the leadership and technical personnel work in close co-operation with them. This is what we call "three-in-one" co-operation. In this type of co-operation, technical personnel have the main responsibility in designing work, but they must consult the rank and file as much as possible. When it comes to actual manufacture, it is the workers who play the key role; but they are helped and guided by the technical staff who acquaint the workers with all the specifics of the job in question so as to enable the latter to play their full role. Through this kind of co-operation, theory is most satisfactorily integrated with practice.

Good Style of Work

The whole process of building the press involved not only the struggle for production and scientific experiment but a class struggle as well — a struggle between ideas which in essence reflect different class viewpoints. The many formidable difficulties met with could not have been successfully surmounted without a shock force with a good style of work, a style of careful thinking, accurate judgment, unremitting attention to the job on hand, hard work and perseverance. This style was fostered first of all by the leading cadres personally setting an example. This was combined with the method of concentrating a superior force to tackle problems one by one. At each stage of the work, we put forward a slogan that really fired the imagination of the rank and file and they rushed to do the job.

There was constant close co-operation between leading personnel and the rank and file, between cadres and workers and between workers doing different jobs. Administrative personnel were at the construction site with the workers practically all the time, and technical personnel spent at least a third of their time on the job alongside the workers. The entire force rose as one at the call of the Communist Party branch to tackle a key problem. Difficulties and hardships, far from daunting them, only inspired them with greater courage. No difficulty on earth can block the advance of such a force armed with Mao Tse-tung's thinking.



Speeding Up Rural Water Conservancy

AFTER reaping last autumn the best harvest in years, China's peasants have stepped up the tempo of their winter capital construction in order to ensure still better crops in 1965. A significant proportion of rural manpower has been building water control projects and large numbers of these have already been completed.

As water conservancy has played a major role in boosting farm yields in each of the last three years, the peasants are all the more eager to achieve further successes. The good harvest last year, in turn, enabled the communes to allocate more labour power, materials and funds to this work. The raised political consciousness of the peasants arising from the steady unfolding of the socialist education movement in rural districts has ensured the sound development of the water conservancy campaign. This is a necessary first step towards a new upsurge of farm production.

Many places mapped out their plans earlier than usual and started work even before all the autumn crops were gathered. Construction has been progressing rapidly since then and relatively high standards of work have been maintained. At the end of 1964, according to reports from 22 provinces, the number of peasants taking part in water conservancy programmes increased by 14 million compared with the same period of 1963. The amount of stone and earth shifted for the whole country was nearly half as much again.

Mass Efforts on Small Works

The projects undertaken by the communes, production brigades and teams themselves are mostly small ones. They include channels and ditches to link up with reservoirs and trunk irrigation and drainage canals, thereby increasing the area where control can be exercised. A number of big works are being built by the Government or by the communes with government assistance. Small works require only limited investment and manpower and bring immediate results. Moreover, they are within the technical and material resources of the farmers.

Part of the labour force has been engaged on annual maintenance and repairs, raising the dykes along the rivers and sea coast, probing the embankments that protect the farmland, and dredging rivers and canals. These tasks and the building of small works account for the major part of the projects.

Another feature of the rural water control campaign is that commune members rely on themselves and use their own resources. To entrust the peasants with running their own affairs not only gives better results but conforms to the Party's general line for building socialism. Inspired by the famous Tachai brigade which displays an heroic spirit of self-reliance and enterprise, the nation's communes, brigades and teams have done their best to emulate the hard-working Tachai farmers.

In six provinces including Anhwei, Fukien and Szechuan, the great majority of the 790,000 projects under construction last January were being built by the commune members with their own resources entirely. In the 11 counties of the Huiyang Special Administrative Region, Kwangtung, the peasants used 5 million yuan from their reserve funds to finance water conservancy work.

The Government, however, does not confine itself to building big works and helping with the construction of medium-sized ones. It provides funds and materials for small works undertaken by districts which need assistance. In Tibet, for instance, the People's Government allocated 300,000 yuan last winter for the peasants to build relatively large water control works and this raised the total sum so spent over the past five years to 4 million yuan. Government technical assistance is given on a wide scale throughout the country.

Adapting to Local Needs

Many places with fairly good records in water conservancy have improved existing control works and made big efforts to extend the work to remote districts where such projects were formerly few. Kwangtung Province, for example, has brought 70 per cent of its farmland under irrigation, so its goal now is to expand the area giving steady and high yields irrespective of the weather and to start projects in the dry mountainous areas.

Individual provinces pay particular attention to their own specific problems. The northern province of Hopei, which lies mainly within the Haiho River basin, takes drainage as its central task, while working on water retention and dredging along the river's upper and middle reaches respectively. Hopei is also vigorously expanding its area irrigated from wells. Hilly Chekiang Province in east China is primarily concerned with harnessing water resources in mountainous terrain. The paddies of Szechuan in southwest China are concentrated in hilly areas where the main headache is the threat of drought. To meet its particular needs, the province stresses the use of water-lifting pumps, powered by diesel engines or electric motors, for irrigation.

In the plains and low-lying areas, the commune members are building irrigation and drainage systems and pumping stations. In the southern provinces, the work consists mainly of digging ponds and small reservoirs, throwing up embankments and installing water turbine pumps. But as spring gradually sets in from the south to the north, the picture has begun to change and attention is being shifted from water conservancy to preparations for the spring sowing.

— YANG MIN

For a Still Better Cotton Harvest

CHINA reaped a good cotton harvest last year. Output was 37 per cent higher than in 1963 and surpassed that of 1957, the last year of the First Five-Year Plan. Average per-*mu* yield increased by 23 per cent to reach an all-time high for the country.

Many places reported high yields on large tracts of land. Altogether 17 counties surpassed the target of an average 100 *jin* per-*mu* yield (output and yield is given in terms of ginned cotton throughout this article). Average per-*mu* yields in the rural parts of Shanghai, Chekiang Province and the Soochow Special Administrative Region, Kiangsu Province, all exceeded 100 *jin*.

The counties, people's communes and production brigades with high yield records didn't come by their honours easily. They had to overcome a number of difficulties by their own efforts and in the process accumulated a wealth of experience. They attribute their achievements, first and foremost, to the political and ideological work which has helped revolutionize the peasants' thinking and given them the confidence to set themselves higher goals. Other factors include the working out of a set of advanced farming techniques suited to local conditions, new capital construction work on the farms, such as irrigation works, and success in the campaign to "compare with, learn from and catch up with the advanced and help those lagging behind."

Some Outstanding Producers

The following notes on four outstanding producers of cotton indicate some of the problems that cotton farmers were up against and how they dealt with them.

Big Leap in Cotton and Grain. Chitung is one of the Yangtse River delta counties that raised rich harvests of both cotton and grain last year. This is a densely populated area averaging only 1.3 *mu* of farmland per head. Prior to 1959, not only was the cotton yield low, but large amounts of grain had to be brought in from other counties to feed the population. At first, cotton and grain crops seemed to vie for land and this unsolved conflict prevented increased output. By working out rational methods of crop rotation, building water control works, using improved strains and adopting new techniques, the county has continued planting both crops and obtained good yields. Last year, the per-*mu* yield of cotton in Chitung was raised to 131 *jin*, a big leap of 64 per cent compared with the preceding year. In spite of the fact that cotton accounted for one half of its farmland, Chitung's grain output also soared. The county sold 28,000 tons of surplus grain to the state.

They Won Despite Pests, Hail and Downpours. The Yangtan brigade in Chuwu County, Shansi, is a pacesetter in several kinds of farm work. Since 1961, no

matter what the weather, it has consistently got more than 100 *jin* per *mu* from its cotton fields. The hilly land which this brigade farms in northern China is not naturally good, but the peasants by hard, wise work and long-term planning have one by one dealt with such problems as low fertility, soil erosion, lack of water and the constant threats of drought and waterlogging. Last year's per-*mu* cotton yield on its 4,200 *mu* was slightly lower than in 1963, but, in view of the unusual natural calamities they faced, the Yangtan peasants regarded the harvest as a resounding victory. First, pests destroyed 30 per cent of the cotton seedlings in the fields, then cutworms, hailstorms and prolonged rainy weather all caused further damage. The Yangtan men and women battled all these difficulties and finally won through.

Battling Complacency. With a per-*mu* record of 180 *jin* last year, the Jiatang People's Commune of Tzuhsi County in coastal Chekiang set a good example of how a high-yielding unit can continue to make further advances. Its members at one time were well satisfied with their 1963 yield (155.5 *jin* per *mu*) and hesitated to raise their production targets. The leadership then picked out two of the commune's production teams enjoying similar conditions but with a big difference in yields, and asked members to discuss the matter. These discussions elucidated the major reasons for the unequal yields. Discussions then centred on the high-yielding teams and these brought out some important deficiencies in their methods of raising cotton. This



Jiatang commune members spraying insecticides in cotton fields

ended complacency and high cotton targets were accepted as practical.

Revolutionary Thinking, Revolutionary Results. The Fujiazhuang brigade of Tinghsing County in the Hopei plain used to harvest 20 or 30 *jin* of cotton per *mu* and the yield was only raised to 40 *jin* in 1963. By taking radical measures, last year the brigade doubled its yield. The brigade's members say they owe their success mainly to their increased labour enthusiasm which has resulted from political understanding and a study of the examples of the famed Tachai brigade of Shansi (nationally known for its spirit of self-reliance and enterprise) and the Yangtan brigade.

Cotton Plans for 1965

The above were some of the facts considered by the national conference on cotton production which was convened in Peking recently by the State Council. Experience in getting high yields was summed up and swapped and the tasks of 1965 were discussed. It mapped out and publicized ways of raising the output of cotton and called on commune members to raise still bigger crops this year.

To reach the 1965 output targets, it is necessary to raise per-*mu* yields, especially on normally low-yield lands. Cotton acreage may also be extended wherever this is feasible. As some 60 per cent of the cotton-growing land is in the north and gives relatively low yields compared to the south, there are big potentialities here for increasing the nation's output. Other measures to be taken are strengthening the leadership, first of all, the ideological and political leadership; rationalizing the geographical distribution of cotton field and concentrating them in one place as far as this is reasonable; summing up good experience and popularizing successful techniques.

China's cotton farmers are in good heart after last year's good crops. Preparations for this year's sowing are going ahead busily in the cotton-growing areas. Reports to date show that ploughing and seed selection are being better done than in previous years while more manure has been collected and bigger supplies of insecticide are available. Current prospects for cotton production in China are very good.

— HO SHAN

FRIENDLY CO-OPERATION

At the Leipzig Fair

When the Chinese Pavilion at the Leipzig Spring Trade Fair opened to the public on February 28, more than 20,000 people came to see the 4,000 exhibits on display. China is one of the 70-odd countries taking part in the fair, which is celebrating its 800th anniversary this year. Held on a larger scale than in previous years, the fair formally opened on February 27. China was among the over 20 countries which sent government delegations to the opening ceremony.

Party and government leaders of the German Democratic Republic were among the first visitors at the Chinese Pavilion. They were shown around by Wang Cheng, leader of the Chinese government delegation, and Chang Hai-feng, member of the delegation and Chinese Ambassador to the G.D.R. The German leaders showed keen interest in the various kinds of lathes, special steel tubes, transistor radios and textiles on exhibition.

The visitors' book was soon filled with entries. One German friend wrote: "We rejoice over the achievements the Chinese people have made under the leadership of the Chinese

Communist Party. We are confident that our friendship will be consolidated and deepened."

Chinese Freighter for Algeria

Cheers from a big waiting crowd greeted the 13,000-ton *S.S. Shuguang* (Light of Dawn) as she steamed into the port of Algiers in mid-February. Later, on February 24, the ship, a gift from the Chinese Government, was formally handed over to the Algerian Government. Many Algerian officials and notables attended the presentation ceremony held on her deck, while thousands of interested spectators watched from a nearby bridge, the tops of buildings, and other vantage points around the harbour. A concrete embodiment of mutual support and friendly relations between China and Algeria, the *Shuguang* will join the fleet of the Algerian National Navigation Company.

Pakistan Plants Chinese Tea

The West Pakistan Agricultural Development Corporation has imported Chinese tea seeds for trial cultivation in the districts near Rawalpindi. The seeds come from a variety of tea grown in central China where rainfall and temperature are similar to those in the Murree hills

and other tracts near Rawalpindi. The corporation's experts believe that if this variety of Chinese tea can be successfully grown, it will go a long way to solving some of the problems of increasing tea production in West Pakistan.

In Guinea

Good work by Chinese experts and Guinean workers engaged in the building of a hydroelectric power station in Kinkon, Guinea, has resulted in pre-schedule completion of a canal to divert the waters of the Kokoula River. Commenting on the project, the journal *Horova*, organ of the Guinea Democratic Party, paid tribute to the work of the Chinese builders, and expressed appreciation for their efforts in training Guinean technicians.

Foreign Tropical Plants in China

Seventy-one different varieties of tropical plants were introduced to China last year and they are doing well in south China's Kwangtung Province. These plants, living symbols of international friendship, came from a dozen countries including Cuba, Viet Nam, Burma, Ceylon, Guinea, Indonesia and Yemen. They are being acclimatized at the South China Subtropical Crop Institute's Experimental Botanical Garden.

ROUND THE WORLD

U.S. Marines Land at Da Nang

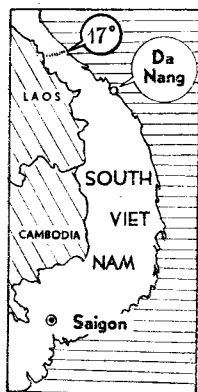
Deliberate Escalation

On March 7 advance elements of two battalions of U.S. marines began landing at Da Nang, the U.S. military base near the 17th Parallel in south Viet Nam. These latest reinforcements of some 3,500 men bring the number of U.S. military personnel taking a direct part in the war of aggression against the people of Viet Nam to 27,000.

By dispatching marines to south Viet Nam the Johnson Administration has taken another step to escalate the war. This action proclaims the utter bankruptcy of the U.S. "special warfare" in south Viet Nam and throws overboard whatever pretenses successive American Administrations have employed to camouflage American troops in south Viet Nam as "advisers."

The nervous U.S. army headquarters in Saigon took the strictest security measures against possible flash attacks by the people's forces. Two battalions of the puppet troops were deployed at the point of landing to provide protection for the marines who, according to AP, were ordered to battle stations the moment they were ashore. But in the hustle and bustle one covering American aircraft managed to crash on the beach.

In its March 6 announcement, the U.S. Defence Department, attempting to gloss over its open violation of the 1954 Geneva agreements on Indo-China, quibbled by saying that these marines had only a "limited" function in south Viet Nam; their job, it said, was merely to "relieve south Viet Nam government forces now engaged in security duty for action in the Pacification Programme and in



offensive roles against communist forces."

The Pentagon announcement showed that the U.S. army in south Viet Nam, reeling from the knock-out blows dealt by the people's forces at Bien Hoa, Binh Gia, Pleiku, Qui Nhon and other points, was indeed worried about its own security. But the dispatch of 3,500 marines to "strengthen the general security of the Da Nang air base complex," even in the opinion of UPI, far exceeds security needs at this American base. Viewed in connection with the recent stationing of Hawk missiles at Da Nang, the arrival of the marines can only mean that Washington is bent on enlarging the war in Indo-China.

Arms Deal With Israel

Challenge to the Arab People

The visit to Tel Aviv (Israel) by Averell Harriman, President Johnson's special envoy, at a time when the U.S. Government was being rapped on the knuckles for its part in the West German arms deal with Israel was an open challenge to the Arab people. Coupled with the earlier mission to Beirut by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Phillips Talbot to monkey with the Arab plan to divert the Jordan River waters, Harriman's journey into "occupied Palestine" pointed to increasing U.S. machinations in the Middle East.

Harriman tried to explain away the U.S. intrigues in the arms deal, valued at 80 million dollars, which Washington had arranged as a West German "gift." He said the United States was only interested in maintaining a balance of power between the Arabs and Israel. The Arab press pointed out to him, however, that it was precisely to tip the balance in Israel's favour that he had gone to Tel Aviv.

By arming the fanatics of Zionism against the Arab nations while itself trying to hide behind West Germany, the United States has stirred up strong feelings in the Middle East.

President Nasser accused the United States of channelling arms into Israel and called for vigilance in dealing with imperialism. He has the support of Algeria, the Sudan and other Arab countries which make common cause with the U.A.R. in face of the common enemy.

Washington's Subversives

Caught Redhanded in Syria

C.I.A. men, that is, special agents of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency posted overseas as embassy secretaries or consular officials with assignments to get rid of individuals or governments not to Washington's liking, have been out of luck lately. Some were exposed before they got very far, and some were caught right in the act. One notable instance was a C.I.A. plot to kill President Sukarno. It was revealed by no less an authority than the Indonesian President himself in a Djakarta speech on February 23. Then there was the case early this year of two C.I.A. characters, U.S. "diplomats," who were booted out of Tanzania for subversive activities. And from the Near East came news of a plot against Syria by members of the U.S. Embassy in Damascus.

Walter S. Snowdon, the second secretary, headed a spy ring collecting military intelligence for purposes inimical to Syria's security. He was found out and expelled from the country on February 17. Two of the agents in his employ, Farhan Al-Attasi and A.M. Hakimi, were sentenced to death and executed a week later. According to the depositions before the special military court, Farhan Al-Attasi held dual Syrian-American nationality and received espionage training in Washington. Snowdon who promised Farhan and his fellow conspirators two million dollars for information about the Syrian Army had plans to smuggle a rocket from Latakia to the United States.

Four days after Snowdon's expulsion U.S. Ambassador Knight was summoned by the Foreign Ministry and told that another member of his staff must leave Syria at once for her activities in the spy ring led by Snowdon.

SPORTS

Flying Start in 1965

With the year scarcely under way, sportsmen in China were off to a flying start. Forty new national records, including one world mark, had already been posted by March 8. Thus, in less than 10 weeks' time, a sizable bite already had been taken into last year's total of 94 national records.

World Weightlifting Record

The new world record was set in weightlifting when bantamweight Chen Man-lin, on a successful second lift of 118 kgs., shattered all previous marks in the press event. Young Chen also shouldered his way to No. 4 in the world with a total lift of 350 kgs. (snatching 95 kgs. and jerking 137.5 kgs.) during an inter-city championship meet in Peking on February 27. His new press record tops the previous one set by Fernando Baez Cruz of Puerto Rico in May 1964 by 0.5 kg. This is the 17th time since 1956 that a Chinese weightlifter has hoisted his way to a world record.

The hefty 23-year-old Cantonese student is a younger brother of celebrated weightlifter Chen Ching-kai, nine-time world record holder. When the latter set his first world mark in 1956, Man-lin was still a

14-year-old. Similar in build to his brother, Man-lin weighed in at 55.8 kgs. immediately after his world breaking effort.

The elder Chen, competing in the featherweight class, broke two national records the same evening that Man-lin made his successful assault (115.5 kgs. for the press and 357.5 kgs. for the total). The enthusiastic crowd at the 6,000-capacity Peking Gymnasium gave both brothers a tremendous hand for their performances.

Chen Man-lin's fellow weightlifters, although their performances were less sensational, made good showings. In Peking and in an earlier Canton competition, in addition to the Chen brothers, ten lifters broke national records. This brought the figure for the first two months of 1965 to 13, in all seven classes. Thus, with five-sixths of the year remaining, nearly half of the 28 existing records in this sport had already been topped.

Swimming — Hot Winter Season

Chinese swimmers have been turning the usually "slack" winter season for breaking records into one of the hottest seasons of the year. Casting aside their former taboo that winter was not suitable for hard training and competition, they went in for intensive training and have achieved spectacular results. Up to March 8, 19 of 30 national swimming records have been shattered. The most recent Peking competitions on March 7 and 8 saw 9 records go under. The rest were snapped at six other meets since the beginning of the year. The number of new titles in 1965 is already 3 more than the total in 1964.

Some other national records which were improved on in 1965 include speed-skating, track and field and women's archery.

Chinese Players Going to 28th World Table Tennis Championships

A 14-member men's team and a 10-member women's team will soon be leaving China for the 28th World Table Tennis Championships in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, in April.

The men's team includes Chuang Tse-tung, world singles champion; Li Fu-jung, runner-up; Chang Hsieh-lin, Hsu Yin-sheng and Wang Chia-sheng, members of the world champion Chinese Swaythling Cup team; and Wang Chih-liang, world men's doubles champion.

The women's team includes Lin Hui-ching, Liang Li-chen, Li Ho-nan, Ti Chiang-hua and Cheng Min-chih.

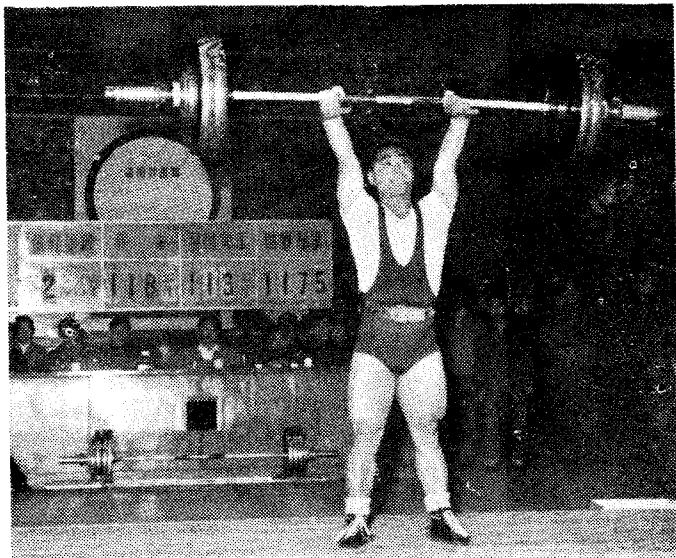
DRAMA

"Women Fliers"

An International Working Women's Day attraction on the Peking stage is a new play on a brand-new theme: women fliers. The play, written and produced by soldier-artists of the Modern Drama Company of the Chinese Air Force, is the story of five girls from varying backgrounds who come together in a common cause — becoming the first generation of women pilots in the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Witty, dramatic and full of vigour, *Women Fliers* catches most interest by its presentation of the ideological work done in the P.L.A., which makes the pilots' school not only a school for expert technical training, but also for moulding revolutionaries.

Three of New China's real-life first-generation women pilots who saw this drama wrote in the press: "It took us back a dozen years. . . . It was hard for young women like ourselves who came from different cities and villages just like those girls on the stage — but we had pledged, like them, that 'We will fly.' And we did"



Chen Man-lin lifts the barbells for a world record

CINEMA

"Lei Feng"

A feature film based on the life-story of Lei Feng, the young fighter of the People's Liberation Army who has been called "The Great Ordinary Soldier," has just been released by the Army's August 1 Studio. It comes at a time when the second anniversary of Chairman Mao's famous call to "Learn From Comrade Lei Feng" is being widely commemorated in China. All major cities are showing the film, and public interest is great.

In the two years since his death, Lei Feng's name has become a household word. Songs and poems about him are on many lips. People crowded to see the play and documentary short about him. Eight hundred thousand people visited the Peking exhibition on his life, saw the diary he kept, his dog-eared and heavily underlined copies of Chairman Mao's works, and other mementoes. Millions more have read and learnt from the pages of his diary quoted in the press. By bringing him now to the screen, the Army studio has answered a wide public demand.

Who Was Lei Feng?

Lei Feng was a young squad leader of a transport unit in the P.L.A. In 1962, he lost his life in an accident

while on duty. He was then only 22. During his brief lifetime, he was designated an outstanding tractor driver while working on a state farm, three times named an advanced worker and 26 times cited for other honours while working at the Anshan Steel Works; in the army, he was a "Five Good" soldier and a "Model Communist Youth League Member." It was while in the army that he was admitted to the Communist Party.

Lei Feng was given these honours not because of any extraordinary feats. As farmer, worker or soldier, he was never assigned any but the most ordinary, routine work. His greatness lay in that whatever he did, he did completely selflessly and with all his heart from a conviction that every job, however small and ordinary, was for the people and for communism. In his diary can be found the now famous words: "I live so that others may live better." *Renmin Ribao* commented on his life: "It attained immortality in the unlimited cause of service to the people."

The film draws the outlines of this tragically short but heroic life with love and simplicity. It takes just a few episodes, chosen from out of many, that are most revealing of his communist spirit and creates a vivid and unforgettable image of the young soldier.

A Chinese saying goes: "Every river has a source; every tree has its roots." Whence did Lei Feng's greatness spring?

In the opening sequences, the film inserts flashbacks to his early years: a solitary child hunched in a dilapidated hut while outside the wind howls and snow blankets the earth; the child staggering under a load of firewood before the landlord's mansion; the landlord's wife screaming at him and gashing his hand with a knife. . . .

Bitter Childhood

At five, the child Lei Feng lost his father, a "coolie" who died of ill treatment at the hands of Kuomintang and Japanese troops. Within the next two years, he lost his two brothers, one a tuberculous child labourer of 12. Then his mother died, the only remaining member of his family. She hanged herself after being humiliated by a landlord's son. At seven, Lei Feng was left alone in the merciless environment of the old society. Liberation came to his native Hunan Province two years later. Lei Feng was saved, clothed, fed and sent to school by the local people's government. With his early tribulations deeply impressed upon his mind, he developed as ardent a love for the new life as he had a hatred for the old. In the diary which he started to keep a few years after finishing primary school, like many young Chinese people do, he many times referred to himself as "a poor orphan" whom the Communist Party and Chairman Mao delivered from "a flaming pit." "We must not forget the pain although the wound has healed," he wrote. "Small as I was, I learnt to feel a bitter hatred of the savage imperialists and that dark society. I had thought then: If anyone saves me, give me a gun and I will wipe out those wolves and avenge my parents. . . ."

Lei Feng's childhood experiences determined his clearcut class stand. He had a strong fellow feeling for all the poor and the oppressed of old China. As his understanding grew, that sympathy embraced all the world's oppressed people. He once wrote in his diary: "Two-thirds of the world's poor folk are still await-



The late Lei Feng in real life—among his Young Pioneer friends

ing liberation. We cannot stand by and watch them being bullied. We must help to deliver all the peoples from misery and suffering."

Student of Chairman Mao's Thinking

But it was not his origins alone that made him a communist. At the beginning his thoughts were strongly coloured by personal hatred of the landlords and a personal gratitude to the Party. The study of Chairman Mao's thinking and the Party's teachings broadened his outlook, so that he came to understand that all reactionary classes were the common enemy of the people, that the proletarian class and its vanguard was not only his personal liberator, but that of all the oppressed.

The role played in the maturing of his communist outlook by Chairman Mao and the Party's teachings runs like a red thread through the film. The following scene, taking place when Lei Feng is already in the army and a conscious revolutionary, concentratedly reflects this. The barracks' loudspeaker broadcasts the news that Chiang Kai-shek is planning a sneak attack on the mainland. Late at night, Lei Feng seeks out his company political instructor and urgently asks to join the coastal defence. He sulks when he is refused, and the instructor has a long, heart-to-heart talk with him. Once again they go through Chairman Mao's famous article "Serving the People." When they finish, Lei Feng says simply: "Now I understand. When the Party and people need me to be a Huang Chi-kuang,* I will stop the enemy's bullets with my body . . . when they need me to be a Chang Szu-teh,** I will make charcoal. At whatever post, I will do my utmost to serve the people." In actual life Lei Feng turned again and again to Mao Tse-tung's words as a guide to action. He had written in his diary: "After having studied the four volumes of *Mao Tse-tung's Selected Works*, my deepest feeling is

* A battle hero of the Chinese People's Volunteers in the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea.

** A Long March veteran who died while making charcoal during Yen-an days and whom Chairman Mao commemorated in the article.

that now I understand what kind of a man I should be, and whom I am living for. . . . I live so that others may live better." This consciousness formed the root source of his lofty ideas and moral strength.

In three deeply moving episodes, the film shows how this outlook inspired all his later actions and thoughts. Out on his offday, he passes by a building site of a primary school. Without a second thought, he joins in the work. Coming home in a sudden downpour, he helps a woman carry her grandchild a dozen kilometres out of his way to her destination. Driving a truckload of relief supplies for flood victims in a commune, he quietly and unobtrusively leaves them 100 yuan of his own savings. Lei Feng, always thrifty, had saved this sum from his allowances over a long period. The film images of these scenes are memorable.

For Lei Feng, such acts were a way of life. There was a complete freedom of any wish to be noticed or praised that made his actions totally different from philanthropy or charity. In his diary he had written: "If anyone thinks I am a 'fool,' he is quite wrong. I want to be useful to the people and the country. If that is considered the act of a fool, I am only too glad to be one, for the revolution needs such fools. . . ." The film admirably projects this unaffected simplicity of Lei Feng's.

A Heart As Warm As Spring

One of Lei Feng's favourite mottoes was: "Treat your comrades with a heart as warm as spring." The film reveals this side of his character not through a mass of details, but in a few bold strokes, through his friendship with Wang Ta-li, a fellow soldier. The latter is a vividly drawn character: happy-go-lucky, bright rather than diligent, apt to think of his personal interests before others'.



Lei Feng in the film

Each episode of the army men's bustling life and their close contacts with the people subtly contrasts the two and gradually they reveal Wang's change under Lei Feng's influence. Going home urgently on leave to see his sick mother, Wang discovers that Lei Feng has already sent her a warm message and some money in his name. This last act, coming upon all the others that Wang has seen Lei Feng do before, clinches his transformation. There is a stirring scene in which, inspired by Lei Feng's spirit of selfless love of others, he rushes out of his home wordlessly to join the flood fighters on the village dyke.

The film ends with the climax in Wang's emotions. Returning to camp eager to see Lei Feng again, he suddenly learns of his comrade's death in an accident. Having shared with him step by step his previous emotions, the audience now shares with him the full shock and grief of this news. But one also realizes: he will carry on where his comrade left off.

Brief as the film had to be compared with the full richness of Lei Feng's life, it has caught his essential make-up and spirit. Nothing that the young soldier did was out of the ordinary, and yet he achieved greatness in doing ordinary things. He is an outstanding representative of the host of heroes in New China who have distinguished themselves in doing the routine jobs of the nation.

ACROSS THE LAND

Women on the Production Front

EQUAL with men since liberation, the women of China find no job barriers confronting them. They have become a vital force on the nation's production front.

In many places women were once not allowed to till the land and thus were condemned to dependency on men. In the countryside today they make up a good part of the work force and many have become leaders of people's communes, brigades and teams. In rice-rich Szechuan Province, for example, more than a thousand communes have women directors or vice-directors.

Former Tibetan women slaves and serfs now work alongside men in factory and field and hold 20-50 per cent of all government posts from county level down. In Inner Mongolia half of the region's 5,000 trained workers in artificial insemination centres are women.

More and more educated young women from the cities have gone to the countryside in recent years. Since early last year, 160,000 girls and young women who had finished school have settled in rural areas and are helping transform agricultural production.

Women have flowed into industry in large numbers. They now make up a significant proportion of the skilled workers and technicians. The number of women industrial workers in the north China port of Tientsin is twice as great as all of that city's industrial workers at the time of liberation. In addition to the textile and light industry where they were employed before liberation, women are working in the chemical, metallurgical and machine-building industries, as well as in various industrial research institutes. Over 100 factories and plants have women directors or vice-directors. One-fifth of the engineers and technicians in Tientsin are women, the overwhelming majority trained since 1949.

In the Uighur Autonomous Region of Sinkiang in northwest China more

than 10,000 women are employed in the newly established textile industry. The leading steel centre of Anshan has nearly 900 women technicians. In the machine-building centre of Shenyang, 17,000 are technicians in machine-building, chemical and light industry.

New-Style University

AN outstanding example of a new-style institution of higher education, the Tarim University of Land Reclamation in Sinkiang is a part-farmwork and part-study college. The school was set up in 1958 on the northern bank of the Tarim River near Aksu in the vast stretches of northwest China. A year earlier nine huge state farms had been carved out of wasteland by demobilized armymen. From this university, a new kind of all-round worker, educated and technically skilled, goes to the farms.

Working these virgin land farms far in the arid heartland of Asia entails building many irrigation projects and solving a host of complex problems — type of crops, soil, climate and high rate of evaporation. The university was established to train skilled personnel to run the nine highly mechanized farms and to help solve production problems characteristic of the locality.

At the outset, students studied in the open and slept in tents. Studies alternated with farmwork and construction, and students and faculty raised their own food and built their own classrooms and dormitories.

The university now has 20,000 sq. m. of buildings, half of which were put up by the students and faculty themselves, seven laboratories and several thousand *mu* of farmland. It produces nearly all its meat, grain, vegetables and edible oil, and has sold the state cotton from its fields.

Courses are four to five years, and there are more than 20 subjects. Besides their major subject, students take basic courses and one foreign

language. Agronomy, farm machinery and various kinds of agricultural techniques are among the available courses. In addition to obtaining a high theoretical grasp of their speciality, graduates are well acquainted with it in a practical way.

More than 600 graduates are now working on state farms, some as farm mechanics, technicians, agronomists and veterinarians, others as production team leaders, political instructors and accountants.

Safe Driving

THROUGHOUT China, the guiding principle in transportation has been safety, efficient operation of vehicles, delivering shipments in good shape and a good attitude in service. Since liberation, the Ministry of Communications, which has formulated a series of safety measures, has called on all drivers to maintain a high sense of responsibility for lives and state property and strictly observe the transportation rules. The movement to compare with, learn from, catch up with the advanced and help those lagging behind has brought forth a growing crop of outstanding drivers.

The increasing number of motor vehicles on the nation's roads has pointed up the need for greater emphasis on safe driving. From one end of the country to the other perfect road records have been made by more than 15,000 lorry and bus drivers who have been behind the wheel for at least 200,000 kilometres. Of these, 600 have covered distances ranging from 500,000 to 790,000 kilometres.

On the Chinghai-Tibet Highway which runs 4,000 metres above sea level, on new roads spanning the Gobi Desert, and in the mountainous regions of the rugged Yunnan-Kweichow Plateau drivers have compiled a number of safe-driving records. To bus driver Ma Teh-shan in the northwest's Sinkiang goes the nation's top mark — 13 consecutive years without an accident over 790,000 kilometres of road.

Li Chang-lin, a driver in Yangchow, Kiangsu Province, has a faultless road performance for more than 500,000 kilometres. Li has carefully

studied the movements of cars, bicycles, pedestrians (especially children), and horses.

Many drivers have chalked up safety records even in crowded big cities. Peking's Li Wen-fu, driver of a ten-wheeled lorry with a five ton trailer attached, has driven 370,000 kilometres without a mishap in the past 15 years.

Accurate Weather Forecasts

INVALUABLE aid to socialist construction and production in east China has been given by the Shanghai Observatory as a result of steady improvement in the accuracy of its weather forecasts. The observatory is part of the nationwide network which came into being after 1949.

The typhoon warning service, broadcast over station XSG which

covers the west Pacific and the East China Sea west of 140 degrees east longitude, predicted 12 Pacific typhoons last year. These predictions, particularly seven affecting the east China coast, proved accurate concerning force and direction.

Notable examples were typhoon No. 13 (Marie) and No. 14 (Kathy) last August. Originating southeast of Japan, typhoon No. 14 was heading southwest, while typhoon No. 13, coming from southeast of Okinawa, was moving northwest. The observatory correctly forecast three days in advance that both would hit the Ryukyu Islands and that typhoon No. 13 was unlikely to affect the mainland. Thus, no warning was issued and unnecessary deployment of manpower and materials in east China to fight the typhoon was avoided.

The observatory's work is tied in with production and caters to the needs of socialist construction, especially in agriculture and fishing at sea. Apart from typhoon warnings, gale warnings and weather predictions for the east China coast and the Shanghai area are sent out four times daily. In the June rainy season last year there was a timely forecast of a few fine days, based on extensive research of weather records over the past decade. This enabled people's communes in the area to gather in the summer crops in time and thresh and dry the grain.

For Chinese and foreign ships in these waters, broadcasts in Chinese and English are made twice a day about weather over the East China Sea and the southern part of the Yellow Sea, the Straits of Taiwan, and the harbour of Shanghai.

Sian, Ancient City Revived

THE capital of Shensi Province, Sian, whose origin goes back 3,000 years, has sprung up in the last 16 years as an important urban centre in northwest China with a developing industry and cultural life. Situated on the fertile wheat and cotton-producing Weiho Plain, at the northern foot of the Chinling Mountains and near the Weiho River, Sian had been the capital of 11 ancient dynasties. But the city stagnated and deteriorated under Kuomintang rule.

Rapid new economic developments in China's northwest since liberation have speeded the emergence of Sian as a city serving the needs of the countryside and areas to the west and northwest. Many new industries — textile, machine-building, precision instruments, electrical equipment, pharmaceuticals, enamelware, and others — have grown up. The double-track Lunghai railway

from the coast to Lanchow passes through the city and connects with the line to Urumchi in Sinkiang. Regular air traffic links Sian to the rest of the country.

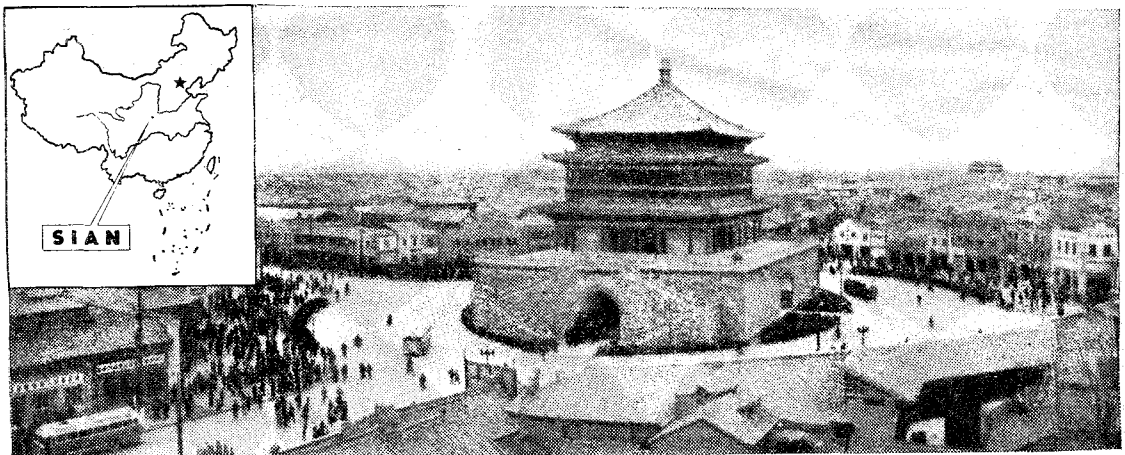
Sian has become an important educational centre, with 18 institutes of higher learning. Before liberation, there were only two and the students numbered one thousand. In 1964, Chiaotung University, a polytechnic institution, alone had 7,000.

Civic improvements have been many: an automatic telephone system, piped water and paved roads have been installed. Peasants living on the outskirts now have electricity in their homes. Seven big workers'

clubs and many sanatoria have been built. The city's area is three times as great as in 1949.

One of the attractions of Sian are the sights and relics of China's ancient glories. Known as Changan (Eternal Peace), it was a political centre for many centuries and once was a thriving centre of trade with countries to the West.

Recent extensive construction has resulted in the unearthing of many valuable archaeological remains. Prehistoric coloured pottery, ancient Shang bronzes (1600-1100 B.C.) and other relics of antiquity have been uncovered, all testifying to the high degree of civilization that existed here.



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